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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
Department of Public Charities  
OF  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK  
1908

**LANE**



**LEVI COOPER LANE FUND**











**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES**  
**OF**  
**THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

1903.  
LANE LIBRARY

**JAMES H. TULLY, Commissioner.**  
**JAMES E. DOUGHERTY, First Deputy Commissioner.**  
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## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

### REPORT OF COMMISSIONER.

	PAGE
Census .....	5
Budget.....	6
New Buildings and Permanent Improvements.....	7
Alterations, Additions and Repairs.....	11
Salaries.. ..	15
Supplies.....	16
Dietaries. ....	18
The Department's Work for Consumptives.....	19
Changes in Names of Institutions.....	21
Fire Protection.....	22
Bureau of Dependent Adults.....	22
Bureau of Dependent Children . ....	23
City Hospital.....	26
New York City Training School for Nurses.....	27
New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm (Manhattan Division).....	28
Metropolitan Hospital.....	29
Metropolitan Training School for Nurses.....	31
New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools.....	31
Institutions of the Department in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens .....	34
New York City Farm Colony.....	36
Municipal Lodging-house.....	38
Miscellaneous .....	38

## REPORTS OF HEADS OF INSTITUTIONS.

	PAGE
1. Secretary's Census Report.....	40
2. Private Secretary's Report on Departmental Funds.....	42
3. Auditor.....	44
4. Departmental Dietitian.....	45
5. General Storekeeper.....	74
6. Supervising Engineer.....	76
7. Bureau of Dependent Adults ..	76
8. Bureau of Dependent Children.....	89
9. City Hospital.....	99
10. Medical Board of City Hospital.....	121
11. New York City Training School for Nurses.....	125
12. New York City Home for Aged and Infirm, Manhattan.....	132
13. Medical Board, New York City Home for Aged and Infirm, Manhattan.....	144
14. Metropolitan Hospital.....	146
15. Metropolitan Hospital Medical Board.....	169
16. Metropolitan Hospital Tuberculosis Infirmary.....	171
17. Metropolitan Training School for Nurses.....	191
18. New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools.....	195
19. Medical Board, New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools.....	230
20. Central Office in Brooklyn.....	234
21. Kings County Hospital.....	244
22. Kings County Hospital Medical Board .....	256
23. Kings County Hospital Training School for Nurses.....	260
24. New York City Home for Aged and Infirm, Brooklyn.....	262
25. Cumberland Street Hospital.....	267
26. Reception Hospital, Coney Island.....	269
27. Bradford Street Hospital.....	270
28. Medical and Surgical Reports—	
a. Kings County Hospital.....	272
b. Cumberland Street Hospital.....	296
29. Central Office, Borough of Richmond.....	312
30. New York City Farm Colony.....	319
31. Municipal Lodging-house.....	328
32. General Drug Department.....	338

# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

## REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1903.

Department of Public Charities of The City of New York, }  
Foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, }  
October 11, 1904. }

Hon. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor, City Hall, City:

Sir—I transmit herewith the annual report of the Department of Public Charities for the year ending December 31, 1903. It was written and compiled by my predecessor, Hon. Homer Folks, as it embraces part of his term of administration.

Yours very truly,

JAMES H. TULLY, Commissioner.

New York, December 31, 1903.

Hon. SETH LOW, Mayor:

Sir—I beg to submit herewith the annual report of the Department of Public Charities for the year 1903.

### Census.

A classified statement of the average census of each institution for the year 1902 and for the year 1903 will be found in the appended report of the Secretary. The statistics for each institution are analyzed more fully in the reports of heads of institutions. The average number of patients in the institutions of the Department, grouping the hospitals and the homes for the aged, is as follows:

	1902.	1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
City Hospital .....	613	583	....	30
Metropolitan Hospital .....	627	747	120	....
Randall's Island Hospitals.....	1,045	1,111	66	....



	1922.	1923.	Increase.	Decrease.
Kings County Hospital.....	527	598	71	....
Cumberland Street Hospital.....	165	150	....	15
Bradford Street Hospital.....	4	5	1	....
Reception Hospital, Coney Island.....	5	4	....	1
Total in Hospitals.....	2,986	3,198	212	....
New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm, Manhattan Division .....	2,191	2,295	104	....
New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm, Brooklyn Division .....	1,227	1,322	95	....
New York City Farm Colony.....	115	159	44	....
Total Aged and Infirm.....	3,533	3,776	243	....
Municipal Lodging House .....	105	118	13	....
Total in Department.....	6,624	7,092	468	....

An analysis of these figures shows that the number of beneficiaries of the Department increased 7 5-10 per cent. The percentage of increase in the hospital population appears to be 8 per cent., in the almshouse population 6 9-10 per cent. and in casual lodgers 12 4-10 per cent. Of the total increase of 243 in the almshouse population, about one-half is accounted for, however, by the transfer of chronic and incurable patients from City and Metropolitan Hospitals to the Hospital Division of the New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm, in part pending new construction at City Hospital, the increase in the ordinary almshouse population being about 3 per cent. The increase in the population of the City for 1903 is estimated by the Department of Health at 2 8-10 per cent. It would appear, therefore, that the number of hospital patients cared for by the Charities Department is increasing much faster than the population of the City, and that the increase in almshouse population is at about the same rate as that of the total population. As the increase in hospital population is made up largely of phthisis patients, who are receiving far better care than before, and whose removal from the tenement district is an unmixed good, the above showing must be considered very satisfactory. The fear that the better care afforded in the Homes for the Aged and Infirm might unduly increase the census of these institutions does not appear, thus far, to have any justification.

#### Budget.

The appropriation for the Department of Public Charities for 1902, as fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment October 1, 1901, and as revised April 30, 1902, also the appropriation for 1903 and the appropriation for 1904, as fixed in October, 1903, are shown in the following table:

	1901.	1902. As Revised April 30, 1902.*	1903.	1904.
Salaries .....	\$459,316 00	\$503,469 50	\$531,999 00	\$580,999 00
Supplies and Contingencies....	784,123 97	1,055,197 92	1,039,957 92	1,081,657 92
Alterations, Additions and Re- pairs to Buildings and Ap- paratus .....	70,000 00	80,500 00	80,500 00	102,500 00
Transportation of Paupers, Med- icines, Coffins, etc.....	10,000 00	11,100 00	11,100 00	11,100 00
Burial of Pauper Dead.....	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
Poor Adult Blind.....	38,250 00	49,950 00	49,950 00	51,250 00
Clothing for Insane Patients..	5,000 00	4,500 00	4,500 00	4,500 00
Clothing for Epileptics sent to Craig Colony .....	1,000 00	2,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00
Donations to Grand Army Vet- erans .....	10,000 00	20,500 00	25,000 00	20,000 00
Lodging House for Homeless Men .....	13,043 24	13,043 24	13,043 24	13,043 24
Burial of Veterans, and Head- stones .....	10,000 00	17,400 00	25,000 00	15,000 00
Rents .....	12,300 00	4,300 00	5,440 00	5,440 00
New Ambulances, Horses, Har- ness and Repairs.....	5,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
Total.....	\$1,413,033 21	\$1,773,960 66	\$1,802,490 16	\$1,901,490 16
Open Air Concerts.....				1,000 00
				\$1,902,490 16

\* Including maintenance of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals for month of January, 1902.

The appropriation for 1904 shows an increase over that for 1903 of \$100,000, or 5½ per cent.

#### New Buildings and Permanent Improvements.

The following bond issues were authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen for new buildings for the Department of Public Charities during the year 1903, the date in each case being that of the action by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

January 16, 1903 .....	\$32,000 00
February 20, 1903 .....	250,000 00
July 1, 1903 .....	400,000 00
Total.....	\$682,000 00

These sums, with the unexpended balance from the preceding year, are being expended under the following contracts:

## City Hospital.

Pavilion for erysipelas, paralytic and disturbed patients.....	\$43,538 00	
Dormitory for male employees.....	\$39,873 25	
Deduction for settlement of claim.....	200 00	
		39,673 25
Architects' fees .....	1,983 67	
Reception Building (Architect's fees).....	1,073 25	
		<u>\$86,268 17</u>

## New York City Training School for Nurses.

Erection of north wing and alteration to main building.....	\$66,455 00	
Architects' fees .....	3,332 50	
East Wing (Architect's fees).....	1,767 50	
		<u>71,555 00</u>

## Metropolitan Hospital.

Solarium (amount paid on abandoned contract) ..	\$1,620 00	
Solarium (completion of abandoned contract)....	11,805 00	
		\$13,425 00
Dining room building, male tuberculosis infirmary.....	14,297 10	
Reconstruction of boiler house and laundry .....	86,827 00	
Providing and setting up new laundry machinery in new power house .....	12,800 00	
Ice house .....	\$5,767 00	
Deduction, work not up to specification.....	500 00	
		5,267 00
Architects' fees .....	1,136 11	
		<u>133,752 21</u>

## New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools.

New Reception Hospital .....	\$42,077 75	
Two isolation pavilions .....	6,000 00	
Two water towers .....	9,996 00	
Gymnasium .....	18,043 50	
Morgue and Laboratory Building .....	8,945 50	
Central storehouse .....	14,683 00	
Architects' fees .....	4,287 49	
		<u>104,033 24</u>

Kings County Hospital and Home for the Aged and Infirm, Brooklyn  
Division.

Dining room and kitchen building .....	\$77,121 00
Stable .....	23,917 00

New morgue and alterations to old building.....	\$24,700 00	
Central storehouse and refrigerating plant .....	41,572 40	
Architects' fees .....	8,649 90	
		<u>\$175,960 30</u>

New York City Farm Colony, Staten Island.

Dormitory for male employees .....	\$50,220 00	
Installation of bacterial sewage purification system .....	1,985 00	
Three cottages for the aged and infirm .....	\$53,733 00	
Deduction for omission .....	675 58	
		<u>53,061 42</u>
Installation of bacterial sewage purification system for three cottages .....	1,600 00	
Architects' fees .....	5,335 82	
		<u>112,202 24</u>
		<u><u>\$683,771 16</u></u>

Recapitulation.

City Hospital .....	\$86,268 17	
New York City Training School for Nurses .....	71,555 00	
Metropolitan Hospital .....	133,752 21	
New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools .....	104,033 24	
Kings County Hospital and Home for the Aged and Infirm, Brooklyn Divi- sion .....	175,960 30	
New York City Farm Colony, Staten Island .....	112,202 24	
		<u>\$683,771 16</u>

In addition to the bond issues above referred to, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment authorized, during the last quarter of the year, an issue of Corporate Stock in the amount of \$68,000, to provide for the erection of a Reception Building at the City Hospital and a Kitchen and Dining-room Building at the New York City Training School for Nurses. Owing to the failure of the Board of Aldermen to approve the resolution before the close of the year, the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was without effect.

The needs of the Department of Public Charities as to new buildings and permanent improvements were set forth in detail in two communications addressed to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on December 1, 1902, and March 13, 1903, which were subsequently printed by the Department in pamphlet form.

The bonds authorized during 1902 and 1903, together with the unexpended balance of those authorized by chapter 724, Laws of 1896, make a total of \$1,024,200 expended by the Department in new buildings and permanent betterments during the past two

years. While this is a considerable sum, it must be borne in mind that to provide for the annual increase in the census of the Department a very considerable sum is required. When practically no new construction is undertaken for a considerable term of years, as was the case prior to 1902, the accumulated increase in numbers and the deterioration of buildings constructed many years ago, together create a situation calling for the expenditure of a much larger sum than would have been necessary if the needs of each year had been met as they arose. In addition to the million dollars expended during the past two years, it will be necessary to expend at least another million dollars before the wards of the Charities Department are at all suitably housed. Among the present needs of the Department are the following (the estimated cost being, of course, merely approximate):

Central electric lighting plant for the institutions on Blackwell's Island, including the City Hospital, the City Home for the Aged and Infirm and the Metropolitan Hospital .....	\$150,000 00
City Hospital—	
Reception hospital building .....	28,000 00
Dormitory for female employees .....	40,000 00
Shed on dock .....	8,000 00
New York City Training School for Nurses—	
Kitchen and dining room building .....	40,000 00
New York City Home for Aged and Infirm, Manhattan Division—	
Two bath houses .....	10,000 00
Metropolitan Hospital—	
New kitchen and dining room building .....	60,000 00
New Nurses' home, the present Nurses' home to be used as dormitory for male employees .....	120,000 00
New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools—	
Water towers, with bath rooms and toilets for the buildings known as Dormitory 2, Female Helpers' Dormitory, Male Helpers' Dormitory, Ward 15 and Pavilion F.....	25,000 00
Crematory for garbage .....	5,000 00
Two-story brick pavilion for venereal diseases .....	20,000 00
New ice house .....	3,500 00
New steam launch for Randall's Island .....	12,000 00
Bureau of Dependent Children, Manhattan—	
New offices .....	33,750 00

**Municipal Lodging House, Manhattan—**

New municipal lodging house, the site to be acquired by the City.... \$100,000 00

**Kings County Hospital—**

Addition to morgue and clinical laboratory .....	20,000 00
New outside stairway fire escape .....	6,000 00
Coal shed .....	8,000 00
Isolation pavilion for contagious diseases .....	10,000 00

**New York City Home for Aged and Infirm, Brooklyn Division—**

Fireproof stairways and elevators .....	25,000 00
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**New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm, Brooklyn Division, and  
Kings County Hospital—**

Artesian wells .....	10,000 00
New shops .....	10,000 00

**Coney Island Hospital—**

New building on site to be acquired by the City.....	100,000 00
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**New York Farm Colony—**

Additional cottages for aged and infirm .....	100,000 00
New laundry building and machinery .....	10,000 00

Total.....	<u>\$954,250 00</u>
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In addition to the above it is evident that additional hospital accommodation in the Borough of Brooklyn will become a pressing necessity at an early date. The enormous increase in the population in certain outlying sections of this borough, and the already overcrowded condition of the Kings County Hospital, indicate the need of a very careful study of the hospital situation in Brooklyn, and the adoption of a comprehensive plan for meeting its needs for the future.

**Alterations, Additions and Repairs.**

The appropriation for Alterations, Additions and Repairs to Buildings and Apparatus for 1903 was expended as follows:

**City Hospital.**

New grates for boilers to make possible the use of a cheaper grade of coal.	\$675 00
Erection of Kirker-Bender fire-escape, heretofore without fire-escapes....	985 00
Repairs to boilers .....	159 25
New plumbing, male wards.....	310 00
Watchman's clock and fire alarm system.....	850 00

Erection of two soiled clothes chutes.....	\$452 00
New metal ceiling over dormer windows, top floor.....	200 00
Removing brick sewer and laying new iron sewer.....	345 00
Painting window frames and sashes.....	583 00
Repairs to the boiler, laundry building.....	250 00
Installation of four blowers at the power house, to make possible the use of a cheaper grade of coal.....	297 00
Connecting two boiler plants.....	179 75
Repairs and alterations to sewer.....	182 00
New gas range, with japanned wrought steel hood.....	44 50
Total .....	<u>\$5,512 50</u>

#### New York City Training School for Nurses.

Sectional temporary Ducker cottage, pending the completion of new building .....	\$925 00
Alterations and repairs to stairway.....	145 00
Repairs to roof, and new iron leaders.....	125 00
Repairs to windows and window frames.....	322 89
18 new sashes in the upper story.....	250 00
Total .....	<u>\$1,776 89</u>

#### Metropolitan Hospital.

Installing steam heat in 12 tent cottages.....	\$1,320 00
Terrazzo floors in all operating rooms.....	1,275 00
New floor, Convalescent Hospital.....	978 00
Gas cooking range and steel plate shelves.....	215 00
Repairs to roof.....	350 00
Five cast-iron pans, heated with iron steam coils, to assist in serving food hot .....	200 00
Five galvanized plate warmers, to assist in serving food hot.....	250 00
Alterations to quarters of house staff, affording additional bath rooms....	597 00
Steam and plumbing connections to kettles and plate warmers.....	275 00
Installing five telephones.....	96 25
Labor and material for installing of new plumbing fixtures (dormitory for female employees) .....	939 00
Memorial tablet to Dr. Egbert L. Guernsey, deceased, and resetting tablet.	226 00
New leaders and gutters, Male Tuberculosis Infirmary.....	190 00
New plumbing, Male Tuberculosis Infirmary.....	150 00
Draining and cementing cellar, Male Tuberculosis Infirmary.....	236 00

Enlarging skylight, Male Tuberculosis Infirmary.....	\$98 80
Placing new plumbing, Male Tuberculosis Infirmary.....	187 00
New shower baths to replace bath tubs, Male Tuberculosis Infirmary.....	475 00
Total .....	<u>\$8,058 05</u>

## New York Children's Hospitals and Schools.

Installing steam heat in three isolation pavilions.....	\$1,025 00
New grate bars, to make possible the burning of cheaper grade of coal...	694 50
Repairs to steam heating plant.....	278 00
Providing of Terrazzo floors in operating room, heretofore provided with wooden floors only.....	375 00
Reconstruction of steam heating system in building known as Wards 21 to 24.....	893 00
Foundation for isolation pavilion.....	189 00
Repairs to oven of the main kitchen.....	147 00
Alterations to cow stable.....	336 00
Repairs and alterations to the power house and boilers.....	767 00
Delivering 40,000 paving blocks to pave kitchen yard.....	520 00
New plumbing, isolation pavilion.....	375 00
Changes in steam return and air lines, Reception Hospital.....	50 00
Protection for 37 radiators, at \$8.50 each, in two buildings for the epileptic and feeble-minded .....	314 50
Cover for stand-pipe and new gas retorts, Randall's Island gas works.....	248 00
Twelve pairs sash doors, frames, fittings, etc., North and South Hospitals. (These doors, together with the water towers nearing completion, will double the number of wards in these hospitals, affording opportunity for better classification of eye and skin diseases.).....	740 00
Repairs to bake oven and kitchen utensils.....	158 00
Total .....	<u>\$7,110 00</u>

## New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm (Manhattan Division).

Alterations to two buildings, for employees and for aged couples.....	\$4,000 00
Installing steam heat in building for employees and aged couples.....	1,221 00
Installing steam heating apparatus in the inclosed porches, main building for men and women.....	469 00
Repairs to brick smoke stack.....	450 00
Repairs to laundry machinery.....	142 50
New hot water tanks.....	189 00



Repairs to pumps at boiler house.....	\$150 00
Repairs to roof.....	580 73
Painting building for aged couples and employees.....	580 00
Total .....	<u>\$7,782 23</u>

## Steamboats and Docks.

Repairs and alterations to "Brennan".....	\$163 00
Repairs to boiler, "Brennan".....	162 00
Alterations to Morgue and stable building at the foot of East One Hundred and Twentieth street.....	100 00
Providing two toilets in waiting room on the dock at East Fifty-second street .....	75 00
Repairs to ferry house, East One Hundred and Twentieth street.....	22 00
Total .....	<u>\$522 00</u>

## Cumberland Street Hospital (Brooklyn).

New window screens and doors.....	\$789 00
Altering and pointing the coping and chimney, reglazing windows and painting hospital .....	1,122 00
Total .....	<u>\$1,911 00</u>

## Central Office (Manhattan).

Alterations to partitions at central office, and erection of fence at dock at East One Hundred and Twentieth street.....	\$125 00
Repairing roof, central office.....	150 00
Total .....	<u>\$275 00</u>

## Bureau of Dependent Children.

Erection of wardrobes, closets, etc.....	<u>\$278 00</u>
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## General Drug Department.

New medicine closet.....	<u>\$69 00</u>
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## Municipal Lodging House.

Painting Municipal Lodging House.....	\$70 00
Additional ventilating fans.....	300 00
Total .....	<u>\$370 00</u>

## New York City Farm Colony (Staten Island).

Repairs to laundry and water-pipes.....	\$71 50
Sinking test well 300 feet.....	105 00
Total .....	<u>\$176 50</u>

## Recapitulation.

City Hospital .....	\$5,512 50
New York City Training School for Nurses.....	1,776 89
Metropolitan Hospital .....	8,058 05
New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools.....	7,110 00
New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm, Manhattan Division.....	7,782 23
Steamboats and Docks.....	522 00
Cumberland Street Hospital, Brooklyn.....	1,911 00
Central Office .....	275 00
Bureau of Dependent Children .....	278 00
General Drug Department.....	69 00
Municipal Lodging House.....	370 00
New York City Farm Colony, Staten Island.....	176 50
Total .....	<u>\$33,841 17</u>

Many other minor alterations, additions and repairs were made at the various institutions by their own labor, the materials being purchased by the Department, from this appropriation.

In June, 1903, an order was passed providing that in inviting proposals for alterations, additions and repairs to buildings and apparatus, the estimated cost of which is less than \$1,000, invitations should be sent to and bids received only from individuals or firms actually engaged in the same line of business as the work called for by the specifications.

## Salaries.

In submitting an estimate of the expenses of the Department for the year 1903, request was made for an increase of \$62,551.17 over the actual appropriation for 1902, or an increase of \$57,672.83 over the pay-roll of July, 1902. The increase was to cover the following items:

A schedule for the entire year, instead of a part of the year, for the Cumberland Street Hospital.....	\$19,552 00
Increase in wages of Engineers and Stokers to the prevailing rate of wages.	8,977 50
Promotions .....	8,170 00
Additional employees for the improvement of the service.....	20,973 33
	<u>\$57,672 83</u>

The amount allowed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for salaries for 1903 was an increase of \$28,549.50 over the appropriation for 1902, a deduction of \$34,001.67 from the amount asked for. It became evident early in the year that the appropriation for salaries would not be sufficient for the conduct of the institutions on a basis of reasonable efficiency. As it appeared that there would be some unexpended balances in other items of the appropriation to the Department, the salary roll was increased from time to time, when it became evident that such increase was absolutely necessary to secure satisfactory care of the patients in its hospitals. The sum of \$29,000 was transferred to the appropriation for salaries, which was thus increased to approximately the amount requested in the original estimate of the Department. I desire to place on record my strong conviction that the Department of Public Charities cannot be conducted upon an entirely efficient basis without a very substantial increase in the salary appropriation. Many of the clerks and other employees in the offices and institutions are serving for far less than is paid for corresponding service in other City Departments and have, in many cases, served for a considerable period of time without receiving promotion to which they are justly entitled. Even more serious is the fact that throughout the hospitals of the Department there are large numbers of employees receiving the nominal salaries of \$5, \$10, \$12 and \$12.50 per month. The service rendered by such employees is, and must always be, unsatisfactory. The amount requested for salaries for 1904 was \$667,790.83, an increase of \$135,791.83. The appropriation actually granted shows an increase of \$49,000. While this should afford some improvement in the service it must remain below a really satisfactory standard until further substantial increases in salaries are granted.

On January 3, 1903, the wages of all Engineers in the Department were fixed at \$3.50 per day without maintenance, or \$3 per day with maintenance, and the wages of Firemen and Stokers at \$2 per day without maintenance, or \$1.50 per day with maintenance. The Engineers had previously received salaries ranging from \$900 to \$1,200 per year, and the Firemen, as a rule, \$360 per year, or about \$1 per day.

Considerable variety of practice having been found at the different institutions of the Department as to the hours of labor of Mechanics, Laborers and other employees, the hours of labor were, on July 30, 1903, fixed at 8 A. M. to 12 M. and 1 P. M. to 5 P. M.

#### Supplies.

While the appropriation for 1903 would appear to be some \$15,000 less than for 1902, it was really a moderate increase owing to the fact that the 1902 appropriation included the maintenance of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals for the month of January, 1902, and the further fact that the bills for lighting, heretofore paid by this Department, were paid from January 1, 1903, by the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. For the first time in its recent history the appropriation for supplies may be said to have been substantially adequate. No cuts in the dietaries were made (except a reasonable reduction in the allowance of meat during the midsummer), and all requisitions for

clothing, bedding, medical, surgical and other supplies, for which there seemed to be immediate need, were granted. In addition to this, the Department closed the year with stock on hand (including fuel and flour) in its general storehouse, general drug department, and in the storehouses of various institutions to the value of \$170,242.45, as contrasted with \$131,098.58 on December 31, 1902, and \$78,231.20 on December 31, 1901. Less than \$200 in value of this stock represented supplies that had been in hand from dates prior to January 1, 1901.

The experience of the past two years has shown the desirability of raising the standards of certain of the principal food supplies. Among the principal changes in the specifications for the annual contracts for supplies, which have been advertised and awarded during the past quarter, for the year 1904, are the following:

Beef will be purchased by the quarter only, instead of in part by the quarter and in part by chucks as in 1903, or entirely by pieces as during 1902 and for several preceding years. While a lower price per pound is bid on chucks, the excess of bone and inferior quality of the meat render the purchase of chucks of doubtful economy. Under the new specifications the lowest bid on the estimated quantities needed for 1904 was \$101,779.15, as against the lowest bid on the estimated quantities for 1903, under the former specifications, of \$107,514.82.

In regard to poultry, the specifications have been greatly improved. Instead of purchasing the entire amount of chicken of one grade, 50,000 pounds, intended for roasting, are required to meet the following specifications: "The chickens to weigh from three to four and one-half pounds each, and to average three and three-quarter pounds each." The requirements as to all poultry are that it is to be "young, fresh, fleshy, of good quality, properly dressed, perfectly sound, western dry picked, and to come in the original packages." The poultry has been the one article of food on which it has seemed impossible to enforce a satisfactory delivery under previous specifications. Notwithstanding the marked improvement in the specifications, the price of chicken will be \$0.1025 per pound as against \$0.1140 in 1903, and of turkey \$0.1475 as against \$0.1525 in 1903.

The requirements as to the quality of milk have been raised for the purpose of securing milk reasonably free from harmful bacteria. The new requirements are as follows: "Before milking the cows must be clean, especially in the region of the udder, and the milkers must thoroughly wash their hands. The barns must be kept in good condition and all manure removed daily. The milk must be milked into pails which are clean, strained through clean strainers, and stored in clean cans. The milk must be cooled within one hour to 50 degrees, Fahrenheit, or under, and kept at that temperature until delivered. When received milk must not be more than thirty hours old. No milk shall be sent from cows within a period of thirty days before or ten days after calving. So far as possible, milk must be sent from one farm or group of farms, so that the farms can readily and at all

times be inspected by the Commissioner or his authorized agents, or those of the Board of Health. The persons employed in the barn and dairy must be free from contagious diseases, and must be free from contact with those having them." The milk is also to be pasteurized before delivery, the specifications requiring that it shall be raised to a temperature of not less than 155 degrees, Fahrenheit, and not more than 160 degrees, Fahrenheit, and cooled immediately thereafter to a temperature of 45 degrees or less. Each can of milk must bear a label showing where the milk was produced. The percentage of fat is increased from three to four per cent.

The specifications for eggs call for "extras" instead of "firsts." The term "extra" requires that they shall be of good, uniform size, free from dirty eggs, and shall contain at least 80 per cent. fresh, reasonably full, strong, sweet eggs, and lose not more than one dozen to the case.

#### Dietaries.

The work of the Departmental Dietitian, referred to in the last annual report of the Department as having been appointed on October 1, 1902, has been developed very satisfactorily during the year. The plan outlined involved a revision of all dietaries, and the establishment of new dietaries where necessary, at the various institutions by the Departmental Dietitian, with the approval of the Medical Boards; the appointment of Resident Dietitians at each institution, to work under the immediate direction of the Superintendents, but with general supervision and assistance from the Departmental Dietitian; and the appointment of Pupil Dietitians at nominal wages to assist the Resident Dietitians at the various institutions. The developments of the past year are fully set forth in the report of the Departmental Dietitian on pages 45-74. In brief it may be said that new dietaries have been adopted as follows:

January 7, Patients' Dietary, City Hospital.

January 15, Inmates' Dietary, Municipal Lodging House.

February 24, Patients' Dietary, Tuberculosis Infirmary, Metropolitan Hospital.

February 27, Employees' Dietary, City Hospital.

June 8, Patients' Dietary, Metropolitan Hospital.

August 1, Employees' Dietary, Metropolitan Hospital.

December 19, Nurses' Dietary, Metropolitan Training School.

December 24, Patients' Dietary, New York City Children's Hospitals.

Resident Dietitians were appointed as follows:

January, Tuberculosis Infirmary; duties extended to Metropolitan Hospital proper in June.

April, City Hospital.

September, New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm, Manhattan Division.

October, New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools.

In August regulations for the appointment and service of Pupil Dietitians were adopted. Three Pupil Dietitians have already completed the course, one of whom is now serving as permanent Dietitian at the New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm, Manhattan Division. Many important articles of equipment have been furnished and many minor alterations and repairs have been made at the dietary departments of the various institutions on the recommendation of the Superintendents and the Departmental Dietitian. The revised dietaries are given in full in the report of the Departmental Dietitian. On the whole, no work of the Department during the past year has contributed more to the well-being of the patients and the economical administration of the Department than that in connection with the dietaries.

#### Work for Consumptives.

The Department of Public Charities has made several important contributions, during the year, to the forward movement against tuberculosis.

The Tuberculosis Infirmary, established by the Department last year at the Metropolitan Hospital, has been enlarged and improved, and has been occupied throughout the year to the fullest extent of its capacity. A very complete and interesting sketch of the year's work in the male department will be found in the report of the Deputy Superintendent of the Metropolitan Hospital, in charge of the male Tuberculosis Infirmary, see pages 171-191. Among the important improvements of the year were the completion and occupancy of ten tent-cottages summer and winter, the completion of a separate dining room and kitchen building for the male patients, the readvertisement of the contract for the erection of a Solarium, abandoned by the original contractor, the introduction of a number of shower baths, and the reorganization of the nursing service by the employment of graduate female nurses.

The female department of the Infirmary has also been carried on with marked success. Two tent-cottages were provided and used in winter as well as in summer. In January all female tuberculosis patients were transferred hither from the Kings County Hospital, and thereafter all female tuberculosis patients under the care of the Department in all boroughs of the city were sent to this institution, which offered much better facilities for their care and treatment than any other in the Department. Toward the close of the year several cases having been brought to the notice of the Department in which female consumptives were unable or unwilling to leave their families at night, but desired opportunity for medical oversight and outdoor life during the day, an order was passed permitting such consumptives to be enrolled at the Metropolitan Hospital as day patients, receiving their meals and medical oversight, enjoying the outdoor life during the day, and returning to their homes at night. It is believed that this plan might be developed into a very important factor in the concerted effort for the prevention of tuberculosis now being made in this city.

On April 14, 1903, a resolution was unanimously passed by the Board of Aldermen, which was approved by the Mayor on April 24, including the following:

"Resolved, that this Board is in favor of the establishment by The City of New York, within the shortest possible time, of a hospital in the near neighborhood of the city for the treatment of consumptives; and

"Resolved, that the Commissioner of Public Charities be, and he is hereby, requested to make a report on the establishment of such a hospital, showing the amount of ground necessary, the proper location, the general type of building required, and the probable expense of the land, building and maintenance, and such other details as may be necessary to admit of intelligent action; and

"Resolved, that the Commissioner of Charities be and he hereby is requested to submit said report to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment with a request for an appropriation of the amount of money sufficient to establish and maintain such a hospital."

Pursuant to this resolution a careful study was made of location and cost of operation of existing hospitals for consumptives. The opinion of a number of eminent physicians in this city was sought as to the necessary qualifications for a site for such a Sanatorium as proposed, especially as to elevation, soil, etc. A full report, as directed, was submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on July 15, 1903, and was ordered printed and a copy sent to each member of that Board and to each member of the Board of Aldermen. The report was also published in full in "Charities" of July 18, 1903. The report recommended that the proposed Sanatorium should be under the direction of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.

On July 1, 1903, the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals appointed a special committee, of which the Commissioner of Charities was chairman, to take the question under further consideration. Mr. Christopher Easton, Deputy Superintendent of the Metropolitan Hospital, in charge of the Male Tuberculosis Infirmary, was detailed by the Commissioner to examine all available sites within a reasonable distance from New York City, meeting the requirements of the physicians consulted by the Commissioner in the preparation of his report to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment above referred to. The members of the committee subsequently visited in person a number of sites selected by Mr. Easton as meeting all the necessary requirements. The committee reported to the Board of Trustees on October 21, indicating several sites from which a choice might be made, all of them meeting the necessary qualifications. Copies of the report were ordered sent to the Mayor and to the Department of Public Health, which, under the general city law, is charged with the duty of selecting a site, in case a city of the first class desires to establish a hospital for consumptives outside of its corporate limits.

It is the opinion of this Department that such an institution should be established at the earliest possible date. It is our conviction that the existing Tuberculosis Infirmary on Blackwell's Island should not be further enlarged, and that at

the earliest date practicable the hospital for consumptives at the Kings County Hospital should be discontinued. The increasing number of consumptives who become public charges, or who voluntarily apply for care and treatment and are unable to pay therefor, makes it imperative to extend the provision made by the City for this class of patients. It is the part of wisdom and sound public policy to offer this provision under the most favorable auspices and circumstances.

#### Changes in Names of Institutions.

On January 15, 1903, pursuant to action taken by the Board of Aldermen at the suggestion of this Department, the names of several institutions of the Department were changed as follows:

1. The Almshouse of Blackwell's Island is hereafter to be known as the New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm, Manhattan Division. This institution formerly received able-bodied vagrants committed by Magistrates. Such commitments were discontinued by a statute taking effect January 1, 1895. This fact, together with the establishment of the Municipal Lodging House, the work of the Charity Organization Society Woodyard, and a better investigation of admissions to the Almshouse, have resulted in making that institution in fact a home for the aged and infirm. From one-third to one-fourth of its inmates are always hospital patients. The new name more accurately describes the class of persons received, and causes less hardship to the inmates and to their relatives.

2. The name of the Kings County Almshouse was changed to New York City Home for the Aged and infirm, Brooklyn Division. The reasons for this change are similar to those above indicated, with the additional reason that this institution is no longer a county institution as to its control, nor does it receive inmates from Kings County only, but also from the Borough of Queens.

3. The institutions on Randall's Island, known as the Randall's Island Asylum and Schools and Infants' Hospital, are hereafter to be known as the New York City Children's Hospitals and schools. Since early in 1902 these institutions have received children from all parts of the City. The new title describes more accurately the nature of the institutions, is free from some objections which have come to attach to the words "Randall's Island" and does not unduly emphasize the custodial division of the institutions.

4. The Almshouse and Farm in the Borough of Richmond, heretofore known as the Richmond County Poorhouse and Poor Farm, are hereafter to be known as the New York City Farm Colony. Since the reorganization of the Department in 1902 all hospital patients and feeble-minded persons have been transferred from this institution to institutions for their special care; all able-bodied male epileptics from all the boroughs of the City, and a proportion of the more able-bodied inmates from the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island, have been sent to the Farm. The Farm, heretofore prac-



tically unused, has been utilized for the production of vegetables for the Department. The present uses and purposes of the institution are more fitly described by the new title.

5. The office known as the Out Door Poor Department is hereafter to be known as the Bureau of Dependent Adults. It is not a department, and for many years, practically, there have been no out-door poor who were public dependents. The main work of this bureau is in connection with the admission of adults to the City hospitals and homes for the aged and infirm, similar to that carried on in relation to destitute children by the Bureau of Dependent Children.

#### Fire Protection in Institutions.

The provision of a reasonable protection of the inmates of hospitals and similar institutions in case of fire is a matter which requires constant vigilance. At the beginning of last year there was no fire drill in any of the institutions of the Department, many of the appliances designed to extinguish fires or to assist in the escape of inmates were useless through long neglect, and the number of fire extinguishers and appliances was wholly inadequate. Much was done in 1902 in providing additional means of egress in case of fire, in compliance with the recommendations made by the Buildings Department, as the result of a special inspection of the institutions of this Department made at its request. In February, 1903, a Fire Expert and Drill Master was engaged to establish a fire drill at the City Hospital and to maintain the same for the period of one year, to prepare rules and regulations concerning the conduct of employees in case of fire, which were printed and posted throughout the institution, to make a thorough inspection of the fire equipment of the institution, and to recommend such changes as should be made therein. The plan was carried into effect with little delay and the Department then, for the first time, felt assured that should fire occur in this non-fireproof building all reasonable precautions had been taken to prevent its spread, and to insure the safety of its patients and employees.

A similar contract was entered into for the Metropolitan Hospital in June, for the New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools in September, Kings County Hospital, New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm (Brooklyn Division), and Cumberland Street Hospital, in October, and the New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm (Manhattan Division) in December.

#### Bureau of Dependent Adults.

The office of this bureau has been remodeled. New floors have been laid throughout, two private offices provided, also an inside stairway to the upstairs offices, proper protection for the clerks handling the court funds, better facilities for exchanging records between the upper and lower offices, new railings, etc. The entire office was also thoroughly cleaned and painted, the heating system overhauled, and a new fireproof safe provided for keeping of the records.

The card system has been adopted for applications for admission to the City Home for the Aged and Infirm and for abandonment cases.

There has been a steady increase in the receipts of the Court Fund, due to more systematic and vigorous following up of husbands who fail to support their families, both directly by the Department and through the office of the Corporation Counsel, whose effective co-operation is recorded with pleasure. The amount collected from these sources for the support of wives, children and aged parents during the year 1903 was \$96,654.75, as against \$88,254.39 in 1902, and \$73,849.74 in 1901. The figures for 1903 show an increase of 9 5-10 per cent. over 1902 and of 30 per cent over 1901.

In October word was received that the Court of Appeals had decided in favor of the reinstatement of George Blair, formerly Superintendent of this Bureau, removed from office on March 7, 1902. After waiting a reasonable length of time for Mr. Blair to appear to claim his position, every effort was made to locate him for the purpose of reinstating him in his former position but without avail. The formal notice of the Court was not served upon the Commissioner until 6 P. M., December 31, 1903, at which time the then incumbent, Edwin F. Merwin, was removed and George Blair, although he did not appear in person, was reinstated. A statement of various facts pertaining to Mr. Blair's conduct while in office is filed with the Secretary of the Department.

#### Bureau of Dependent Children.

The work of this office, from which dependent children are committed to private institutions as public charges for the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, has materially increased during the year, as has also corresponding work in other boroughs. The number of applications for the commitment of children in Manhattan and The Bronx increased from 6,423 in 1902 to 7,011 in 1903. Not only that, but a larger proportion of the applications seemed to be of an urgent character, requiring favorable action than in the preceding year. Both the increase in the number of applications and the change of character was considered by those in charge of the Bureau to be due to the protracted strikes in the building trades and other lines of work. The number of dependent children in private institutions, charges upon The City of New York, which showed a material decrease in 1902, shows a considerable increase in 1903, except in the boroughs of Queens and Richmond, although the numbers remain somewhat below those of 1901, as shown by the following table:

Number of Children Remaining in Private Institutions as Public Charges  
December 31.

	Manhattan and The Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.	Total.
1901.....	11,496	4,601	275	219	16,591
1902.....	10,825	4,084	248	228	15,385
1903.....	11,326	4,557	219	193	16,295

The increase in 1903 may also be due in part to an opinion of the Corporation Counsel rendered in July that the Department must provide, temporarily at least, for all destitute persons applying to it for aid (except the State poor), and found by it to be actually in need. Heretofore persons having resided less than one year in the City were not accepted as public charges. Under the opinion of the Corporation Counsel they are now received and cared for, though ultimately, in some cases, they may be transferred elsewhere under the settlement or immigration laws.

The receipts from parents able to pay in part toward the maintenance of their children in private institutions were as follows:

Manhattan and The Bronx.....	\$12,663 89
Brooklyn .....	8,783 97
Richmond .....	269 21
Total .....	<u>\$21,717 07</u>

This system, it will be remembered, was put into operation in Manhattan and The Bronx on October 1, 1902. The amount received per quarter has steadily increased and the maximum will probably not be reached for some time. The amounts received are turned over to the City Chamberlain.

The special effort to trace deserting husbands, referred to in the report of last year as having been taken up in June, 1902, has been continued with gratifying results. The total number of cases under observation during the year was 270, of which 115 were disposed of. 22 of the men were found and arrested, of whom 10 were committed to the Workhouse and 12 placed on parole. In 42 cases the men were found and the children discharged to the parents. In 7 cases the finding of the husband made commitment unnecessary. In 26 cases the men were found and signed agreements to pay for the support of their children in institutions. In 2 cases the men were found, but too ill to contribute toward their children's support. The number remaining on the list for special observation at the close of the year was 155. The enormous increase in the number of desertions clearly indicates the need for a much more drastic treatment of this offense than is commonly secured under existing laws.

The supervision of children placed in families by the Department by indenture, chiefly in earlier years, begun in 1902, has been continued, 135 children being under supervision during the year. Of this number 5 died, 25 were legally adopted, 3 were returned to institutions, and 102 remained under supervision at the close of the year.

Owing to the overcrowding of the existing Jewish orphan asylums and to the absence of any facilities for placing destitute Jewish orphans or abandoned children in permanent homes in families, the Department, at the suggestion of a committee representing the Jewish charities and institutions of the City, appointed an additional Examiner of Dependent Children on June 1, 1903, whose particular duties are to endeavor to find satisfactory homes in Jewish families, either for adoption or with temporary payment for board, for a proportion of Jewish children who would otherwise be sent to non-Jewish institutions. Advertisements were inserted in Jewish papers, cards displayed at various places, circular letters sent to rabbis, fraternities, institutions, etc. The number of applications from June 1, 1903, to December 31 was 131, of which 99 were for children to board and 32 were for children to be placed in free permanent homes. After investigation, 70 of the homes were approved, of which 39 were boarding homes and 31 free homes. 56 children were placed in families from June 1, 1903, to the end of the year; 41 in boarding homes and 15 in free homes. 14 accepted homes were awaiting children at the close of the year. The number of children placed in homes is larger than was expected when the work was undertaken. The success of the effort appears to be demonstrated, and it is believed that it can be extended under careful supervision to considerably larger proportions, and that it may properly be a considerable factor in preventing the commitment of Jewish children to the care of non-Jewish institutions and families.

In the latter part of the year the plan was put into effect of having all case records taken by stenographers and written by typewriter, instead of having them written in long hand by the Examiners as heretofore. The new plan will, it is believed, result in a very material saving of the time of the Examiners and, incidentally, will result in much more legible case records.

The co-operation of the Bureau of Dependent Children, which is in the same building as the Children's Court, with the presiding Justices and the Clerks and employees of the Court, has been close and harmonious. All applications for the commitment of children by reason of destitution, if made to the Court, are referred directly to the Bureau of Dependent Children for final distribution. Cases coming before the Bureau of Dependent Children appearing to involve physical or moral neglect, which should be the real cause of commitment, are referred to the Court.

A large room on the second story of the building, assigned to the Court, but not used thereby, has been, with the consent of the Court, assigned to the Bureau of Dependent Children by the President of the Borough of Manhattan, and affords a most welcome relief from the overcrowding in the offices of the Bureau. The

present quarters of the Bureau are, however, inadequate in size and can never be satisfactorily adapted to its work. A new building specially designed for the work of the Bureau of Dependent Children might well be erected on the ground owned by the City, and occupied by an unused stable on Eleventh street adjoining the Children's Court. This would permit of close and constant co-operation between the Court and the Bureau as at present, and would afford the Bureau much more suitable quarters for its work.

During the first quarter of the year the position of Pupil Examiner was established, and three appointments made. The position is in the non-competitive class, and is intended to afford an opportunity for experience and training for those desiring to fit themselves for charitable work. The salary is \$30 for the first six months, \$35 for the second six months, and \$40 for the third six months. Further particulars in regard to the position are set forth in the announcement which is reprinted in the report of the Superintendent of this Bureau, see pages 90-91.

During the year desks, ventilators, awnings, chairs and many other articles of office equipment were provided.

#### City Hospital.

The protracted strikes in the building trades have prevented the completion of the pavilion for erysipelas, paralytic and disturbed patients, the contract for which was awarded last year. This building will take the place of two dilapidated wooden structures in which such patients have heretofore been cared for. It will also provide isolation rooms for male and female patients, in suspected cases of contagion, until they are removed by the Department of Health. It also includes rooms for the isolation of alcoholic and other disturbed patients, the absence of which has been a very serious handicap to the efficient work of the hospital. During the period of construction the erysipelas patients are being cared for in the Metropolitan Hospital, and the paralytic patients at the hospitals of the City Home for the Aged and Infirm.

The absence of any suitable quarters for male employees has contributed in large measure to the difficulty of securing and retaining a proper grade of employees. A few of the more important employees have occupied rooms in the main hospital building which are urgently needed for hospital purposes, and others have had quarters in two old dilapidated, cheerless wooden structures wholly unfit for habitation. In April a contract was awarded for the erection of a three-story brick dormitory for male employees. The dormitory will provide a large dining room, a large sitting and reading room, a considerable number of single rooms and several large dormitories, the whole being well lighted and ventilated, with ample lavatory accommodations. Both the above-mentioned buildings are nearing completion at the close of the year. A considerable number of the employees are now sleeping at the City Home, pending the completion of the dormitory.

This large hospital, not a fireproof building, has never been equipped with fire escapes. Each ward has iron doors, and at each end of the hospital there is a fireproof stairway, but no exterior means of egress has hitherto been provided. Plans for the construction of outside fire escapes of the usual kind were under way when the Department learned of a spiral fire escape in use at institutions and schools elsewhere, which offers much greater facility in removing infirm and helpless patients quickly and without injury, and is, incidentally, much less expensive. One of these spiral fire escapes has been erected at the western half of the hospital, and has been found most satisfactory in the tests accompanying fire drills. A similar escape should be erected at the eastern half of the hospital.

A large room on the third floor of the hospital has been divided into four rooms—recovery rooms for male and female patients, a dentist's room and a room for the hot air treatment of rheumatism. Among other minor alterations are the installation of new plumbing throughout the male wards, the installation of a new watchman's clock and fire alarm system, the erection of soiled clothes chutes for the male wards, the provision of metal ceilings over the dormer windows on the top floor, new grates for the boilers, to make possible the use of a cheaper grade of coal, the connection of the two boiler plants, hitherto unconnected, and the fitting up of a new diet kitchen.

The hospital has been provided with new modern iron enameled furniture throughout, including nurses' and doctors' tables, medicine cabinets, food trays, etc., etc.; also with bed screens, window shades throughout, window screens for all dining rooms and for all rooms on the first floor, rubber matting for halls and corridors, and other improvements. New equipment has been added to the laundry to the amount of \$3,473.

The substitution of female for male nurses has been continued in accordance with the plan adopted last year, and was completed on September 1, 1903, at which time female nurses were in charge of all wards of the hospital except certain wards for skin diseases and kindred ailments, which are to remain under the care of permanent male nurses.

#### New York City Training School for Nurses.

The erection of a four-story stone addition to the Nurses' Home, accommodating forty-seven nurses and providing lecture and drawing rooms, although delayed somewhat by strikes in the building trades, made substantial progress, and the building was completed and occupied in December.

Meanwhile a contract was awarded for the erection of a similar addition at the northern end of the old building. This also is to be a four-story stone structure. The first floor will provide the offices of the school, the chemical and bacteriological laboratory and the laboratory for classes in dietetics. The second, third and fourth stories will each provide dormitory accommodations for sixteen. With the completion of this building the dormitory accommodations will be sufficient for the school, and will render unnecessary the further rental of the houses on East Fifty-first street. The formal open-

ing of the south wing occurred on December 2. At the request of the school, this was made the occasion of naming the new building "Jones Hall," in honor of Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, for some years Chairman of the Advisory Board of the school. The former building was, at the same time, designated as "Schuyler Hall," in honor of Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, founder of the State Charities Aid Association, which organized the first Training School for Nurses in a general hospital in the United States, and the north wing, in course of construction, was designated "Rice Hall," in honor of Mrs. William B. Rice, for some time a member of the Advisory Board of the School, and for many years Vice-President of the State Charities Aid Association.

It is to be regretted that the issue of Corporate Stock for the erection of a kitchen and dining room building, authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, failed to become effective through the failure of the Board of Aldermen to act upon it.

The school labored under many disadvantages during the year on account of the limited quarters and the amount of new construction going on on the grounds. Nevertheless, the work was carried on in a very satisfactory manner, and the plan of the three years' course has worked out to the satisfaction of all those connected with the school. At the close of the year 134 names appeared upon the pay-roll of the school. It cannot be too constantly borne in mind that this school, and the other similar schools in this Department, have become one of the great educational factors of the City.

The repairs to the old building of the Nurses' Home during the year included new window sashes throughout in the upper story, repairs to windows and window frames throughout on the second story, new iron leaders, repairs to the roof and alterations and repairs to the stairway. To relieve the overcrowding during the new construction a temporary Ducker cottage was erected.

#### New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm, Manhattan Division.

The character of the population of this institution (formerly known as the New York City Almshouse) has undergone a marked change during the past decade—a change which seems likely to continue still further. Since 1895 none of the inmates have been committed by Magistrates, all admissions being voluntary and upon application to this Department. A more careful investigation of applications for admission, especially during the last two years, has resulted in diminishing the number of inmates who are practically able-bodied. This has been still further diminished by the transfer of the more nearly able-bodied element of the population to the New York City Farm Colony during the past two years, to work on the farm. At the same time the overcrowding in the hospitals of this Department has led to a constant pressure for the transfer of incurable, chronic and infirm patients from the hospitals to the hospital department of this institution. It seems likely that these causes will continue and that, more and more, this institution will become a hospital-home for incurable and chronic individuals and for infirm and senile persons. The arrangements of the main building

will need to be changed somewhat so as to be more suitable for the care of this class of inmates.

During the past year the Nurses' Home, the alterations to which were in progress at the date of our last report, has been completed and the nurses are now comfortably housed therein. The new steam heating system in the main buildings for men and women has been completed, and the balconies on the north side of the men's and the south side of the women's buildings, have been inclosed and steam heated, affording shelter from storms, making a comfortable and pleasant sitting place for the inmates and affording opportunity for access to the toilets without exposure to the weather. The new shops have been completed and occupied, and a broom and scrubbing brush factory added thereto. A number of the blind are occupied in these last-named industries. Mattress making has just been added to the industries, several inmates having spent some time at the Brooklyn Division of the New York City Home, where the industry has been carried on for some time, for the purpose of learning the plan on which it is operated.

A building heretofore occupied in part by employees has been fitted up as quarters for aged couples, the entire building having also been steam heated and painted. On October 28 the building was completed and occupied. It affords accommodations for five aged couples and a caretaker. The gratification expressed by the husbands and wives who were thus reunited after several years of separation, was very marked. The quarters are insufficient to provide for all the aged couples who desire to live together, and there are other couples who are properly subjects of public support, but who will not accept the shelter of the City Home because of the fact that they would be separated. For these reasons one of the three cottages to be built at the cottage colony is to be devoted to aged couples. The quarters now occupied by couples on Blackwell's Island will then be available for the segregation of senile cases requiring special care.

An additional dining room for the blind women has been provided. Heretofore it has been necessary for the blind women to go upstairs to the second story for their meals. The additional dining room makes it possible to serve all the inmates in the building at the same time, and obviates going up and down stairs on the part of the blind inmates.

A Dietitian has been added to the force of employees, and great improvement has resulted in the serving of the food, both to the inmates and employees. Knives and forks have been provided for the first time at the main dining rooms for men and women.

#### Metropolitan Hospital.

The work of the Tuberculosis Infirmary during the year has already been referred to.

The most improvement at this hospital has been the reconstruction



of the boiler house at the Tuberculosis Infirmary and the installation of a new power plant and laundry. The plan involves the reconstruction of the present building and the erection of a substantial addition. It will make possible the abandonment of the worn-out and inadequate power plant at the Metropolitan Hospital proper, and also that at the Tuberculosis Infirmary, and the substitution of one modern plant, an economical system for heating the two groups of buildings. It will also provide an adequate and modern laundry in place of the present makeshift, which was hastily arranged several years ago, when it became necessary to withdraw the laundry from the workhouse. The work is approaching completion at the close of the year.

A large two-story building (formerly known as the Amusement Hall, and unoccupied since the departure of the insane from Blackwell's Island) has been substantially reconstructed, and provides two large and unusually light and pleasant wards. It was originally intended to devote this to the purposes of a convalescent hospital, but with the rapid increase in the number of patients in the medical wards in the autumn, it was found advisable to accommodate the convalescent patients in a much smaller ward in the main hospital building, and devote this building to male medical wards. It accommodates 130 patients. Without this relief it would have been absolutely impossible for the hospital to have provided for anything like the number of patients it was obliged to receive during the late fall and winter.

During the first quarter of the year a complete X-ray and electro-therapeutic apparatus was installed, and a competent operator provided who is in constant attendance at the hospital. Very substantial benefit has been received by the patients from these new facilities.

At the request of this Department a new dock has been built at the Metropolitan Hospital, which will make possible the landing of patients, passengers and freight directly at the hospital dock, instead of at the workhouse dock, a quarter of a mile distant, from which they must all be transferred by wagon.

The upper story of the brick building, known as the annex, has been fitted throughout with new plumbing, and is used as quarters for female employees. A serving room has been added to the staff dining room, and supplied with steam tables, steam plate warmers, modern tea and coffee urns, etc. The operating rooms throughout the hospital have been provided with new and modern floors, and equipped with modern operating room furniture. Two station wagons have been provided for the passenger service to and from the dock. A new special diet kitchen has been established at the main hospital.

Mr. William B. O'Rourke, whose connection with the Department extended over a long term of years, who was for many years Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital, and who became Superintendent of the Metropolitan Hospital in 1901, died after a brief illness on November 5, 1903.

Dr. J. Blackburn Mickle, who was appointed Resident Chief of Staff in April, 1903, was promoted to the position of Superintendent, and will combine the duties of Superintendent and Chief of Staff.

Among the minor improvements are leaders and gutters at the men's building, Tuberculosis Infirmary, and gas cooking range and steel plate shelves in the main building, also steam heated pans and plate warmers, shower baths in the men's building, alterations to the quarters of the house staff affording additional bath rooms, draining and cementing the cellar at the men's building at the Tuberculosis Infirmary, and enlarging the skylight in the same.

The completion of the new boiler house will make possible the abandonment of the boiler house now connected with the kitchen near the main building, and the reconstruction or demolition of this building. The quarters for the male employees in the upper story of this building and elsewhere throughout the hospital, are so hopelessly bad that a dormitory for male employees should be constructed at the earliest possible moment, unless (and this would probably be a better plan), the present Nurses' Home is taken as a dormitory for male employees and a new Nurses' Home erected to the north of the hospital grounds.

#### Metropolitan Training School for Nurses.

The first public commencement of this training school was held on May 23, 1903, when the school and the Department were favored by the presence of his Honor the Mayor, who made an address. The exercises were held in the recently reconstructed Amusement Hall. Satisfactory progress is being made in carrying out the plan of the three years' course. The probationers are, for the present, trained at the New York City Training School for Nurses four afternoons each week. During the year an area way has been dug about the Nurses' Home, the leaders have been connected with the sewer and other improvements made for the better draining of the cellar. It is believed that this will result in the elimination of typhoid fever at the Nurses' Home, this disease having hitherto appeared from time to time.

With the increased census of the hospital the number of nurses has been considerably increased, and the Nurses' Home, although its capacity was increased last year by more than fifty per cent., is again overcrowded.

#### New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools.

The new construction, as well as alterations to buildings, on Randall's Island during the past year has been very largely for the purpose of securing better classification of the varied forms of physical and mental ailments which are treated at these institutions. Speaking broadly, all children suffering from any disease, ailment, or abnormality which makes their care in an orphan asylum or hospital

difficult or dangerous to other inmates, are sent to these institutions, with the result that here are found some 1,200 children, presenting probably a greater variety of disease and affliction than can be found in any other group of institutions in the world. In order to prevent these children from being harmful to each other, and to make possible the treatment of each child with reference to his individual condition and needs, classification must be carried to a high degree. While much remains to be accomplished, material progress has been made in this direction during the past year, and still more will be possible when the buildings now in course of construction are finished.

The most important building in course of construction is a new Reception Hospital begun in June, 1903. This is a two-story building, containing eight wards and two large isolating rooms. Each ward and isolating room has a separate toilet and direct access from without, without passing through any other ward or room. It is to be used for all children, other than the feeble-minded, during the period of quarantine of two weeks after admission. Hitherto it has not only been impossible to properly isolate the different forms of disease, many of them communicable, during the quarantine period, but it has been necessary to care for the feeble-minded in the same buildings and wards as the hospital patients. The old Reception Hospital will be available for reception purposes for the feeble-minded, while the new building can be devoted entirely to hospital patients.

Eye and skin diseases are cared for in the North and South Hospitals, large three-story brick buildings, having three rooms on each floor, the three rooms being thrown into a single ward because of the fact that there is only one toilet on each floor. In order to afford greater opportunity for the separation of acute from convalescent cases, and the more effective separation of children having both eye and skin disease from those having only one of these ailments, an additional water tower is being built at each hospital, affording on each floor a bath-room with lavatories and toilets. The openings between the rooms adjacent to these water towers and the other rooms are being closed so as to provide two wards instead of one on each floor.

The facilities for the isolation of contagious disease having been found to be inadequate on many occasions, three additional pavilions have been constructed at the Infants' Hospital, and provided with steam heat, modern plumbing, and a nurses' room in each building. Each building will accommodate ten patients.

On December 29 the formal opening exercises of a new gymnasium, erected during the past year, were held. The building, as also the new Reception Hospital in course of construction, were open to inspection, and exercises were given by the children. The new gymnasium is equipped with all necessary appliances and apparatus, selected with special reference to the needs of the inmates and patients of these institutions by Dr. Nathan Oppenheim of the Medical Board, and with

a set of shower baths. An experienced instructor in physical culture has been appointed, and it is believed that the opportunities afforded by the gymnasium will contribute materially to the better physical development of the children on the island, many of whom remain in these institutions for long periods of time.

A new Morgue and clinical and pathological laboratory is nearing completion. The present Morgue is a wooden structure in the last stages of dilapidation. It provides no facilities for the scientific work which must be carried on at every large hospital, if the medical service is to be maintained at a proper standard. The present laboratory is in a small room in the Infants' Hospital, opening off a serving room of the dining-room of the doctors' and male officers.

A central storehouse is in course of construction. The supplies of these institutions are now scattered among several inadequate and unsuitable storehouses, none of which are well adapted to the purpose, nor afford satisfactory means for the safe keeping of supplies. The new building will also provide a drug store, to make possible the use of the building now occupied as a drug store as a quarantine building, for which purpose it was built.

On January 6, 1903, a steam launch service was established for the ferry to Randall's Island. Heretofore the only means of access to the Island has been by an open rowboat from the foot of East One Hundred and Twentieth street, except for a boat twice daily from the foot of East Twenty-sixth street. The patients for the Infants' and Children's Hospitals, as well as all employees, visitors, physicians and others, were exposed in transit to the weather at all seasons of the year. A steam launch makes half-hourly trips from Randall's Island to East One Hundred and Twentieth street, and also to East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, where connection with surface cars is made.

A Dietitian was appointed for these institutions on October 1, 1903, and new dietaries for the different classes of patients in these institutions were established on December 24. The dietaries were prepared by the Departmental Dietitian, and revised and approved by the Medical Board of the institutions. They are given in full in the report of the Departmental Dietitian. Knives and forks for the children over eight years of age have been ordered. Heretofore they have used spoons only.

The educational department of the Island was strengthened by the appointment on March 2, 1903, of a male teacher to give instruction in the following branches not heretofore taught in these institutions: Sloyd, elementary carpentry, chip carving, pyrography (burnt wood etching) and Venetian bent iron work.

Special attention has been given to the care of the teeth of the children, a dentist having been appointed, dental apparatus provided and a sufficient supply of tooth brushes for all the children. Among the minor improvements the following may be noted: New grate bars to make possible the burning of a cheaper grade of coal; a new floor in the operating room; a new steam heating system in the building known as Wards 21 to 24; extensive alterations to the cow stable; the delivery of 40,000 paving blocks to pave the

kitchen yard; the protection of 37 radiators in the buildings occupied by epileptics and feeble-minded.

Owing to the reduction of the census in the Infants' Hospital and the use of three wards in this building as medical wards for older children, considerable improvement in classification has been made during the year, the paralytics having been separated from the epileptic children, the acute from the convalescent cases of skin disease, and crippled children not feeble-minded from those deficient in mental powers.

The herd of cows kept on the Island for the purpose of providing pure and fresh milk for the sick infants and young children has been further improved by the addition of twelve grade Ayrshire and Jersey cows and a bull, selected by Professor Phelps, and by the killing of a number of cows of unsatisfactory grade.

We are pleased to record a gratifying decrease in the mortality of the Infants' Hospital, the number of deaths being 101 in 1903, as compared with 181 in 1902, the percentage of deaths on the total number under care being 18.63-100 in 1903, as against 23.9-100 in 1902. The year showed a steady decrease in the mortality, with the exception of the summer months, the percentage of mortality for the various quarters being as follows:

First quarter .....	15 7-100 per cent.
Second quarter .....	10 83-100 per cent.
Third quarter .....	13 33-100 per cent.
Fourth quarter .....	9 89-100 per cent.

During the month of December there were only two deaths at the institution, among a total number of 130 infants.

#### Kings County Hospital.

The Reception Building for the alleged insane has been completed and occupied during the past year. This is a two-story fireproof building, and offers far better facilities for the treatment and care of the insane pending commitment than their former quarters. Each story contains several individual rooms and also a ward.

The strikes in the building trades have delayed the completion of the new heating and lighting plant, which is to serve both this hospital and the City Home for the Aged and Infirm, Brooklyn Division. The power-house has been inclosed and the boilers are in position as well as the dynamos and engines. The substitution of this modern heating and lighting plant for the existing two plants will not only make possible the adequate heating of the institutions with an economical expenditure of fuel, but will also reduce the number of stokers required.

During the past year a contract has been awarded for a domestic building, containing kitchens and dining-rooms for all grades of employees and for doctors and nurses. The building is connected with the hospital proper on each floor by a fireproof corridor. It is a four-story fireproof building.

The central storehouse and refrigerating plant, which is in course of construction, will also contribute materially to the economical and efficient management of the Flatbush institutions. The new storehouse will make it possible to carry several days' supply of perishable articles. It will also provide an ice-making machine of sufficient capacity to meet the needs of the institutions.

A new brick stable is in course of construction, to take the place of the present inadequate and dangerous fire trap which is badly located and wholly inadequate to the present needs of the institutions.

We are under great obligations to the City authorities which have macadamized Clarkson street in front of the grounds of these institutions during the past year.

#### Brooklyn City Morgue.

The Brooklyn City Morgue, near Washington Park, has long occupied a building which is most inadequate as to size and equipment, and provides none of the modern facilities for handling bodies. A contract has been awarded for a new morgue building, and for the reconstruction of the existing building. The new Morgue will provide all the modern features of the City Morgue in Manhattan, including a mortuary chapel, and will cost \$24,700.

#### Cumberland Street Hospital.

Extensive alterations, both interior and exterior, to this Hospital have been completed during the year, including fireproofing the roof of the laundry, etc., etc., in accordance with the requirements of the Department of Buildings, which inspected the Hospital at the request of this Department. The Hospital has now been in operation for a year and a half, and it is evident that it will soon be inadequate to the needs of this locality. Other alterations will also be needed in order to make the greatest use of the present buildings.

#### Reception Hospital, Coney Island.

On June 2, 1903, application was made by this Department to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the condemnation of certain property at Coney Island for a permanent site for the Coney Island Hospital, where, since and including the summer of 1901, this Department has maintained a Reception Hospital. For this purpose the City leased a property on which there are several wooden buildings which have proved to be wholly inadequate to such a hospital as is required during the summer season. The number of ambulance calls at Coney Island Hospital during 1901 was 305; 1902, 243; and 1903, 550. The dispensary calls numbered in 1901, 1,317; in 1902, 1,046; and in 1903, 1,748. The proposed new building should also be of sufficient capacity to make it possible to send children and other convalescent patients from the Kings County and Cumberland Street Hospitals, and also from Manhattan, to the seashore for a period of convalescence. This is particularly necessary in cases of marasmus

and tuberculosis of the glands or joints, which are frequently transferred to this Department from orphan asylums, nurseries and private families.

Greatly to the regret of this Department no action was taken by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the request for the condemnation of the property. The application, in fact, never came before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, being retained for investigation and inquiry in the real estate bureau of the Finance Department until after the close of the year. Frequent efforts to have the matter brought before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment were unavailing.

#### New York City Farm Colony, Borough of Richmond.

In our last annual report we referred to the use of the property (formerly known as "The Richmond County Poor Farm"), for the raising of vegetables for the benefit of the Department as a whole. The success of the experiment in 1902, when produce to the value of \$4,571 was raised with a total operating expense of \$1,703.44, indicated the desirability of its further extension. A contract was, therefore, awarded in August for the construction of a dormitory to accommodate 150 male inmates. This is to be erected near the present buildings and will more than double the capacity of the institution, enabling the Department to utilize the labor of some 300 men on the farm instead of 140 as at present. It will also relieve appreciably the overcrowding in the male wards of the Home for the Aged and Infirm on Blackwell's Island and at Flatbush. It is to be a three-story building, constructed largely of the rough stone found on the farm, and trimmed with red brick. It will provide kitchen and dining room accommodations in the basement, with sleeping accommodations for 150 inmates on the first and second stories, there being five rooms on each story. A contract has been awarded for the installation of a bacterial sewage purification system for the existing buildings at the farm, none of which have heretofore had any sewage connections.

The production of vegetables for the Blackwell's Island institutions has been continued with increasingly favorable results. Each Friday during the summer season the steamer "Fidelity" has brought a load of fresh vegetables, and, in addition, twice a week a wagon load of garden products has been delivered from the farm to the foot of East Twenty-sixth street in time for delivery by the 10.30 boat to Blackwell's Island.

The care of the alleged insane in the Borough of Richmond has given the Department much anxiety. There have never been trained nurses nor resident physicians at the Richmond County Almshouse (now the New York City Farm Colony). The long distance to be covered in the transportation of alleged insane to this institution, and their proper care and oversight while under observation there for periods of some days, are impossible without expert assistance. Every effort has been made during the past two years to expedite the prompt commitment of those found to be insane to a State Hospital, but it has been found that at best this process is apt to occupy some days. A trained nurse, a graduate of the Training School of the St. Lawrence State Hospital for the Insane, has been appointed, and assigned to the care of the alleged

insane in the Borough of Richmond. She will accompany the ambulance on all trips made for the purpose of bringing alleged insane female patients to the Colony, and will have charge of the alleged insane at the institution. Arrangements have been made with the Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals by which patients requiring special care may be taken by carriage from the Farm Colony directly to Bellevue Hospital, and the Superintendent of the Colony has been authorized to make such transfers in suitable cases.

A proposal has been accepted for sinking a test well 300 feet at the Farm Colony. If a good supply of water should be found, the water system both for the Cottage Colony and for the existing Farm Colony will be taken from this source. If not, it may be necessary to install a pumping apparatus at the existing artesian wells at the Farm Colony.

#### Cottage Colony for the Aged and Infirm.

One of the most serious problems which this Department has had to consider is the relief of the overcrowding in its almshouses on Blackwell's Island and at Flatbush. The overcrowding during the winter season at both of these institutions has for many years been very serious. No new buildings have been erected for such use on Blackwell's Island since 1897, and none at Flatbush for many years. There are already too many buildings on the property at Blackwell's Island, and the same is true at Flatbush. Furthermore, there is practically no opportunity for outdoor employment for the inmates at either of these localities. After careful study of the question a plan was adopted for the erection of all additional accommodation for the aged and infirm on premises adjoining the present New York City Farm Colony, in the Borough of Richmond. On June 2 a letter was addressed to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, requesting condemnation proceedings for the purchase of a site of some forty acres adjoining the Farm Colony, consisting of rolling, partially wooded land, rising to a height of nearly 300 feet, and affording a beautiful outlook toward the west and northwest over the Kill-von-Kull toward the Orange Mountains. It is proposed to erect here a series of cottages, accommodating not more than thirty to forty inmates each. At least one cottage will be devoted to aged couples. There will also be cottages for women, providing a small room for each inmate, and cottages for men with two in a room.

The assessed value of the land is \$6,000. The land will afford ample opportunity for out-door life and occupation. It is believed that this provision is not only by far the most economical provision for the present overcrowding and for the future growth in the number of aged and infirm dependent upon the City, but that it is a far more humane and satisfactory method of caring for them.

This recommendation was considered favorably by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on July 29, 1903, a resolution being adopted authorizing the acquisition of the site by condemnation proceedings. On July 31, 1903, the Board of Aldermen un-



animously confirmed this resolution, and it was approved by your Honor on August 12, 1903. On September 8 three Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisal were appointed pursuant to this resolution, and their oaths were filed in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County on September 26. Meanwhile, plans and specifications for three cottages were prepared by the Architects of the Department and approved by the State Board of Charities. Late in November action was taken by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment vesting title in the new property in the City on December 10. This made possible the awarding of the contract for the erection of the first three cottages. One of these is to be for aged couples and two for aged women, providing a single room for each inmate. Each cottage will accommodate thirty inmates. The work of building roads, clearing away underbrush and otherwise improving the property, can be done very largely by inmates of the farm under paid direction. The property, consisting partly of cleared land and partly of wood land, will lend itself readily to attractive landscape treatment. A contract was also awarded for a bacterial sewage purification system at a cost of \$1,500.

#### Municipal Lodging House.

The principal structural improvement at the Municipal Lodging House during the past year has been the installation of additional exhaust fans for the better ventilation of the dormitories on the second, third and fourth floors. For similar reasons the toilets throughout the building have been inclosed from floor to ceiling.

The dietary has been improved by the addition of cereal with milk and sugar for breakfast.

Fire drill is maintained and every precaution taken for the safety of the inmates in case of fire. The building has been painted throughout.

#### Miscellaneous.

On January 14, 1903, an order was promulgated forbidding Officers, Orderlies, Nurses or other employees to refer to any hospital patient as a pauper, or to address him with any term of reproach because of the fact that such patient is unable to pay for his care and maintenance.

In order to enable the Commissioner to pass more intelligently on applications for promotion an order was issued January 15, 1903, directing the Superintendent of each institution to forward to the central office, at the close of each month, the record of each employee in the classified Civil Service in his institution as to efficiency, punctuality, attention and general good conduct during that month.

On March 10, 1903, an arrangement was made by which a physician, attached to the City Hospital or Metropolitan Hospital, meets the patients at the office of the Examining Physician at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street, and accompanies them on the boat until they reach the hospitals to which they are respectively assigned, for the

purpose of providing such emergency care and treatment as any of the patients may require in transit.

A stage service has been established between the dock at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street and the surface cars on Second and Third avenues, for the benefit of patients discharged from the hospitals on Blackwell's Island who may need such assistance in reaching their homes.

There has never been any satisfactory system for the supervision and care of patients while waiting for or in transit to the institutions on the Islands. As a result of this it has sometimes happened that patients have either wandered away before arriving at the boat, or, after reaching the boat, have missed their point of destination. Explicit rules and regulations have now been established, and a sufficient number of orderlies provided to see that patients are under strict supervision from the moment they reach the office of the Examining Physician until they reach their destination.

On June 17, 1903, a schedule of uniforms was adopted, to take effect August 1, 1903, for all female officers and employees in this Department, except laundresses, seamstresses, cleaners and scrubbers. Great improvement in the decorum and efficiency of the male employees has taken place since the adoption of uniforms for them. It is believed that similar improvement will be secured by placing the female employees in uniform.

During the summer months ten band concerts were given on Saturday afternoons for the benefit of the inmates of the New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm. The concerts were attended by practically all the inmates of the institution and by considerable numbers of City officials and citizens interested in public institutions. Their effect in relieving the monotony of life in a large institution and in developing a spirit of greater consideration on the part of the employees has been marked.

Band concerts for the children in The New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools on Randall's Island, nearly 1,300 in number, were given on three afternoons.

At the suggestion of one of the Chaplains at the New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm, who had been impressed during his long service at the institution with the injurious results of the monotony and routine, six excursions were given to parties selected from the inmates on one of the Department boats, each party consisting of about one hundred inmates, accompanied by several of the officers of the institution. The trips were made up the Sound, down the Bay and up the Hudson. They proved to be not only very enjoyable, but were found to exercise a very beneficial effect upon the institution.

Twenty-six excursions were also provided for the sick children and mothers and babies at the New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools on Randall's Island.

On July 21 an order was passed instructing heads of institutions to report to the Commissioner the names of any patients in the hospitals of this Department at any time

in need of artificial limbs, specially constructed shoes, or other similar appliances, in all cases in which the patients state that neither they nor their immediate relatives are able to supply the needed articles. For the present such patient will be reported to various charitable institutions co-operating with the Department. In case the demand should be more than can be met in this way, provision will be made by which the Department will meet the need from its own funds.

The Department is pleased to acknowledge the co-operation of the President of the Borough of Manhattan in having the portion of East Twenty-sixth street adjacent to the pier of the Charities Department paved with asphalt. For a distance of some 200 feet it had been paved with belgian blocks and was a source of great discomfort and suffering to the hundreds of patients brought to the Twenty-sixth Street Pier, to be sent to the institutions on Blackwell's Island. The sidewalk on the north side of the street has also been put in proper condition through the co-operation of the same Department.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner.

#### SECRETARY'S CENSUS REPORT.

Daily Average Census of all Institutions for the Year 1902.

Institutions.	House Staff.	Officers' Family.	Employees.	Nurses, Probationers.	Patients or Inmates.	Convalescent Help.	Unpaid Help.	Workhouse Help.	Total.
Bradford Street Hospital.	1	..	7	..	4	2	..	..	14
Bureau of Dependent Adults .....	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	45
Bureau of Dependent Children .....	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	22
Central Office, Brooklyn.	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	29
Central Office, Manhattan	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	23
City Hospital .....	24	8	194	..	613	64	4	..	907
Coney Island Hospital...	1	..	7	..	5	..	..	..	13
Cumberland Street Hospital .....	7	3	42	5	165	17	2	..	241
General Drug Department .....	..	{ Bellevue Hospital { <sup>11</sup> <sub>12</sub>		..	..	..	3	..	26
Kings County Hospital..	13	4	161	7	527	53	7	..	772
Lodging House .....	..	..	16	..	105	..	28	..	149
Metropolitan Hospital ..	18	13	197	5	627	16	17	14	907

Institutions.	House Staff.	Officers' Family.	Employees.	Nurses, Probationers.	Patients or Inmates.	Convalescent Help.	Unpaid Help.	Workhouse Help.	Total.
New York City Children's Hospital and Schools .....	4	10	371	..	1,045	..	..	3	1,433
New York City Farm Colony .....	..	5	9	..	115	..	..	..	129
New York City Home for Aged and Infirm, Brooklyn .....	..	..	59	..	1,227	..	..	..	1,286
New York City Home for Aged and Infirm, Manhattan .....	7	16	183	..	2,191	..	..	..	2,397
New York City Training School .....	..	..	94	16	..	..	2	..	112
Steamboats .....	..	..	41	..	..	..	4	..	45
Storehouse .....	..	..	19	..	..	..	1	34	54
Grand Total....	75	59	1,542	33	6,624	152	69	31	8,604

Respectfully,

J. McKEE BORDEN, Secretary.

## Recapitulation of the Daily Average Census of all Institutions for the Year 1903.

Institutions.	House Staff.	Officers' Family.	Employees.	Nurses, Probationers.	Patients or Inmates.	Convalescent Help.	Unpaid Help.	Workhouse Help.	Total.
Bradford Street Hospital	1	..	7	..	5	..	1	..	14
Bureau of Dependent Adults .....	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	46
Bureau of Dependent Children .....	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	23
Central Office Brooklyn.	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	31
Central Office, Manhattan	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	26
City Hospital .....	24	6	191	..	583	52	5	..	861
Coney Island Hospital..	2	..	6	..	4	1	1	..	14
Cumberland Street Hospital .....	6	3	59	1	150	..	15	..	234
General Drug Department .....	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	13
Kings County Hospital..	14	5	176	6	598	..	54	..	853
Lodging House .....	..	..	16	..	118	..	29	..	163
Metropolitan Hospital...	19	13	278	6	745	31	17	11	1,120
New York City Children's Hospital and Schools .....	4	..	371	..	1,111	..	..	15	1,501

Institutions.	House Staff.	Officers' Family.	Employees.	Nurses, Probationers.	Patients or Inmates.	Convalescent Help.	Unpaid Help.	Workhouse Help.	Total.
New York City Farm Colony .....	..	1	10	..	159	..	..	..	170
New York City Home for Aged and Infirm, Brooklyn .....	..	..	65	..	1,322	..	..	..	1,387
New York City Home for Aged and Infirm, Manhattan .....	7	14	183	..	2,295	..	..	..	2,499
New York City Training School .....	..	..	123	15	..	..	..	..	138
Steamboats .....	..	..	55	..	..	..	2	..	57
Storehouse .....	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	32	53
Grand Total....	77	42	1,700	28	7,990	84	124	58	9,203

Respectfully,

J. McKEE BORDEN, Secretary.

## PRIVATE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

December 31, 1903.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner:

Dear Sir—I herewith submit reports of the various funds under my charge for the year ending December 31, 1903:

## Receipts.

Balance December 31, 1902.....	\$8,468 92
Receipts .....	96,654 75
Interests .....	145 82
Total .....	\$105,269 49

## Disbursements.

Paid to Bureau Dependent Adults .....	96,937 25
Balance December 31, 1903.....	\$8,332 24

## Deceased Patient Fund.

## Receipts.

Balance December 31, 1902.....	\$200 27
Receipts .....	1,070 54
Total .....	\$1,270 81

## Disbursements.

Paid to Public Administrator.....	\$573 32
Paid to relatives of deceased patients and inmates.....	420 47
Total .....	<u>\$993 79</u>
Balance December 31, 1903.....	<u>\$277 02</u>

## Moneys Received from Sale of Refuse Material.

## Receipts.

Receipts .....	<u>\$1,300 55</u>
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## Disbursements.

Paid to Chamberlain .....	<u>\$1,300 55</u>
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## Moneys Received in Partial Payment for the Support of Children.

## Receipts.

Manhattan .....	\$12,663 89
Brooklyn .....	8,783 97
Richmond .....	269 21
Total .....	<u>\$21,717 07</u>

## Disbursements.

Paid to the Chamberlain.....	<u>\$21,717 07</u>
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## Moneys Received for the Transportation of Paupers.

## Receipts.

Receipts .....	<u>\$72 29</u>
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## Disbursements.

Paid to Chamberlain .....	<u>\$72 29</u>
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## Moneys Received from State Board of Charities for the Care of State Poor.

## Receipts.

Manhattan .....	\$4,143 92
Brooklyn .....	1,005 72
Total .....	<u>\$5,149 64</u>

## Disbursements.

Paid to Chamberlain .....	\$5,149 64
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## Moneys Received Under Section 16, Labor Law.

Receipts .....	\$100 00
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## Disbursements.

Paid to Miss Jane M. Pindell, Superintendent, for lessons and supplies in teaching basketry to tuberculosis patients .....	\$100 00
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Respectfully submitted,

MILLARD H. ELLISON, Private Secretary.

## AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Annual Statement Showing Total Amount of Vouchers Certified to Comptroller During  
the Year Ending December 31, 1903.

New York, February 25, 1904.

1900—

Transportation of paupers, medicines, coffins, etc.....	\$35 50
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1901—

Donations to Grand Army veterans .....	10 00
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1902—

Supplies and contingencies .....	\$229,516 52
Alterations, additions and repairs to buildings and appa- ratus .....	49,739 80
Transportation of paupers, medicines, coffins, etc.....	1,862 03
Poor adult blind .....	350 00
Clothing for epileptics sent to Craig Colony .....	3,248 51
Donations to Grand Army veterans .....	5,336 99
Lodging House for Homeless Men .....	227 93
Burial of veterans, and headstones .....	2,370 00
Burial of pauper dead .....	62 50
Rents .....	500 00
New ambulances, horses, harness and repairs .....	1,755 88
	<hr/> 294,970 16

1903—

Salaries .....	\$560,427 31
Supplies and contingencies .....	885,768 79

1903—

Alterations, additions and repairs to buildings and apparatus .....	\$66,601 77
Transportation of paupers, medicines, coffins, etc. ....	7,617 88
Poor adult blind .....	49,833 00
Clothing for insane patients .....	3,276 94
Donations to Grand Army veterans .....	14,804 50
Lodging House for Homeless Men .....	11,592 69
Burial of veterans, and headstones .....	5,220 00
Burial of pauper dead .....	396 25
Rents .....	4,820 32
New ambulances, horses, harness and repairs. ....	4,716 76
	<hr/> \$1,615,076 21
Open air concerts during summer for the inmates of the New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm, Manhattan Division. ....	1,000 00
Revenue Bond Fund, for alterations, additions and repairs to Cumberland Street Hospital, Borough of Brooklyn .....	19,999 34
Construction of steam heating and lighting plant, Kings County Hospital and Almshouses, Borough of Brooklyn .....	87,431 83
Department of Public Charities, Building Fund, construction, additions, extensions, alterations and improvements, chapter 724, Laws 1896, and section 169, Amended Charter, and section 47, as amended by chapter 409, Laws 1904 .....	387,515 61
	<hr/> <hr/> \$2,406,038 65

E. &amp; O. E.

New York, February 29, 1904.

CYRUS V. KEAN, Auditor.

#### REPORT OF DEPARTMENTAL DIETITIAN.

December 31, 1903.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner, Public Charities:

Dear Sir—Herewith is submitted the annual report of the Dietary Department for the year 1903.

#### Organization.

In January Miss Kingsland assumed the administration of the diet at the Tuberculosis Infirmary, Metropolitan Hospital, with the result that the service of food was greatly improved. In June she was given charge of the Dietary Department of the entire hospital.

In April Miss George entered upon the duties of Dietitian at the City Hospital.



In September Miss McCullough was assigned to the City Home in the same capacity, and October 1 Miss Rushmore was appointed Dietitian at the New York City Hospitals and Schools. (For duties of Dietitians, see Exhibit A.)

Misses McCullough, Pattee and Christian, graduates of the Domestic Science Schools and experienced in teaching cookery, have completed the three months' course in assisting the Resident Dietitian of the institutions and complied with the conditions set forth in the regulations covering their appointment.

Better office accommodation and improved telephone service have greatly facilitated the work of the Dietitians.

Some advance has been made in an effort to establish the independence of the Dietary Departments of the various institutions from other Departments in the same institutions, by completing the pay-roll, so that it is unnecessary to call upon the employees of other Departments to assist in the Dietary Departments.

#### Buildings, Furniture and Equipment.

At the Tuberculosis Infirmary in December was opened a dining hall, seating 350, and including a special diet kitchen for the preparation of articles of special diet, and a serving room equipped with steam tables, plate warmers, dish washing machine for the washing and sterilizing of dishes and food cars for the distribution of food.

Plans have been recommended for kitchen and dining room buildings at the City Hospital and Metropolitan Hospital, and for dining rooms above the main kitchen at the City Home.

New tables and chairs have improved the appearance of the doctors' dining rooms at the City Hospital. Serving room equipment, consisting of steam tables, plate warmers and tea and coffee urns, has been installed in connection with these dining rooms and the doctors' dining room at the Metropolitan Hospital.

#### Uniforms.

On August 1 a schedule of uniforms for female employees was adopted (see Exhibit C). This affects largely the employees of the Dietary Department, and has been effective in promoting neatness of appearance.

#### Food Supply.

A liberal supply of fresh vegetables from the Farm Colony through the summer has much improved the dietary of the patients and employees. The standard required in the delivery of certain articles of food, notably canned goods, has been raised.

Improved specifications for meat, milk, poultry, eggs and butter contracts are being made for the year 1904.

### Dietaries.

The dietaries for patients and employees of the several institutions have been revised, the per capita allowances of raw food materials for similar class of inmates being made uniform and the corresponding per capita quantities given for cooked materials being tabulated to aid in the distribution of food, as follows:

January 7—Patients' dietary, City Hospital.

(See Exhibit D.)

January 15—Dietary, Municipal Lodging House.

(See Exhibit E.)

February 24—Patients' dietary, Tuberculosis Infirmary, Metropolitan Hospital.

(See Exhibit F.)

February 27—Employees' Dietary, City Hospital.

(See Exhibit G.)

June 8—Patients' dietary, Metropolitan Hospital.

(Same as Exhibit D.)

August 1—Employees' dietary, Metropolitan Hospital.

(Same as Exhibit G.)

December 19—Nurses' dietary, Metropolitan Training School.

(See Exhibit J.)

December 24—Patients' dietary, New York City Children's Hospitals.

(See Exhibit K.)

### Special Diet Kitchen.

The special diet kitchen at the main hospital of the Metropolitan Hospital was opened on June 1; the one at the Tuberculosis Infirmary in December. At the City Hospital the Training School had for some time been operating a small diet kitchen, providing special articles of food for a limited number of patients, but in September its management as well as its supervision was transferred to the Dietary Department, and a month later a larger room was occupied with improved equipment for the work.

A special diet kitchen provides for the careful preparation of articles of special and extra diet, and also experience for the Nurses who serve there in turn for definite periods preparing food.

The list of such articles as prepared includes the following: Steaks, chops, eggs, broths, gruels, beef tea, scraped beef, custards, jellies and simple puddings, toast, gluten bread, cocoa, etc.

The special diet kitchen has become a very important factor in providing and preparing diet for the sick in our hospitals.

## Teaching Schools.

Throughout the year classes of probationers from the New York City Training School for Nurses and the Metropolitan Training School for Nurses have been instructed in the principles of cookery by laboratory work and lectures; an individual equipment is provided for each pupil, who is required to prepare independently the dishes assigned to her.

A brief course of lessons in dietetics was given the Senior Nurses at the New York City Training School.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORENCE R. CORBETT, Departmental Dietitian.

## EXHIBIT A.

## Duties of a Resident Dietitian of a General Hospital.

The Dietitian of a general hospital in the Department is responsible to the Superintendent of the Hospital for the work of all cooks, waitresses and other helpers employed in the dietary department. She must assign their work to them; supervise its execution; criticise the condition of their workrooms, their uniforms, their personal appearance and conduct while on duty; arrange off duty time for each; instruct them when needful and make any recommendations concerning them to the Superintendent.

She will inspect daily the condition of the dining-rooms and kitchens, cupboards, ice boxes, ranges and all equipment of the department; give instructions for the care of these, having full authority to enforce her instructions.

She will make a daily inspection of all raw and cooked food materials and see that these are properly cared for; that excess quantities are accounted for and that only the minimum waste occurs. She will personally see that all foods for patients and employees of the various grades are carefully prepared, properly distributed, with minimum waste.

She will visit all patients' dining-rooms of the hospital at least once or twice each week, observing the service of the food, the disposition of excess quantities and waste of food, making any criticism or suggestion in writing to the Superintendent of the Training School and to the Departmental Dietitian.

She will assist in teaching classes of Nurses in the principles of cookery, dietetics, and therapeutic cookery when so required.

She will be held responsible for carrying out the dietary approved for the institution in which she is employed, as far as it is possible to do so, and will exercise her judgment in adapting meals of all employees to the conditions existing at any time.

The Dietitian will control all food supplies for use in the institution by criticising and approving all daily requisitions before they are approved by the Superintendent to be sent to the storeroom. She will make daily requisitions on the storeroom for all

food supplies and weekly requisitions for all other stores required in her department, all such requisitions being subject to the approval of the Superintendent. After the ward diet summaries have been approved by the Superintendent of the Training School, as conforming to the ward diet sheets and the doctor's orders, they will be brought to the office of the Dietitian at six o'clock of the day preceding the one on which they are to go into effect. The Dietitian will supervise their summary for the use of the kitchens and storerooms and will take any criticism which she may make on any requisition to the proper source for adjustment—i. e., either the Superintendent of the Training School, the doctors, or the Superintendent of the Hospital.

The Dietitian will visit dining-rooms during the hour of service of meals and correct any error in service of the food she may observe. Any complaint from any source regarding the work of the dietary department will be promptly and personally investigated by the Dietitian. The Dietitian at any time may recommend to the Superintendent of the Hospital the employment of a suitable person for a position in her department; may recommend the discharge of any employee in her department; and may recommend any modification of compensation to any employee in her department.

The Dietitian will supervise the preparation of food in the special diet kitchen of the hospital and make any recommendations concerning the work, the equipment, or the Nurses and Helpers employed there to the Superintendent of the Training School (exception, City Hospital).

At all times the Dietitian will see that responsibility for work to be done is properly placed, and in case of her absence on "off duty" period she will make all arrangements for the work to be carried on smoothly, the responsibility being assumed by some one or ones in her department. She will notify the Superintendent of the Hospital when she is leaving the institution at any time, naming some one to be responsible in her absence and stating when she may be expected to return.

#### EXHIBIT B.

##### Requirements of Applicants and Regulations Governing the Appointment and Service of Pupil Dietitians.

1. The applicant for appointment as Pupil Dietitian must be at least twenty-five years of age ; must have had two years of domestic science in a normal course, and must have had two years of experience in teaching domestic science or cookery.
2. She must agree to remain in the institution to which assigned for a period of three months, and on duty six full days a week.
3. She is subject to all the rules of the institution and regulations of the Dietary Department, as dictated by the Superintendent of the institution and the Resident Dietitian.
4. She will wear plain white wash dresses at all times when on duty.

... for services rendered, but will be allowed expenses incidental to the course of training.

... at the end of the course a certificate of her training... her work have satisfied the Department Dietitian... ability, technical knowledge and adapta-

... the satisfactory completion of three months of... institutions of the Department of Pub-... of appointment to a position as

## NOTES

... and Employees.

... August 1, 1903.

... Training Schools and Nurses—

...

White linen stockings, white linen socks, white pearl buttons. Plain skirt, four-inch hem, clearing ground by two inches. Separate belt, white linen collar.

...

White linen collar and cuffs; white waist, white linen skirt. Plain skirt, four-inch hem, clearing ground by two inches. Separate belt, white linen collar. Matrons of City House for the Agency may wear white uniform at discretion of Superintendent.

## IV Waitresses -

Galatea, Black, Satin (1/2 inch wide).—Shirt waist, white linen turnover collar and cuffs; white washable tie. Plain skirt, clearing the ground by two inches.

White Long Cloth. Apron same length as skirt; detachable bib, square, with straps two inches wide over the shoulders to button to band of apron on back.

White Lawn Waists may be worn in summer.

... 1903

**V.—Cooks and Women Employed in Serving Rooms—**

Otis Check, Style No. 61.—Plain skirt, four-inch hem; one 1-inch tuck; skirt to clear the ground by two inches. Waist, plain, attached to skirt; open in front with six buttons; Bishop sleeve, open at wrist. White linen collar, 1 1-8 or 1 1-4 inches high, as per sample. All buttons of white bone.

Apron Check, Quality No. 1, Style 10, as per sample. 26 inches wide S. C. Apron length of skirt and meeting in back.

White Long Cloth.—Apron.

**EXHIBIT D.****Diet List, City Hospital, Blackwell's Island.****I.—Regular Diet—**

As per daily schedule (over). All quantities are of the cooked food materials, ready to serve.

Breakfast—Cereal, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter, ½ ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Soup, 12 ounces; meat, 5 to 7 ounces; or fish, 8 ounces; potatoes, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces.

Supper—Farina pudding, 6 ounces; or soup, 12 ounces; and crackers, 4 ounces; or fruit sauce, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter, ½ ounce; tea, 16 ounces.

**II.—Modified Proteid Diet—**

Same as regular diet, with the omission of meat and the addition of one quart of milk daily.

**III.—Light Diet—**

Two eggs; 2 quarts of milk daily (milk toast); ½ ounce of butter; 1 pint of beef tea; with any article selected from the extra diet list.

**IV.—Liquid Diet—**

Articles to be selected and quantities specified by physicians, beef tea, chicken soup, rice water, toast water, albumen water, strained gruels and milk.

**V.—Dry Diet—**

Same as regular diet, omitting tea, coffee, milk and soup.

**VI.—Diabetic Diet—**

Articles to be selected from:

Liquids—Beef tea, beef soup, tea, coffee (without sugar), milk, 1 pint daily.

Animal Foods—Fish of all kinds; salt and fresh butchers' meat, excepting liver; butter, cheese and eggs.

Cereals—Bran bread and gluten bread.

Vegetables—Tomatoes, spinach and cucumbers.

Fruits—Lemons, oranges and apples.

Quantities of above same as in regular diet.

# **VII.—Extra Diet—**

Any of the following articles to be ordered either alone or in addition to any one of the above diets:

Broths, soups, clam broth, beef juice, scraped beef, steak, chops, toast, cocoa, eggs, egg nog, custard, simple puddings, jellies, junket, sugar, lemons, fresh fruits (specified).

Approved by the Medical Board, City Hospital, and adopted by the Commissioner of Public Charities on January 7, 1903.

Regular Diet—All Quantities are of Cooked Food Ready to Serve.

## **Sunday—**

Breakfast—Hominy, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Barley soup, 12 ounces; roast beef, 5 ounces; potatoes, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces.

Supper,—Stewed prunes, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; tea, 16 ounces.

## **Monday—**

Breakfast—Oatmeal, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Vegetable soup, 12 ounces; corned beef, .7 ounces; potatoes, 9 ounces; bread, 4 ounces.

Supper—Apple sauce, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; tea, 16 ounces.

## **Tuesday—**

Breakfast—Rolled wheat, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Fish chowder, 14 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; coffee, 16 ounces.

Supper—Pea soup, 12 ounces; crackers, 4 ounces; tea, 16 ounces.

## **Wednesday—**

Breakfast—Oat meal, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Pot roast beef or chopped roast beef, 5 ounces; gravy; potatoes, 8 ounces; one vegetable, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces.

Supper—Stewed prunes, 8 ounces; bread, 8 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; tea, 16 ounces.

**Thursday—**

Breakfast—Farina, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Boiled mutton, 4 ounces; with broth, 8 ounces; bean polenta, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces.

Supper—Boiled rice, 6 ounces; with milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; tea, 16 ounces.

**Friday—**

Breakfast—Oatmeal, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Fresh fish, 6 ounces; potatoes, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces.

Supper—Apple sauce, 8 ounces; bread, 8 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; tea, 16 ounces.

**Saturday—**

Breakfast—Rolled wheat, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Beef stew (potato in stew), 16 ounces; bread, 4 ounces.

Supper—Farina pudding, 6 ounces; with milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; tea, 16 ounces.

At 8 P. M. daily, milk, 8 ounces.

**Raw Food Materials—City Hospital, Blackwell's Island.**

Per-capita, per diem. Quantities of Raw Food Materials required in the Regular Diet as Outlined in Diet List for the City Hospital. Approved by the Medical Board of the City Hospital and Adopted by the Commissioner of Public Charities on January 7, 1903. Revised to June 11, 1903.

Articles	Per Diem Quantities	Number of Days Per Week or Month Served
Fresh meat—beef	8 ounces	3 days
Fresh meat—mutton	6 ounces	1 day
Corned beef	10 ounces	1 day
Fresh fish	8 ounces	1 day
Salt fish (mackerel)	6 ounces	1 day
Potatoes	6 ounces	4 days
Potatoes	6 ounces	2 days
Peas, dry	1 ounce	1 day
Beans, dry	2 ounces	1 day
Turnips	6 ounces	1 day
Barley	1 ounce	1 day



Articles.	Per Diem Quantities.	Number of Days Per Week on Which Served.
Hominy (breakfast) .....	2 ounces	1 day
Oatmeal (breakfast) .....	2 ounces	3 days
Indian meal (breakfast) .....	2 ounces	1 day
Rolled wheat (breakfast) .....	2 ounces	2 days
Rice (supper) .....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ounces	1 day
Farina (supper) .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces	1 day
Bread .....	16 ounces	2 days
Bread .....	12 ounces	4 days
Bread .....	8 ounces	1 day
Butter .....	1 ounce	7 days
Prunes .....	2 ounces	2 days
Evaporated apples .....	1.2 ounces	2 days
Milk, fresh .....	12 ounces	5 days
	4 ounces on cereal; 8 ounces at 8 P. M.	
Milk, fresh .....	16 ounces	2 days
	4 ounces on cereal; 8 ounces at 8 P. M.; 4 ounces on boiled rice, Thursday; 4 ounces in farina pudding, Saturday.	
Milk, condensed (not diluted), for coffee and tea only...	1 ounce	6 days
Milk, condensed (not diluted) .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces	1 day
Sugar .....	1 ounce	5 days
	Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.	
Sugar .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces	2 days
	Tuesday and Saturday.	
Tea .....	$\frac{1}{8}$ ounce	7 days
Coffee, per meal .....	1-3 ounce	7 days
	Once each day and twice on Tuesday.	
Crackers .....	2 ounces	1 day

Note—Weights of meats and fresh fish are taken as cuts trimmed for cooking, and not the gross weights in carcass. Seventeen per cent. is allowed for waste (bone, fat, etc.).

## EXHIBIT E.

Dietary—Municipal Lodging House, New York City.

Prepared by the Dietitian and approved by the Commissioner of Public Charities  
January 15, 1903.

## Breakfast—Daily—

Oatmeal, 8 ounces; with milk, 4 ounces.

Coffee, 16 ounces, with milk, 2 ounces, and sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

Bread, 6 ounces.

## Supper—Daily (For Men)—

Coffee, 16 ounces; with milk, 2 ounces, and sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

Bread, 6 ounces.

## Supper—Daily (For Women)—

Tea, 16 ounces; with milk, 2 ounces, and sugar  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

Bread, 6 ounces.

Note—Quantities specified are of the cooked food materials ready to serve.

## Raw Food Materials.

Per capita quantities of raw materials for dietary at the Municipal Lodging House.

Prepared by the Dietitian and approved by the Commissioner of Public Charities.

Coffee, 1-3 ounce, per meal.

Tea,  $\frac{1}{8}$  ounce, per meal.

Milk (for coffee and tea), 2 ounces, per meal.

Sugar (for coffee and tea),  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce, per meal.

Oatmeal, 2 ounces, per meal.

Milk, for oatmeal, 4 ounces, per meal.

Bread, 6 ounces, per meal.

## EXHIBIT F.

Diet List, Tuberculosis Infirmary, Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island.

All quantities are of cooked food ready to serve.

## Regular Diet—

Breakfast—Cereal, 8 ounces; with milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

10 A. M.—Egg, 1 raw, with milk, 8 ounces.

11 A. M.—Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.

## Regular Diet—

Dinner—12 noon—Soup, 12 ounces; meat, 5 or 7 ounces; or fish, 8 ounces; potatoes, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; pudding, 6 ounces.

3 P. M.—Egg, 1 raw, with milk, 8 ounces.

4.30 P. M.—Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.

Supper—Fruit sauce, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; tea, 16 ounces.

8 P. M.—Milk, 8 ounces.

## Special Diet—

For bed patients especially.

Breakfast—Same as regular diet.

Dinner—Steak, 4 to 6 ounces; potatoes, 8 ounces; egg, 1 raw, with milk, 4 ounces; pudding, 6 ounces.

Supper—Same as regular diet.

Daily maximum allowance of milk, 32 ounces.

## Light Diet—

Breakfast—Cereal, 8 ounces; egg, 1 raw, with milk, 4 ounces; toast and milk.

Dinner—Same as breakfast.

Supper—Same as breakfast, with lemon jelly or boiled rice, or farina pudding, replacing cereal.

Daily maximum allowance of milk, 48 ounces.

## Liquid Diet—

Boiled milk.

Albumen water, ad libitum.

Broths.

Scorched farinaceous food.

Daily maximum allowance of milk, 48 ounces.

Approved by the Medical Board, Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island, and adopted by the Commissioner of Public Charities February 24, 1903.

## Regular Diet for Tuberculosis Infirmary.

All quantities are of cooked food, as served.

## Sunday—

Breakfast—Hominy, 8 ounces; with milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Barley soup, 12 ounces; roast beef, 5 ounces; potatoes, 8 ounces, bread, 4 ounces; cornstarch pudding, 6 ounces.

Supper—Stewed prunes, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; tea, 16 ounces.

**Monday—**

Breakfast—Oatmeal, 8 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Vegetable soup, 12 ounces; corned beef, 7 ounces; potatoes, 9 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; bread pudding, 6 ounces.

Supper—Apple sauce, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce, tea, 16 ounces.

**Tuesday—**

Breakfast—Hominy, 8 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Fish chowder, 14 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; coffee, 16 ounces; rice pudding, 6 ounces.

Supper—Pea or lentil soup, 12 ounces; crackers, 4 ounces; tea, 16 ounces; bread and butter.

**Wednesday—**

Breakfast—Rolled wheat, 8 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Pot roast beef or chopped roast beef, 5 ounces; gravy; potatoes, 8 ounces; one vegetable, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; farina pudding, 6 ounces.

Supper—Stewed prunes, 8 ounces; bread, 8 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; tea, 16 ounces.

**Thursday—**

Breakfast—Indian meal, 8 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Boiled mutton, 4 ounces; with broth, 8 ounces; bean polenta or lentils, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; cracker pudding, 6 ounces.

Supper—Boiled rice, 6 ounces; with milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; tea, 16 ounces.

**Friday—**

Breakfast—Oatmeal, 8 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Fresh fish, 6 ounces; potatoes, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; hominy pudding, 6 ounces; tea, 16 ounces.

Supper—Apple sauce, 8 ounces; bread, 8 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; tea, 16 ounces.

**Saturday—**

Breakfast—Rolled wheat, 8 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Beef stew, 16 ounces (potato in stew); bread, 4 ounces; farina pudding, 6 ounces.

## Saturday—

Supper—Farina pudding, 6 ounces; with milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; tea, 16 ounces.

10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Daily—Egg, 1 raw, with milk, 8 ounces.

11 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. Daily—Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, as directed.

8 P. M. Daily—Milk, 8 ounces.

Raw Materials for Regular Diet for Tuberculosis Infirmary, Metropolitan Hospital,  
Blackwell's Island.

Per capita quantities of raw materials for regular diet as outlined in diet list for Tuberculosis Infirmary. Approved by the Medical Board of the Metropolitan Hospital and adopted by the Commissioner of Public Charities on February 24, 1903:

Articles.	Per Meal.	Per Week.
Bread—		
16 ounces, 2 days.....	.....	.....
12 ounces, 4 days.....	.....	.....
8 ounces, 1 day.....	.....	.....
Butter .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	14 meals.
Sugar, for tea and coffee.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	15 meals.
Sugar, for pudding .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	8 meals.
Sugar, for apple sauce .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	2 meals.
Fresh milk (average), 1 quart per day.....	.....	7 times.
4 ounces with cereal at breakfast daily.		
8 ounces with egg at 10 A. M. daily.		
3 ounces in pudding at noon daily.		
8 ounces with egg at 3 P. M. daily.		
8 ounces at 8 P. M. daily.		
4 ounces at supper Thursday night.		
4 ounces in pudding Saturday night.		
Condensed milk (not diluted) in tea or coffee.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	15 meals.
Tea .....	$\frac{1}{8}$ ounce.	7 meals.
Coffee .....	1-3 ounce.	8 meals.
Beef (trimmed weight) .....	8 ounces.	4 meals.
Mutton .....	6 ounces.	1 meal.
Fish, fresh .....	8 ounces.	1 meal.
Fish, dry salt (for chowder) .....	6 ounces.	1 meal.
Salt pork (served with salt fish).....	2 ounces.	1 meal.
Beans or lentils, dried .....	4 ounces.	1 meal.

Articles.	Per Meal.	Per Week.
Peas or lentils, dried .....	3 ounces.	1 meal.
Barley .....	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.	1 meal.
Rice .....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ ounces.	2 meals.
Oatmeal .....	2 ounces.	2 meals.
Hominy .....	2 ounces.	3 meals.
Farina .....	2 ounces.	3 meals.
Rolled wheat .....	2 ounces.	2 meals.
Indian meal .....	2 ounces.	1 meal.
Corn Starch .....	$\frac{3}{4}$ ounce.	1 meal.
Crackers .....	4 ounces.	1 meal.
Crackers (in pudding) .....	2 ounces.	1 meal.
Flour .....	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.	2 meals.
Potatoes .....	9 ounces.	4 meals.
Potatoes .....	6 ounces.	2 meals.
Prunes .....	2 ounces.	2 meals.
Apples, dried .....	1.2 ounces.	2 meals.
Eggs .....	1 egg.	14 meals.
Eggs (in pudding) .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ egg.	7 meals.
Currants, dried (in pudding) .....	1-3 ounce.	1 meal.

Note—Weights of meats and fresh fish are taken as cuts are trimmed for cooking, and not the gross weights in the carcass. Seventeen per cent. is allowed for waste (bone, fat, etc.).

#### EXHIBIT G.

Dietary List for Officers, House Staff, Chaplains, Druggists, Orderlies, etc., City Hospital, Blackwell's Island.

Prepared by the Dietitian and Approved by the Commissioner of Public Charities,  
February 27, 1903.

Sunday—

Breakfast—Shredded Wheat Biscuit or Hominy. Eggs. Bacon. Baked Potatoes. Coffee Cake. Coffee.

Dinner—Cream of Tomato, Corn or Pea Soup. Panned Chicken or Roast Turkey. Boiled Rice. Two vegetables. Ice Cream. Coffee.

Supper—Cold Tongue or Cold Ham. Potato Salad or Scalloped Potatoes. Pork and Beans or Macaroni and Cheese. Fresh Fruit or Canned Fruit. Cake. Tea.

## Monday—

Breakfast—Oatmeal. Hash Balls with Brown Sauce. Creamed Potatoes. Toast.  
Coffee.

Luncheon—Beefsteak. French Fried Potatoes. Pickled Beets or Sweet Mixed  
Pickles. Baked Apples or Canned Pears. Tea.

Dinner—Bouillon. Roast Mutton and Lima Beans, or Corned Beef and Cabbage.  
Mashed Potatoes. Snow Pudding or Lemon Jelly or Coffee Jelly with Custard  
Sauce. Coffee.

## Tuesday—

Breakfast—Farina. Fresh Fish Steaks, Fried. Baked Potatoes. Vienna Rolls.  
Coffee.

Luncheon—Cold Corned Beef with Potato Salad or Chops with Boiled Rice.  
French Toast or Crullers. Apple Sauce. Tea.

Dinner—Mutton Broth with Barley. Roast Beef. Potatoes Browned in Gravy.  
Stewed or Scalloped Tomatoes. Lettuce or Celery. Crackers. Cheese.  
Coffee.

## Wednesday—

Breakfast—Rolled Wheat. Broiled Ham. Fried Indian Mush. Milk Rolls. Coffee.

Luncheon—Macaroni and Tomatoes. Cold Roast Beef. Lettuce or Celery or  
Spinach. Cookies or Jumbles. Canned Apricots or Fresh Grapes. Tea.

Dinner—St. Julienne Soup. Fricassee of Chicken or Roast Duck and Apple Sauce.  
Roast Sweet Potatoes or Mashed Potatoes. Green Peas or Beans. Pie.  
Coffee.

## Thursday—

Breakfast—Farina. Steak. Hashed Brown Potatoes. Baking Powder Biscuit.  
Coffee.

Luncheon—Irish Stew served on Toast or on Fried Hominy. Pickles. Fruit.  
Gingerbread. Tea.

Dinner—Roast Veal with Stuffing. Two Vegetables. Rice Pudding. Coffee.

## Friday—

Breakfast—Oatmeal. Eggs. Baked Potato. Toast or Wheat Cakes and Syrup.  
Coffee.

Luncheon—Oyster Stew or Clam Chowder. Scalloped Salmon or Fish Cakes.  
Gherkins. Salad. Crackers. Coffee or Tea.

Dinner—Baked or Boiled Fish. Saratoga Potatoes or Potato Croquettes. One  
Vegetable. Cabinet or Steamed Fruit Pudding. Coffee.

**Saturday—**

Breakfast—Rolled Wheat. Creamed Dried Beef. Fried Potatoes. Cornbread.  
Coffee.

Luncheon—Steak or Chops. Fried Sweet Potatoes or Peas. Stewed Prunes.  
Cake. Tea.

Dinner—Consomme or Tomato Bouillon. Roast Ham or Pork and Boiled Hominy  
or Pot Roast Beef and Mashed Potatoes. 1 Vegetable. Pie. Coffee.

Note—Fruit at breakfast daily for Officers, House Staff and Chaplains.

Dietary for Hospital Helpers, Etc., City Hospital, Blackwell's Island.

Prepared by the Dietitian and approved by the Commissioner of Public Charities  
February 27, 1903.

**Sunday—**

Breakfast—Hominy, 6 ounces—with Milk, 4 ounces; Hash, 8 ounces; Bread, ad  
lib.; Butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; Coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Pot Roast Beef, 7 ounces; Gravy; Potatoes, 8 ounces; Onions, 4 ounces;  
Bread.

Supper—Bologna Sausage, 6 ounces; Prunes, 8 ounces; Bread; Tea, 16 ounces;  
Butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

**Monday—**

Breakfast—Oatmeal, 6 ounces—with Milk, 4 ounces; Salt Pork, 5 ounces; Potatoes, 8 ounces; Bread; Butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; Coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Corned Beef, 7 ounces; Cabbage, 6 ounces; Potatoes, 8 ounces; Bread.

Supper—Cold Meat, 6 ounces; Apple Sauce, 8 ounces; Bread; Butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce;  
Tea, 16 ounces.

**Tuesday—**

Breakfast—Farina, 6 ounces—with Milk, 4 ounces; Salt Fish, 7 ounces; Boiled Potatoes, 8 ounces; Bread; Butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; Coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Mutton Stew (with Potatoes), 16 ounces; Turnips, 6 ounces; Bread; Rice Pudding, 6 ounces.

Supper—Pea Soup, 16 ounces; Crackers, 4 ounces; Butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; Bread; Tea, 16 ounces.

**Wednesday—**

Breakfast—Rolled Wheat, 6 ounces—with Milk, 4 ounces; Hash, 8 ounces; Bread; Butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; Coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Soup, 12 ounces; Roast Beef, 7 ounces; Potatoes, 8 ounces; Bread.

Supper—Cold Meat, 6 ounces; Stewed Prunes, 8 ounces; Bread; Butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce;  
Tea, 16 ounces.



## Thursday—

Breakfast—Farina, 6 ounces—with Milk, 4 ounces; Steak, 7 ounces; Bread; Butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Corned Beef, 7 ounces; Potatoes, 8 ounces; Turnips, 6 ounces; Bread.

Supper—Bologna Sausage, 6 ounces; Hot Potatoes, 8 ounces; Bread; Butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; Tea, 16 ounces.

## Friday—

Breakfast—Oatmeal, 6 ounces—with Milk, 4 ounces; Eggs, 4 ounces; Potatoes, 8 ounces; Bread; Butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; Coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Fresh Fish, 8 ounces; Potatoes, 8 ounces; Bread; Hominy Pudding, 6 ounces.

Supper—Baked Beans, 8 ounces; Apple Sauce, 8 ounces; Bread; Butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; Tea, 16 ounces.

## Saturday—

Breakfast—Rolled Wheat, 6 ounces—with Milk, 4 ounces; Hash, 8 ounces; Bread; Butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; Coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Mutton Stew (with Potato in Stew), 16 ounces; Bread.

Supper—Cold Meat, 6 ounces; Farina Pudding, 6 ounces; Bread; Butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; Tea, 16 ounces.

All quantities are of cooked foods ready to serve.

## Raw Food Materials.

Per Capita Quantities for Dietary List of Officers, House Staff, Chaplains, Orderlies etc.

City Hospital, Blackwell's Island.

Article.	Quantity.	Meals.
Crackers .....	2 ounces.	2 per week.
Hominy .....	1 ounce.	3 per week.
Oatmeal .....	1 ounce.	2 per week.
Farina .....	1 ounce.	2 per week.
Rolled wheat .....	1 ounce.	2 per week.
Rice .....	1 ounce.	2 per week.
Yellow meal .....	1 ounce.	2 per week.
Macaroni .....	2 ounces.	1 per week.
Macaroni, or with .....		
Cheese .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	1 per week.

Article.	Quantity.	Meals.
Beans, dry .....	2 ounces.	1 per week.
Pork, salt .....	1 ounce.	1 per week.
Bread .....	4 ounces.	21 per week.
Potatoes, white .....	6 ounces.	10 per week.
Potatoes .....	4 ounces.	2 per week.
Potatoes, sweet .....	6 ounces.	1 per week.
Peas or beans .....	5 ounces.	4 per week.
Tomatoes .....	6 ounces.	2 per week.
Tomatoes .....	4 ounces.	1 per week.
Lettuce .....	2 ounces.	} 4 per week.
Celery or .....	4 ounces.	
Beets or .....	3 ounces.	} 3 per week.
Cauliflower, or .....	6 ounces.	
Onions, or .....	4 ounces.	
Turnips .....	6 ounces.	
Canned fruit .....	1-6 can.	2 per week.
Dried fruit .....	2 ounces.	1 per week.
Fresh fruit:		
Apples or pears, etc. ....	4 ounces.	2 per week.
Apples in pie .....	4 ounces.	1 per week.
Grapes .....	6 ounces.	1 per week.
Cheese .....	1 ounce.	1 per week.
Coffee .....	1 ounce.	15 per week.
Tea .....	$\frac{1}{8}$ ounce.	6 per week.
Beef:		
Forequarter .....	6 ounces.	1 per week.
Forequarter .....	4 ounces.	2 per week.
Hindquarter .....	6 ounces.	3 per week.
Chuck .....	6 ounces.	2 per week.
Mutton .....	6 ounces.	2 per week.
Veal, or .....	6 ounces.	1 per week.
Pork (fresh) .....	6 ounces.	1 per week.
Ham .....	4 ounces.	1 per week.
Ham or tongue .....	3 ounces.	1 per week.
Bacon .....	3 ounces.	1 per week.
Chicken .....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds.	1 per week.
Chicken .....	1 pound.	1 per week.

Article.	Quantity.	Meals.
Fresh fish .....	6 ounces.	2 per week.
Clams or oysters .....	6 ounces.	1 per week.
Dried beef .....	3 ounces.	1 per week.
Milk, fresh (for cookery and use on cereal at breakfast) .	8 ounces.	per diem.
Milk, fresh (at lunch or dinner) .....	6 ounces.	per diem.
Milk, condensed .....	1-3 ounce.	21 per week.
Butter (for cookery) .....	1 ounce.	per diem.
Butter (for dining room) .....	1 ounce.	per diem.
Sugar (for cookery) .....	1 ounce.	per diem.
Sugar (for dining room) .....	1 ounce.	per diem.
Eggs (average) .....	2	2 meals.
Eggs, for the week for cookery .....	.....	3 meals.
Lard, for cookery .....	2 ounces.	per week.

## Raw Food Materials.

## Per Capita Quantities for Dietary List of Hospital Helpers.

## City Hospital, Blackwell's Island.

Article.	Quantity.	Meals.
Crackers .....	2 ounces.	1 per week.
Hominy in pudding .....	1 ounce.	1 per week.
Hominy for breakfast .....	2 ounces.	1 per week.
Oatmeal .....	2 ounces.	2 per week.
Yellow meal .....	2 ounces.	2 per week.
Rolled wheat .....	2 ounces.	2 per week.
Rice .....	1 ounce.	1 per week.
Beans, dry .....	3 ounces.	1 per week.
Peas, dry .....	2 ounces.	1 per week.
Pork, salt (with beans) .....	2 ounces.	1 per week.
Bread .....	4 ounces.	21 per week.
Potatoes, white .....	9 ounces.	9 per week.
Potatoes, white .....	4 ounces.	3 per week.
Potatoes, white .....	6 ounces.	2 per week.
Cabbage .....	8 ounces.	1 per week.
Onions .....	5 ounces.	1 per week.

Article.	Quantity.	Meals.
Turnips .....	8 ounces.	2 per week.
Dried fruit .....	2 ounces.	4 per week.
Fresh fruit:		
Apples .....	4 ounces.	
Cheese .....	2 ounces.	1 per week.
Coffee .....	2-3 ounce.	7 per week.
Tea .....	$\frac{1}{8}$ ounce.	7 per week.
Beef:		
Forequarter .....	8 ounces.	3 per week.
Forequarter .....	9 ounces.	4 per week.
Hindquarter .....	8 ounces.	1 per week.
Chuck .....	5 ounces.	3 per week.
Mutton .....	6 ounces.	2 per week.
Bologna sausage .....	6 ounces.	2 per week.
Pork, salt .....	6 ounces.	1 per week.
Fresh fish .....	10 ounces.	1 per week.
Salt fish .....	4 ounces.	1 per week.
Milk, fresh (for use on cereal at breakfast) .....	4 ounces.	7 per week.
Milk, fresh (for cookery) .....	4 ounces.	3 per week.
Milk, condensed, undiluted, for tea and coffee .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	14 per week.
Butter (for cookery) .....	1 ounce.	per week.
Butter (for dining room) .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	14 per week.
Sugar (for cookery) .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	5 per week.
Sugar (for tea and coffee) .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	14 per week.
Eggs .....	2 ounces.	1 per week.
Eggs (for cookery) .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	2 per week.

## EXHIBIT J.

*Metropolitan Hospital Training School Dietary.*

## Raw Food Materials.

Article.	Quantity.	Meals per Week.
Crackers .....	2 ounces.	2
Hominy .....	1 ounce.	3

Article.	Quantity.	Meals per Week.
Oatmeal .....	1 ounce.	2
Farina .....	1 ounce.	1
Rolled Wheat .....	1 ounce.	2
Rice .....	1 ounce.	2
Yellow meal .....	1 ounce.	3
Macaroni .....	2 ounces.	1
Macaroni, or with cheese .....	½ ounce.	1
Beans, dry .....	1 ounce.	1
Pork, salt .....	1 ounce.	1
Bread .....	4 ounces.	21
Potatoes, white .....	6 ounces.	10
Potatoes .....	4 ounces.	2
Potatoes, sweet .....	6 ounces.	1
Peas or beans .....	5 ounces.	4
Tomatoes .....	6 ounces.	2
Tomatoes .....	4 ounces.	1
Celery or .....	4 ounces.	4
Lettuce .....	2 ounces.	
Beets or .....	3 ounces.	
Cauliflower or spinach or.....	6 ounces.	3
Onions or .....	4 ounces.	
Turnips .....	6 ounces.	
Canned fruit .....	1-6 can.	2
Dried fruit .....	2 ounces.	1
Fresh fruit: apples or pears, etc.....	4 ounces.	3
Apples in pie.....	4 ounces.	1
Grapes or melons, etc.....	6 ounces.	1
Cheese .....	1 ounce.	1
Coffee .....	1 ounce.	15
Tea .....	⅛ ounce.	6
Beef—Forequarter .....	5 ounces.	3
Forequarter .....	4 ounces.	2
Hindquarter .....	5 ounces.	3
Mutton .....	6 ounces.	2
Veal or .....	6 ounces.	1
Pork (fresh) .....	6 ounces.	1
Ham .....	4 ounces.	1
Ham or tongue .....	3 ounces.	1

Article.	Quantity.	Meals per Week.
Bacon .....	3 ounces.	1
Chicken or fowl .....	14 ounces.	1
Chicken or turkey or duck .....	14 ounces.	1
Fresh fish .....	6 ounces.	2
Clams or oysters .....	6 ounces.	1
Dried beef .....	3 ounces.	1
Milk, fresh (for cookery or use on cereal at breakfast) .....	8 ounces.	per diem.
Milk, fresh (at table).....	12 ounces.	per diem.
Milk, condensed .....	1-3 ounce.	21
Butter (for cookery) .....	1 ounce.	per diem.
Butter (for dining room) .....	1 ounce.	per diem.
Sugar (for cookery) .....	1½ ounces.	per diem.
Sugar (for dining room) .....	1½ ounces.	per diem.
Eggs (average) .....	2	2
Eggs (for cookery) for the week.....	2	
Lard (for cookery) .....	2 ounces.	per week.
Flour .....	8 ounces.	per week.

## EXHIBIT K.

*Infants' Hospital.*

(Dietary for Children over One Year of Age.)

## I.—Regular Diet (see daily schedule)—

All quantities are of the prepared food materials, ready to serve.

7 A. M., Breakfast—Cereal, 4 ounces; milk, 6 ounces, or dry bread, 2 ounces; butter, ¼ ounce; milk, 6 ounces.

10.30 A. M.—Milk, 10 ounces.

12.30 P. M., Dinner—Mutton, beef, or chicken broth, 8 ounces; egg, bread, butter, or rice or baked potatoes with butter, fruit sauce, milk.

4.30 P. M., Supper—Milk, 8 ounces; bread, 2 ounces.

Night—Milk, 8 ounces.

## II.—Extra Diet—

Any of the following articles may be ordered by the Physician for cases requiring modified diet:

Milk, eggs, gruel, broths, beef juice, boiled rice, orange juice, baked apple.

## Regular Diet.

## Sunday:

- 7 A. M.—Hominy, 4 ounces; milk, 6 ounces.  
 10.30 A. M.—Milk, 10 ounces.  
 1 P. M.—Chicken broth, 4 ounces; boiled rice, 4 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; prune pulp, 2 ounces.  
 4.30 P. M.—Milk, 8 ounces; zwiebach, 2 ounces.  
 6 P. M.—Milk, 8 ounces.

## Monday:

- 7 A. M.—Dry bread, 2 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce; milk, 6 ounces.  
 10.30 A. M.—Milk, 10 ounces.  
 1 P. M.—Beef juice, 2 ounces; baked potatoes, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce; applesauce, 2 ounces; milk, 4 ounces.  
 4.30 P. M.—Milk, 8 ounces; zwiebach, 2 ounces.  
 6 P. M.—Milk, 8 ounces.

## Tuesday:

- 7 A. M.—Rice, 4 ounces; milk, 6 ounces.  
 10.30 A. M.—Milk, 10 ounces.  
 1 P. M.—Mutton broth, 4 ounces; egg, 2 ounces; bread, 2 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce; water, 4 ounces.  
 4.30 P. M.—Milk, 8 ounces; zwiebach, 2 ounces.  
 6 P. M.—Milk, 8 ounces.

## Wednesday:

- 7 A. M.—Wheaten grits, 4 ounces; milk, 6 ounces.  
 10.30 A. M.—Milk, 10 ounces.  
 1 P. M.—Beef juice, 2 ounces; baked potato, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce; apple sauce, 2 ounces; milk, 4 ounces.  
 4.30 P. M.—Milk, 8 ounces; zwiebach, 2 ounces.  
 6 P. M.—Milk, 8 ounces.

## Thursday:

- 7 A. M.—Rice, 4 ounces; milk, 6 ounces.  
 10.30 A. M.—Milk, 10 ounces.  
 1 P. M.—Beef broth, 4 ounces; egg, 2 ounces; bread, 2 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce; water, 4 ounces.  
 4.30 P. M.—Milk, 8 ounces; zwiebach, 2 ounces.  
 6 P. M.—Milk, 8 ounces.

**Friday:**

- 7 A. M.—Dry bread, 2 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce; milk, 6 ounces.  
 10.30 A. M.—Milk, 10 ounces.  
 1 P. M.—Chicken broth, 4 ounces; baked potato, 4 ounces; prune pulp, 2 ounces; milk, 4 ounces.  
 4.30 P. M.—Milk, 8 ounces; zwiebach, 2 ounces.  
 6 P. M.—Milk, 8 ounces.

**Saturday:**

- 7 A. M.—Oatmeal, 4 ounces; milk, 6 ounces.  
 10.30 A. M.—Milk, 10 ounces.  
 1 P. M.—Beef juice, 2 ounces; barley jelly, 4 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.  
 4.30 P. M.—Milk, 8 ounces; zwiebach, 2 ounces.  
 6 P. M.—Milk, 8 ounces.

*Children's Hospitals.*

(Dietary for Children under Eight Years of Age.)

All quantities are of prepared foods, ready to serve.

**I.—Regular Diet (see daily schedule)—**Breakfast—Cereal, 6 ounces; milk, 8 ounces; bread, 3 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

10 A. M.—Milk, 8 ounces (for children under four years of age).

Dinner—Soup or broth, 8 ounces; meat or fish, 4 ounces; potato or rice, 4 ounces; vegetable (fresh), 4 ounces; bread, 6 ounces; junket, 6 ounces, twice each week; water.

Supper—Warm milk, 8-10 ounces; cornstarch or farina, 6 ounces; or baked or stewed fruit, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; milk, 8 ounces; sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.**II.—Extra Diet—**

Any of the following articles may be ordered by the attending physician:

Broths, beef juice, scraped beef, eggs, crackers, milk, lemons, cream, oranges, apples, bananas.

**Regular Diet****Sunday:**

- 7.30 A. M.—Breakfast—Hominy, 6 ounces, milk, 8 ounces; bread, 3 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.  
 10 A. M.—Daily, for children under four years, milk, 8 ounces.



**Sunday:**

12.30 P. M.—Dinner—Beef broth; chopped beef roast, 4 ounces; potato, 4 ounces; spinach, 4 ounces; bread.

Supper—Warm milk, 8 ounces; stewed prunes, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

**Monday:**

7.30 A. M.—Breakfast—Oatmeal, 8 ounces; milk, 8 ounces; bread, 3 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

10 A. M.—Daily, for children under four years, milk, 8 ounces.

12.30 P. M.—Dinner—Potato soup, 8 ounces; egg; junket, 6 ounces; bread.

Supper—Warm milk, 10 ounces; farina, 6 ounces; sugar  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

**Tuesday:**

7.30 A. M.—Breakfast—Wheaten grits, 6 ounces; milk, 8 ounces; bread, 3 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

10 A. M.—Daily, for children under four years, milk, 8 ounces.

12.30 P. M.—Dinner—Mutton broth; fish, 3 ounces; potato, 4 ounces; vegetable, 4 ounces; bread.

Supper—Warm milk, 10 ounces; corn starch, 6 ounces; sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

**Wednesday:**

7.30 A. M.—Breakfast—Oatmeal, 4 ounces; milk, 8 ounces; bread, 3 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

10 A. M.—Daily, for children under four years, milk, 8 ounces.

12.30 P. M.—Dinner—Soup, 8 ounces; roast beef, 4 ounces; potato, 4 ounces; vegetable, 4 ounces; bread.

Supper—Milk, 8 ounces; stewed or baked apples, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

**Thursday:**

7.30 A. M.—Breakfast—Indian meal porridge, 4 ounces; milk, 8 ounces; bread, 3 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

10 A. M.—Daily, for children under four years, milk, 8 ounces.

12.30 P. M.—Dinner—Broth, 8 ounces; mutton, 4 ounces; fresh vegetable, 6 ounces; bread.

Supper—Warm milk, 10 ounces; boiled rice, 6 ounces, sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

**Friday:**

7.30 A. M.—Breakfast—Oatmeal, 4 ounces; milk, 8 ounces; bread, 3 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

10 A. M.—Daily, for children under four years, milk, 8 ounces.

**Friday :**

12.30 P. M.—Dinner—Soup, 8 ounces; fish, 3 ounces, or egg; potato, 4 ounces; fresh vegetable, 4 ounces; junket, 6 ounces; bread.

Supper—Milk, 8 ounces; apple sauce or baked apple, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

**Saturday:**

7.30 A. M.—Wheaten grits, 6 ounces; milk, 8 ounces; bread, 3 ounces.

10 A. M.—Daily, for children under four years, milk, 8 ounces.

12.30 P. M.—Vegetable soup, 8 ounces; hamburg steak; bread.

Supper—Warm milk, 10 ounces; rice, 6 ounces; sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

*Children's Hospitals.*

(Dietary for Children over Eight Years of Age.)

All quantities are of prepared foods, ready to serve.

**I.—Regular Diet (see daily schedule)—****Breakfast:**

Cereal, 6 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; cocoa, 8 ounces.

**Dinner:**

Soup or broth, 8 ounces; meat or fish, 6 ounces (or beans); potato or rice, 4 ounces; vegetable, 4 ounces; bread; butter.

**Supper:**

Egg twice a week; stewed fruit, 6 ounces, three times a week; farina or corn-starch, 8 ounces, twice a week, with milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

**II.—Extra Diet—**

Any of the following articles may be ordered by the attending physician:

Broths, steak, scraped beef, beef juice, eggs, milk, crackers, lemons, oranges, apples, bananas.

**Regular Diet.****Sunday:**

Breakfast—Hominy, 6 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; cocoa, 8 ounces.

Dinner—Beef broth, 8 ounces; beef roast, 6 ounces; potato, 6 ounces; fresh vegetable, 4 ounces; bread; butter.

Supper—Stewed prunes, 6 ounces; bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; milk, 8 ounces.

**Monday:**

Breakfast—Oatmeal, 6 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; cocoa, 8 ounces.

Dinner—Potato soup, boiled mutton, boiled onions, 4 ounces; bread.

Supper—Farina, 6 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

**Tuesday:**

Breakfast—Wheaten grits, 6 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; cocoa, 8 ounces.

Dinner—Mutton broth, fish or beans, potato, 6 ounces; fresh vegetables, 4 ounces; bread.

Supper—Egg, soft cooked; bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; milk, 8 ounces.

**Wednesday:**

Breakfast—Oatmeal, 6 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; cocoa, 8 ounces.

Dinner—Soup, 8 ounces; roast beef, 5 ounces, or steak; potato, 4 ounces; fresh vegetable, 4 ounces; bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

Supper—Stewed or baked apples, 4 ounces; bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; milk, 8 ounces.

**Thursday:**

Breakfast—Indian meal porridge, 6 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; cocoa, 8 ounces.

Dinner—Mutton stew, 10 ounces; boiled rice, 4 ounces; bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

Supper—Egg; bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; milk, 8 ounces.

**Friday:**

Breakfast—Oatmeal, 6 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; cocoa, 8 ounces.

Dinner—Soup, 8 ounces; fish, 5 ounces; potato, 4 ounces; vegetable, 4 ounces; bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

Supper—Apple sauce or baked apples, 6 ounces; bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; milk, 8 ounces.

**Saturday:**

Breakfast—Wheaten grits, 6 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; cocoa, 8 ounces.

Dinner—Vegetable soup, 8 ounces; hamburg steak, 4 ounces; bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

Supper—Rice, 6 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

*School for Feeble-minded and Custodial Asylum.*

## (Dietary for Idiots and Feeble-minded.)

All quantities are of foods prepared, ready to serve.

## I.—Regular Diet. (See daily schedule).—

Breakfast—Cereal, 8 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; cocoa (with condensed milk and sugar), 16 ounces.

Dinner—Stew, 16 ounces; or soup, 10 ounces; meat, 5 ounces; potatoes, 10 ounces; vegetable, 4 ounces; or baked beans, 12 ounces; bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

Supper—Bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; cheese, 2 ounces; or fruit, 6 ounces; or pea soup, 12 ounces.

## Regular Diet.

## Sunday:

Breakfast—Hominy, 8 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; cocoa, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Barley soup, 10 ounces; beef, 5 ounces; potatoes, 10 ounces; onions, 4 ounces; bread.

Supper—Prunes, stewed, 6 ounces; bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

## Monday:

Breakfast—Oatmeal, 8 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; cocoa, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Beef stew, 16 ounces; bread.

Supper—Cheese, 2 ounces; bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; cocoa.

## Tuesday:

Breakfast—Wheaten grits, 8 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; cocoa, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Baked beans, 12 ounces; potatoes, 10 ounces; bread.

Supper—Apple sauce, 6 ounces; bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

## Wednesday:

Breakfast—Oatmeal, 8 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; cocoa, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Roast beef, 4 ounces; gravy; potatoes, 10 ounces; vegetables, 4 ounces; bread.

Supper—Pea soup, 12 ounces; bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

## Thursday:

Breakfast—Indian meal, 8 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; cocoa, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Mutton, 5 ounces; potatoes, 10 ounces; vegetables, 4 ounces; bread.

Supper—Boiled rice, 8 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

## Friday:

Breakfast—Oatmeal, 8 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; cocoa, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Fish, 6 ounces; potatoes, 10 ounces; bread; butter.

Supper—Apple sauce, 8 ounces; bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

## Saturday:

Breakfast—Wheaten grits, 8 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; cocoa, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Stew, 16 ounces; bread.

Supper—Farina or rice, 8 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread; butter.

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GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S REPORT.

December 31, 1903.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner, Department of Public Charities:

Dear Sir—Herewith please find report of operations of Storehouse for year ending December 31, 1903:

Inventory of stock on hand January 1, 1903.....	\$31,718 42
January invoices .....	37,786 93
February invoices .....	21,697 05
March invoices .....	35,111 83
April invoices .....	57,653 35
May invoices .....	34,781 98
June invoices .....	21,532 21
July invoices .....	35,450 41
August invoices .....	24,725 94
September invoices .....	25,039 37
October invoices .....	14,863 34
November invoices .....	22,078 78
December invoices .....	29,359 91
 Total .....	 \$391,799 52
Inventory of stock on hand January 1, 1904.....	45,256 79
 Balance, representing distributions.....	 \$346,542 73

## Operation of Blackwell's Island Bakery.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Flour on hand January 1, 1903, sacks.....	392	572
Flour received during 1903, sacks.....	8,579	5,040
To be accounted for.....	8,971	5,612
Flour baked accounted for.....	8,012	4,541
Flour distributed to institutions accounted for.....	326	121
Consumed and distributed.....	8,338	4,662
Flour on hand January 1, 1904.....	633	950
Total accounted for.....	8,971	5,612

The quantity of bread made was 2,444,000 pounds, an average of 272 pounds to the barrel of flour.

Repairs to roof of bakery.....	\$665 00
Repairs to machine of bakery.....	43 30

During this year quarters for the Resident Officer in charge have been furnished at a cost of \$296.71, for which sum the continual presence of a responsible person at the Storehouse has been secured after an interval of about seven years, to the visible improvement of the service.

Further improvement is desirable and would follow repair and extension of the Storehouse Building.

The present edifice was erected in 1867 to the needs of which time it was but barely adequate. Had it not been a very substantial building, it would not have endured with only the trifling repairs that it has had since.

Now, after thirty-four years' service, the iron roof is practically worn out. Since 1897 there have been no facilities for storing dry goods. The building which, up to that time had been used for that purpose, was demolished to make room for the Almshouse Hospital, and we have been obliged to store dry goods either with the contractors or at the institutions ever since. Both expedients are objectionable.

Qualities of supplies handled, have been maintained at their traditional high standard. Quantities have been sufficient and service prompt.

Respectfully,

A. J. DICKERSON, General Storekeeper.

## REPORT OF SUPERVISING ENGINEER.

December 31, 1903.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner, Department of Charities:

Dear Sir—I beg to report that during the year 1903 the passengers carried by the steamers belonging to this Department were as follows:

"Brennan" .....	118,355
"Fidelity" .....	56,374
"Wickham" .....	207,818
"Gilroy" .....	150,131

I would also state that thirty excursions were made by the "Fidelity" for the children at Randall's Island and the old people from the Home for the Aged, in which 2,836 persons were carried. From all reports these trips were very much enjoyed by all concerned.

Respectfully submitted,

G. HAMILTON, Supervising Engineer.

## REPORT OF BUREAU OF DEPENDENT ADULTS FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1903.

## Permits Granted for Admission to City Institutions.

## Adults—

To Examining Physician.....	9,323
To New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm.....	3,153
	<u>12,476</u>

## Children Admitted—

To Custodial Asylum, Randall's Island.....	63
To Feeble-minded Asylum, Randall's Island.....	136
To Children's Hospital, Randall's Island.....	605
To Infants' Hospital .....	452
	<u>1,256</u>

## Children Discharged—

From Custodial Asylum, Randall's Island.....	23
From Feeble-minded Asylum, Randall's Island.....	111
From Children's Hospital, Randall's Island.....	515
From Infants' Hospital, Randall's Island.....	403
	<u>1,052</u>

## Hospitals Other than Our Own.

Accepted cases, hospitals.....	14,292
Accepted cases, institutions, homes, maternity hospitals.....	1,638
	<u>15,930</u>

Rejected cases, hospitals.....	2,041	
Rejected cases, institutions, homes, maternity hospitals.....	1,147	3,188
		<hr/>
Total number of cases inspected.....		19,118
		<hr/>
Requisitions granted on complaint of abandonment and abandonment cases treated out of Court.....	599	
Non-support applications .....	298	
Complaints of bastardy sent to Court of Special Sessions.....	270	
Additional complaints in bastardy taken not sent to Court.....	71	
Insane men committed to Bellevue Psychopathic Ward.....	253	
Insane women committed to Bellevue Psychopathic Ward.....	382	
		<hr/>

Transportation has been afforded to six hundred and thirteen sick and destitute persons to reach their homes, thereby preventing them from becoming charges upon the county.

There have also been nine hundred and seventy-four sick, destitute "State poor persons" committed to the State Almshouse, at Blackwell's Island, to be cared for at the expense of the State Board of Charities, to be returned to their homes.

Passes granted by Department to applicants.....	9,323
Meals given to applicants awaiting transportation to institutions.....	2,484
Discharged from New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm.....	1,700
Calls for sick wagon.....	1,519
Admissions to the Municipal Lodging House.....	1,890
Destitute aliens returned to the United States Commissioner of Immigration..	861
	<hr/>

Abandonment and bastardy receipts.....	\$97,023 00
Abandonment and bastardy payments.....	\$96,813 54
	<hr/>

Number of deaf-mutes sent to institutions.....	115
Number of persons sent to the Institution for the Blind.....	..
Sent to Craig Colony for Epileptics.....	68
Sent to Rome State Custodial Asylum.....	36
Sent to Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-minded Children.....	20
Sent to State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-minded Women.....	10
Sent to New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home.....	8
	<hr/>

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. BLAIR, Superintendent.

December 31, 1903.

Mr. GEORGE BLAIR, Superintendent, Bureau of Dependent Adults:

Dear Sir—In submitting herewith annual report, permit me in addition to say: Through my recommendation post partum cases are no longer transferred; stretcher



cases from Bellevue are not shifted from one stretcher to another while in transit; and a doctor accompanies the patients to the Island on board the "Thomas S. Brennan." It was my privilege to recommend, plan and urge the erection of tents on the Metropolitan Hospital grounds for the treatment of tuberculosis. One dozen such tents are now doing excellent service. I have during the past year, in addition to my regular duties as Examining Physician, also performed the duties of Examiner of the Blind and of Medical Inspector, in which latter capacity I was frequently consulted by the Commissioner and the various bureaus. I have been required to make many visits to the homes of the sick, and in a number of cases to make inspection visits to the residences of employees of the Department. In the main the duties have been arduous and exacting. I have personally examined some 15,000 applicants (averaging 50 a day).

The insane were sent to Bellevue and in some instances returned to Bellevue.

Close surveillance has prevented any contagious disease cases going to our Island hospitals.

My services to the Bureau of Dependent Children have not been unimportant, some \$16,000 have been save there through my efforts.

More than 66 per cent. of the cases referred to me by this bureau were impostors willing to board out their children at the City's expense.

Respectfully yours,

F. M. BAUER, M. D., Examining Physician.

Respectfully referred to Hon. James H. Tully, Commissioner of the Department of Public Charities.

GEO. BLAIR, Superintendent, Bureau of Dependent Adults.

January 5, 1904.

Mr. GEORGE BLAIR, Superintendent, Bureau of Dependent Adults:

Dear Sir—I respectfully submit the annual report of the Examining Physician's Office as follows:

Total number for January .....	1,486
Total number for February .....	1,261
Total number for March .....	1,513
Total number for April .....	1,429
Total number for May .....	1,309
Total number for June .....	1,332
Total number for July .....	1,330
Total number for August .....	1,781
Total number for September .....	1,148
Total number for October .....	1,153

Total number for November .....	1,310
Total number for December .....	1,547

Total.....	<u>16,021</u>
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To Metropolitan Hospital .....	5,937
To City Hospital .....	6,775
To Randall's Island .....	978
To Bellevue Hospital .....	93
To A. and I. C. H. Hospital.....	294
To Willard Parker Hospital .....	12
To Seton Hospital .....	5
To Lincoln Hospital .....	19
To St. Joseph's Hospital .....	25
To Convalescent Hospital .....	58
To Ruptured and Crippled Hospital .....	1
To Polyclinic Hospital .....	1
To Riverside Hospital .....	1
To Colored Home .....	3
To Soldiers' Home .....	24
To Dispensary .....	373
Bureau of Dependent Adults .....	461
Returned to Bellevue .....	34
Examined for Bureau of Dependent Children.....	128
State cases .....	2
Returned to Kings County .....	1

	<u>15,225</u>
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Visits to stretchers at Bellevue .....	86
Home .....	44
Refused assignment .....	555
Examination for blind applicants .....	111

	<u>796</u>
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	<u>15,225</u>
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Total.....	<u>16,021</u>
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Respectfully submitted,

F. M. BAUER, M.D., Examining Physician.

Applicants for information .....	<u>2,097</u>
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## Examination of Cases Proposed as Public Charges in

Hospitals.	Accepted.	Accepted, Owing to Ability to Pay Part.	Rejected.
Ruptured and Crippled.....	420	1	52
Flower .....	353	..	4
New York Polyclinic.....	156	..	14
New York Post Graduate.....	1,257	1	241
Mount Sinai .....	1,652	1	304
Babies' .....	521	1	80
Seton .....	54	..	14
Beth Israel .....	1,222	7	147
Lincoln .....	1,266	..	154
Columbus .....	475	..	132
German .....	307	..	51
J. Hood Wright .....	551	1	37
Lebanon .....	889	..	162
New Amsterdam Eye and Ear.....	20	..	3
New York Ophthalmic .....	279	..	30
New York Ophthalmic and Aural.....	24	..	9
St. Vincent's .....	2,011	..	59
St. Joseph's .....	825	..	30
St. Mark's .....	53	1	13
St. Francis' .....	1,064	..	127
House of Calvary.....	23	..	3
New York Infirmary.....	260	..	54
	13,682	13	1,720

## Private Hospitals for the Year Ending December 31, 1903.

Unknown at Residence Given.	Insufficient History.	Able to Pay.	Referred to Department Hospitals.	Not Emergency.	Refused Treatment.	Non- Residents.	Immi- grants.
19	1	9	..	3	3	7	10
2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
5	1	5	..	1	..	2	..
104	13	55	..	40	1	16	12
93	9	114	..	62	..	16	10
35	4	31	..	4	1	5	..
3	..	10	..	..	..	1	..
61	10	42	..	9	..	12	13
103	2	21	1	6	..	17	4
77	7	7	..	2	..	10	29
33	1	8	..	3	..	3	3
23	..	9	..	2	..	2	1
96	5	28	..	20	2	3	8
1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
20	2	3	..	..	..	5	..
4	1	1	..	..	..	2	1
27	2	27	..	1	..	1	1
19	..	8	..	..	..	2	1
6	..	6	..	1	..	..	..
..	2	61	13	31	18	2	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
43	2	6	..	2	..	1	..
774	62	456	14	188	25	108	93

Hospitals.	Accepted.	Accepted, Owing to Ability to Pay Part.	Rejected.
<b>Institutions.</b>			
House of Good Shepherd.....	136	..	..
House of Mercy .....	28	..	..
Magdalen Benevolent Association.....	26	..	..
<b>Homes.</b>			
St. Zita's .....	332	..	196
Washington Square .....	71	..	4
Peabody .....	5	..	..
<b>Maternity Hospitals.</b>			
Sloane .....	554	..	317
New York Infirmary .....	92	..	37
New York Society Lying-in.....	394	..	593
	1,638	..	1,147

Unknown at Residence Given.	Insufficient History.	Able to Pay.	Referred to Department Hospitals.	Not Emergency.	Refused Treatment.	Non- Residents.	Immi- grants.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
188	6	..	..	..	1	1	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	31	..	157	..	97	26
..	..	1	..	25	..	7	4
..	1	55	..	374	..	85	78
194	7	88	..	556	1	193	108

**Examination of Cases Proposed as Public Charges in Private Hospitals for the Year  
Ending December 31, 1903.**

**Special Cases Investigated by Examiners—**

Non-support .....	127
Grand Army of the Republic .....	3
Insane .....	2
Randall's Island .....	37
New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm.....	284
Hospitals .....	3
Immigrants .....	4
Abandonment .....	14
Deportation .....	2
Alimony .....	1
Department of Health .....	31
Bond .....	2
Court .....	3
Institution .....	5
Destitution .....	3
Specials .....	10
Department of Education .....	1
Support .....	10
Reinvestigations .....	5
Desertion .....	4
	<u>551</u>

**Examination of Cases Proposed as Public Charges in Private Hospitals for the Year  
Ending December 31, 1903.**

**Recapitulation—**

Accepted cases, hospitals .....	13,682	
Accepted cases, owing to ability to pay part.....	13	
Accepted cases, institutions, homes and maternity hospitals.....	1,638	
	<u>15,333</u>	
Rejected cases, hospitals .....	1,720	
Rejected cases, institutions, homes and maternity hospitals.....	1,147	
	<u>2,867</u>	
Total number of cases inspected.....	<u>18,000</u>	

Days in office, 190.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. MEEKS,  
Superintendent, Bureau of Dependent Adults.





Morgue—Report for the Twelve  
Ad

1903.	Bellevue Hospital.	City Hospital.	Metropolitan Hospital.	Home for Aged and Infirm Hospital.	Work- House Hospital.	Children's Schools Hospital.
January .....	175	34	68	31	8	4
February .....	151	32	75	42	8	7
March .....	152	29	81	67	4	1
April .....	143	26	91	66	12	5
May .....	152	27	80	49	8	3
June .....	137	34	56	50	4	3
July .....	123	29	55	45	7	4
August .....	126	37	67	39	4	3
September .....	134	23	74	19	7	3
October .....	127	34	63	31	2	4
November .....	160	28	66	40	7	2
December .....	175	28	71	46	2	4
	1,755	361	847	525	73	43

Months Ending December 31, 1903.

ults.

Gouverneur Hospital.	Harlem Hospital.	Fordham Hospital.	Peniten- tiary Hospital.	Emerg- ency Hospital.	Manhattan State Hospital.	City Prison.	Bureau of Dependent Adults.	Total.
8	1	1	..	..	45	1	111	487
8	5	..	..	..	29	1	104	462
8	3	1	..	..	42	1	95	484
9	5	1	2	..	35	1	105	501
1	2	4	..	..	37	..	122	485
4	3	..	..	..	34	..	75	400
1	1	..	2	..	26	2	123	418
2	6	..	2	1	30	1	80	398
3	3	..	..	1	27	2	82	378
10	3	3	..	1	28	..	88	394
4	2	..	..	..	36	2	114	461
2	4	..	2	..	41	1	95	471
60	38	10	8	3	410	12	1,194	5,339

	1903.	Males.	Females.
January .....		327	160
February .....		323	139
March .....		349	135
April .....		355	146
May .....		345	140
June .....		262	138
July .....		261	157
August .....		255	143
September .....		254	124
October .....		274	120
November .....		307	154
December .....		330	141
		3,642	1,697

## Infants.

1903.	Bellevue Hospital.	City Hospital.	Metropolitan Hospital.	Children's Schools Hospital.	Harlem Hospital.	Emergency Hospital.	Gouverneur Hospital.	Workhouse Hospital.	Bureau of Dependent Adults.	Total.
January .....	21	1	..	8	1	1	..	1	220	253
February .....	24	2	1	5	1	4	1	..	254	292
March .....	34	4	2	10	..	6	..	..	230	286
April .....	27	2	..	7	..	..	1	..	256	293
May .....	32	4	1	12	1	3	1	..	245	299
June .....	49	1	1	6	5	1	..	..	230	293
July .....	50	2	1	14	5	1	1	..	284	358
August .....	45	2	1	13	1	2	..	..	210	274
September .....	45	1	1	6	2	2	2	..	254	313
October .....	38	2	1	9	4	5	1	..	205	265
November .....	34	..	3	5	2	3	..	..	156	203
December .....	22	2	1	6	4	4	1	..	198	238
	421	23	13	101	26	32	8	1	2,741	3,367

1903.	Disinterment.	Adults.			Infants.				Unknown.
		Buried by Friends.	Buried by City.	Anatomical.	Buried by Friends.	Buried by City.	Anatomical.	Identified.	
January .....	5	312	70	97	17	251	9	7	4
February .....	4	303	78	72	22	245	11	9	4
March .....	2	300	93	88	27	218	18	5	4
April .....	3	310	96	68	22	274	10	15	9
May .....	4	329	156	49	18	285	5	25	12
June .....	3	259	96	46	24	276	10	11	5
July .....	2	268	107	45	31	302	5	17	11
August .....	2	272	94	34	33	239	11	9	16
September .....	6	266	62	53	26	281	3	10	14
October .....	8	248	75	56	29	238	13	9	14
November .....	1	302	73	67	15	178	8	4	16
December .....	5	299	100	88	14	211	15	7	10
	45	3,468	1,100	763	278	2,998	118	128	119

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN FANE, Morgue Keeper.

#### REPORT OF BUREAU OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

New York, December 31, 1903.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner, Department of Public Charities:

My Dear Sir—I herewith submit the report of the Bureau of Dependent Children for the year ending December 31, 1903:

Supplies—During the year we made requisition for and received:

Eight (8) new desks for use of the Examiners of Dependent Children; these desks were designed to take the place of an equal number of small tables on which the Examiners formerly wrote their reports; this change was very important, in that the Examiners are now able to properly care for their books and papers.

One (1) high desk for the Record Room, to take the place of a desk which had been in use for many years, and which was in a dilapidated condition.

Ventilators for ten (10) windows (Hull-Grippen patent); these also were very much needed.

One flat-top cabinet desk and revolving chair.

Awnings for seven (7) windows, three (3) for use in the lower office and four (4) for the upper office.

One (1) Edison Mimeograph.

One (1) flat-top desk and chair.

One (1) four (4) drawer oak cabinet and base.

One (1) fourteen (14) drawer oak cabinet.

Repairs—Repairs to the interior of the vault were made in order to afford greater security for the records of this Bureau.

Changes Contemplated or Effected—During the month of January, 1903, the Hon. Homer Folks, Commissioner, arranged with Borough President Jacob Cantor to permit this Bureau to use a room on the second floor of this building, which had been used as a store-room by the Children's Court officials, as it relieved the congested condition of our limited quarters on the ground floor.

New Office Furniture—Six (6) new oak lockers for Examiners' use, for clothing, etc.; one (1) new oak closet of three (3) compartments for stationery, etc.

Position Created—During the first quarter of the year Commissioner Folks appointed three (3) "Pupil Examiners." The purpose for which they were appointed is set forth in the following announcement:

#### Announcement, Department of Public Charities.

##### Training in Charitable Work.

The position of Pupil Examiner has been established in the Department of Public Charities of New York City by the action of the Department, the Municipal Civil Service Commission and the State Civil Service Commission. The following grades of salaries have been established for the position by the Board of Aldermen, on the recommendation of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, at the suggestion of the Commissioner of Public Charities:

Pupil Examiners, per annum.....	\$360 00
Pupil Examiners, per annum.....	420 00
Pupil Examiners, per annum.....	480 00

The object in view in establishing the position is to afford an opportunity for training and experience in charitable work as carried on in the offices of the Bureau of Dependent Children and the Bureau of Dependent Adults. The salaries paid are intended to cover only living expenses during that period of training.

The period of training will be eighteen months, with a vacation of one month allowed. The salary during the first six months will be \$30 per month, during the second six months \$35 per month and during the last six months \$40 per month. The subjects in which experience will be offered will be as follows:

In the Office of Bureau of Dependent Children.

Investigation of applications for the admission of children to institutions.  
 Reinvestigation of the circumstances of the parents of children in institutions.  
 Investigation of applications for the discharge of children from institutions.  
 Keeping of records and reports of Bureau of Dependent Children.  
 Supervision of children placed in families.

In the Office of Bureau of Dependent Adults.

Investigation of applications for admission to the Almshouse.  
 Investigation of public charges in private hospitals.  
 Investigation and adjustment of non-support and abandonment cases.

The first six months will be spent in the investigation of applications for the commitment of children to institutions as public charges, and the reinvestigation of the circumstances of the parents of children in institutions. The remaining year will be spent in much of the above lines of work, as the Superintendent of the Bureau of Dependent Children may determine.

Applicants must, as a rule, be between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five, inclusive, and must produce satisfactory evidence of such educational qualifications as would enable them to profit by the experience offered, and such as would make their work of value to the Department. Appointments will be made in every case for a probationary term of two months.

Courses of reading of standard literature on the subjects above indicated will be required. At the conclusion of the course a certificate will be awarded to those completing it to the satisfaction of the head of the Department.

Placing Jewish Children in Families.

On June 1, 1903, Miss Sara Michaels was appointed to begin and carry on the work of placing Jewish children with families of the same faith, either at board or free. Since that time the work of organization, such as advertising in Hebrew papers, placing of cards in proper position, sending of letters to enlist services of the various rabbis, fraternities, institutions, etc., has been going on, with the following results.

Number of applications received..... 131

Number of applications received for boarding homes.....	99	
Number of applications received for free homes.....	32	
		<u>131</u>
Number of applications accepted.....		<u>70</u>
Of these there were—		
For boarding homes.....	39	
For free homes.....	31	
		<u>70</u>
Number of applications rejected.....		<u>61</u>
Of these there were—		
For boarding homes .....	60	
For free homes.....	1	
		<u>61</u>
Number of children placed out.....		<u>56</u>
In boarding homes .....	41	
In free homes.....	15	
		<u>56</u>
Applications accepted, but children not yet placed in homes.....		<u>14</u>
		<u>70</u>
For boarding homes.....	10	
For free homes .....	4	
		<u>14</u>

The number removed from supervision during the year was twenty-one (21), as follows:

	Free Homes.	Boarding Homes.	Total.
Adopted .....	2	0	
Returned to institutions .....	1	4	
Sent to hospital.....	0	3	
Returned to parents.....	0	11	
	<u>3</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>21</u>
Under supervision at the close of the year.....	12	23	35
Totals.....	15	41	56

Supervision of Children Placed in Families by Indenture by the Department of Public Charities.

Number of children under supervision at beginning of the year.....	82
Number placed in families in previous years, but not heretofore visited.....	21
Number placed in families during the year.....	32
Total .....	<u>135</u>

The number removed from supervision during the year was thirty-three (33), as follows:

Died .....	5
Adopted .....	25
Returned to institutions.....	3
Remaining under supervision at the close of the year.....	102
Total .....	<u>135</u>

Deserting Husbands.

The following is a report of the results accomplished by the Bureau of Dependent Children in the matter of deserting husbands for the year 1903:

Number of desertions.....	270
Number disposed of during the year.....	<u>115</u>

Manner of Disposition.

Arrested and paroled.....	12
Arrested and committed to Workhouse.....	10
Men found and children discharged to parents.....	42
Men found and children not committed.....	7
Men found and agreements to pay signed.....	26
Men found and children allowed to remain in institutions on account of their illness .....	2
Children discharged to relatives other than parents.....	2
Names sent to placing out bureau.....	1
Men not found, but children discharged on account of mothers' ability to support them .....	13
	<u>115</u>
Number under observation at close of year.....	155
Total .....	<u>270</u>



## Statistics of the Bureau for the Year 1903.

Number of children proposed for commitment during the year..... 7,011

Of the 7,011 children proposed for commitment there were—

Approved for commitment.....	2,404
Approved for commitment and whose papers were not called for.....	353
Disapproved and referred to private charities.....	1,054
Disapproved unconditionally .....	3,200
Total.....	<u>7,011</u>

The applications of the 3,200 children disapproved unconditionally were disapproved for the following reasons:

Non-residents .....	324
Immigrants .....	159
Unknown at address given.....	150
Insufficient information .....	353
Able to be paid for in full and whose parents were referred to institutions.....	229
Able to be supported at home.....	1,985
Total.....	<u>3,200</u>

Of the number of children committed during the year the following number actually entered the institutions..... 2,119

The number of children entering the institutions during the year were distributed as follows:

St. James' Home.....	51
St. Ann's Home.....	18
St. Michael's Home.....	34
St. Joseph's Asylum .....	180
St. Agatha's Home.....	142
Asylum of Sisters of St. Dominic.....	125
Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary.....	132
Institution of Mercy.....	121
Missionary Sisters, Third Order of St. Francis.....	158
Mission of Immaculate Virgin.....	233
Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum.....	35
Hebrew Infant Asylum.....	74

Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society.....	138
Hebrew Orphan Asylum.....	176
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	78
Five Points House of Industry.....	63
American Female Guardian Society.....	35
German Odd Fellows' Home Orphan Asylum.....	2
Colored Orphan Asylum.....	33
Nursery and Child's Hospital—City Branch.....	55
Nursery and Child's Hospital—Country Branch.....	73
House of the Holy Family.....	1
St. Elizabeth's Industrial School.....	28
Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul.....	15
New York Catholic Protectory.....	108
New York Mothers' Home, Sisters of Misericorde.....	11
Total.....	<u>2,119</u>

#### Reinvestigation of Children in Institutions.

Total number of reinvestigations made during the year.....	4,561
Approved to remain for a year.....	1,524
Approved to remain for a period less than a year.....	1,085
Unable to locate at address given.....	1,865
Disapproved for further retention as a public charge.....	87
Total.....	<u>4,561</u>

#### Discharge of Children.

Number of discharges of children applied for and investigated during the year..	<u>1,346</u>
Of these there were—	
Approved .....	1,037
Disapproved .....	309
Total.....	<u>1,346</u>

The following amount was collected by this bureau in part payment for children committed to the various institutions by this Department..... \$12,820 94

## Transportation.

During the year transportation was furnished in the following cases who were public charges, thereby relieving this City of any further expense:

February 7, 1903—Mother and 5 children sent to Chester, Orange County, N. Y.  
 February 9, 1903—One boy sent to Albany, N. Y.  
 March 17, 1903—One boy sent to Providence, R. I.  
 March 18, 1903—One girl sent to Louisville, Ky.  
 March 19, 1903—One boy sent to Fall River, Mass.  
 March 27, 1903—One girl sent to Boston, Mass.  
 March 25, 1903—Father and 3 children sent to Queenstown, Ireland.  
 April 11, 1903—One boy sent to Hazelton, Pa.  
 May 8, 1903—One girl, accompanied by aunt, sent to Chicago, Ill.  
 May 8, 1903—One girl sent to Chicago, Ill.  
 May 15, 1903—Mother and 2 children sent to Baltimore, Md.  
 May 19, 1903—One boy sent to Philadelphia, Pa.  
 May 25, 1903—One boy sent to Washington, D. C.  
 June 8, 1903—One boy sent to Providence, R. I.  
 June 4, 1903—Mother and 2 children sent to Chmelnik, Russian Poland.  
 June 17, 1903—One boy sent to Los Angeles, Cal.  
 June 17, 1903—Two boys and 1 girl sent to Philadelphia, Pa.  
 July 1, 1903—Mother and 3 children sent to Harrisburg, Pa.  
 July 21, 1903—Mother and 2 children sent to Providence, R. I.  
 July 23, 1903—Two boys sent to Providence, R. I.  
 September 25, 1903—Father and 3 children sent to Oneida, N. Y.  
 October 1, 1903—One boy sent to Scranton, Pa.  
 October 2, 1903—Man and wife and 2 children sent to Rathkeale, County Limerick, Ireland.  
 October 12, 1903—Two children sent to Linlithgow, Scotland.

Number of children remaining in institutions as public charges on January 1,  
 1904 ..... 11,326

Respectfully submitted.

FREDERICK E. BAUER, Superintendent.

REPORT OF WORK DONE BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR AND THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION ON THE CARE OF FOUNDLINGS AND MOTHERLESS INFANTS, ON BEHALF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES FOR THE YEAR JANUARY 1, 1903, TO DECEMBER 31, 1903.

Number of foundlings boarding in families on the first day of the year .....	69	
Number received for the year from Manhattan and The Bronx.....	67	
Number received for the year from Brooklyn and Queens .....	13	
		149
Number of foundlings placed in free homes during the year.....	*46	
Number of foundlings died during the year .....	13	
Number of foundlings returned to parents .....	5	
Number of foundlings returned to Bellevue Hospital .....	3	
Number of foundlings remaining at Board in families at the close of the year .....	82	
		149
Number of abandoned and orphaned children boarding in families on the first day of the year .....	19	
Number received for the year from Manhattan and The Bronx....	31	
Number received for the year from Brooklyn and Queens.....	..	
		50
Number of abandoned and orphaned children placed in free homes during the year .....	18	
Number of abandoned and orphaned children died during the year..	9	
Number of abandoned and orphaned children returned to parents...	12	
Number of abandoned and orphaned children remaining at board in families at the close of the year .....	21	
		50

\*One of these babies was placed out through the Bureau of Dependent Children of the Department of Public Charities, and the remainder through the Placing-Out Agency of the State Charities Aid Association.

† Two of these babies were placed out through the Bureau of Dependent Children of the Department of Public Charities, and the remainder through the Placing-Out Agency of the State Charities Aid Association.

REPORT OF WORK DONE BY "THE GUILD OF THE INFANT SAVIOUR"  
IN BEHALF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, FOR  
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1903.

Number of foundlings boarding in families on the first day of year..	45
Number of foundlings received during year from Manhattan and The Bronx .....	49
Number of foundlings received during year from Brooklyn and Queens	13
Total.....	<u>107</u>
Number of foundlings placed in free homes during year.....	35
Number of foundlings died during year.....	7
Number of foundlings returned to mother.....	1
Number of foundlings transferred to institutions.....	27
Number of foundlings remaining in board on last day of year.....	37
Total.....	<u>107</u>
Number of abandoned and orphaned infants boarding in families on first day of year .....	18
Number of orphaned and abandoned infants received during year from Manhattan and The Bronx.....	114
Total.....	<u>132</u>
Number of orphaned and abandoned infants placed in free homes dur- ing year .....	9
Number of orphaned and abandoned infants died during year.....	6
Number of orphaned and abandoned infants returned to parents....	17
Number of orphaned and abandoned infants transferred to institutions.	31
Number of orphaned and abandoned infants remaining in board on last day of year .....	69
Total.....	<u>132</u>
Number of infants, in free homes, legally adopted during 1903.....	<u>21</u>

## REPORT OF CITY HOSPITAL.

December 31, 1903.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner, Department of Public Charities:

Dear Sir—I herewith submit to you the annual report for this hospital for the year 1903. The year has been fruitful regarding changes and improvements in equipment, alterations, addition and general repairs. The census has, in general, been normal, and only when the weather has been more than unusually inclement has there been a marked increase in population.

## Equipment, Furniture, Etc.

The wards have all been furnished with the most modern antiseptic furniture, consisting of nurses' and doctors' bedside treatment, dressing and instrument tables, irrigating stands, immersion tanks and Litz baths, hot air, infusion and incubator apparatus; medicine cabinets, food trays and bed screens, and a large amount of surgical accessories for operating room.

## New Equipment.

Window shades throughout the hospital have been supplied; also new awnings for outdoor pavilions and in hospital where needed. Window screens in all dining-rooms throughout the hospital, and in all rooms on the first floor. All wards have been painted and floors polished. Rubber matting has been placed in all halls and corridors, and borders of floor polished. All floors in wards are now polished instead of scrubbed.

The waiting room at the foot of Fifty-second street, New York, has been provided with water closets for male and female visitors, repainted throughout, and new roof and gutters replacing old ones. Laundry has been provided with new mammoth mangle, collar and shirt ironers, metal drying room; extractors and new slate tubs for washing by hand to replace old and worn out equipment. The towers on male side have been provided with new closets, urinals, etc., replacing old and unsanitary ones. New range and all suitable appliances installed in new diet kitchen.

## Uniforms.

Uniforms for all of the various grades of employees have been obtained and are in constant use, making all employees plainly distinguishable from patients and visitors.

## Fire Drill.

An instructor has been detailed to this hospital to inaugurate a system of fire drill. All the employees, doctors, etc., are in a high state of efficiency, responding promptly and carrying out the rules and regulations in a creditable manner.

#### Fire Escape.

A new fire escape has been erected on the female side called the Kirker-Bender spiral fire escape. There have been many trials and all have proven that it is the best apparatus for this use, and would recommend that a similar one be erected on the male side of the hospital.

#### Wards.

One ward on male side has been divided into compartments providing separate rooms for the dental, hot air machine and recovery room for both male and female patients.

#### Sea Walls.

Owing to the grades of new buildings being set by the architect considerably above the normal or old grade, it has been necessary to raise the sea walls. Some work has been done, but a large amount of large stone and considerable labor will be required to place it in proper condition and make the walls correspond with grades established.

#### New Buildings.

Two new buildings are in course of construction and will be finished in a short time. One is to be used for nervous, epileptic and erysipelas cases, and is provided with isolation rooms for both male and female cases. These rooms have long been needed, as heretofore cases which should be isolated had to be sent to the wards occupied by other patients, where their conduct had a detrimental effect on the other patients. The other building is to be used as a dormitory and dining-room for paid employees and convalescent help. These people formerly occupied two pavilions, which were in a very dilapidated condition and unfit for habitation. The new building consists of large and well ventilated wards, dining and sitting rooms, and ample lavatory appliances.

#### Roads, Walks, Etc.

A new road has been completed from the laboratory to the laundry, as the erection of new buildings necessitated the closing of the old one; the footpath and road leading to the Nurses' Home was entirely rebuilt, and new brick gutters made on all walks leading from same, the brick being taken from the old heating system, which was abandoned.

#### Repairs.

The ordinary repairing of furniture, tin ware, clothing, etc., was carried on without additional expense. A large amount of painting was done and all wards, ante-rooms, kitchens, hallways and outlying wards were put in excellent condition.

Very respectfully,

JOS. SCHILLING, Superintendent.



**EXIT FROM SPIRAL KIRKER-BENDER FIRE-ESCAPE,  
City Hospital, Blackwell's Island.**



## Repairs and Recommendations.

## Gutters.

All gutters should be inspected and report made, giving estimate price to either repair or replace with new ones. When water lodges on them (owing to many of the strap supports being loose and allowing the gutter to sag) there are more than one hundred places where the water leaks through, keeping the walls wet and destroying the paint.

## Storehouse

The present storehouse is entirely inadequate to properly store supplies, as many articles have to be placed in other out-buildings and cellars, the roof and gutters are in a very bad condition and cannot be repaired. An additional story would give sufficient room, but a new storehouse with proper cellar for vegetables should be built as soon as practicable.

## Cottage for Superintendent.

A new cottage for use of Superintendent should be built at once. Former Commissioners have seen the necessity, but have been unable to erect it on account of lack of appropriation. All other institutions on the Island have isolated cottages for the Superintendent, giving additional room for patients, which is sadly needed.

## New Beds.

New beds and mattresses should be supplied throughout the entire hospital, as the kind in use are the antiquated strap-iron kind, which have to be supplied with standards and springs. They are unsightly, unsanitary and uncomfortable, and should be replaced by the hospital beds now being manufactured by the Penitentiary at Kings County.

## Food Carriers.

Six new food carriers that will hold the food in transit from the kitchen to wards and keep it warm, should be supplied at once.

## Salaries.

Request was made to last Commissioner to place the Clerks employed in the hospital on the same footing, as regards salaries, as Clerks doing corresponding work in other hospitals in the Department.

## Reception Pavilion.

Plans were drawn and estimate received for new reception pavilion. Every person connected with the management of this hospital appreciates the need of its erection.

Maternity Building.

The gutters are in a decidedly bad condition and should be replaced with new ones as soon as practicable; the supports are decayed and do not hold the gutters in proper position to conduct the water to the leaders as they sag in the centre and allow the water to overflow, destroying the stoops and keeping the walks in bad condition

Solarium.

The upper and lower railing and roof needs repairing or replacing, also repainting exterior; the awning covers should be removed and chairs and rests replaced by new ones.

City Hospital, B. I., March 29, 1904.

Hon. JAMES H. TULLY, Commissioner, Department Public Charities:

Dear Sir—I respectfully submit herewith the report of this Hospital for the year ending December 31, 1903:

Number of patients remaining December 31, 1902.....	717
Number of patients admitted during the year.....	7,083
Total.....	7,800

Total Number Treated.

Number of patients discharged.....	6,765
Number of patients died.....	366
	7,131
Number of patients remaining December 31, 1903.....	669

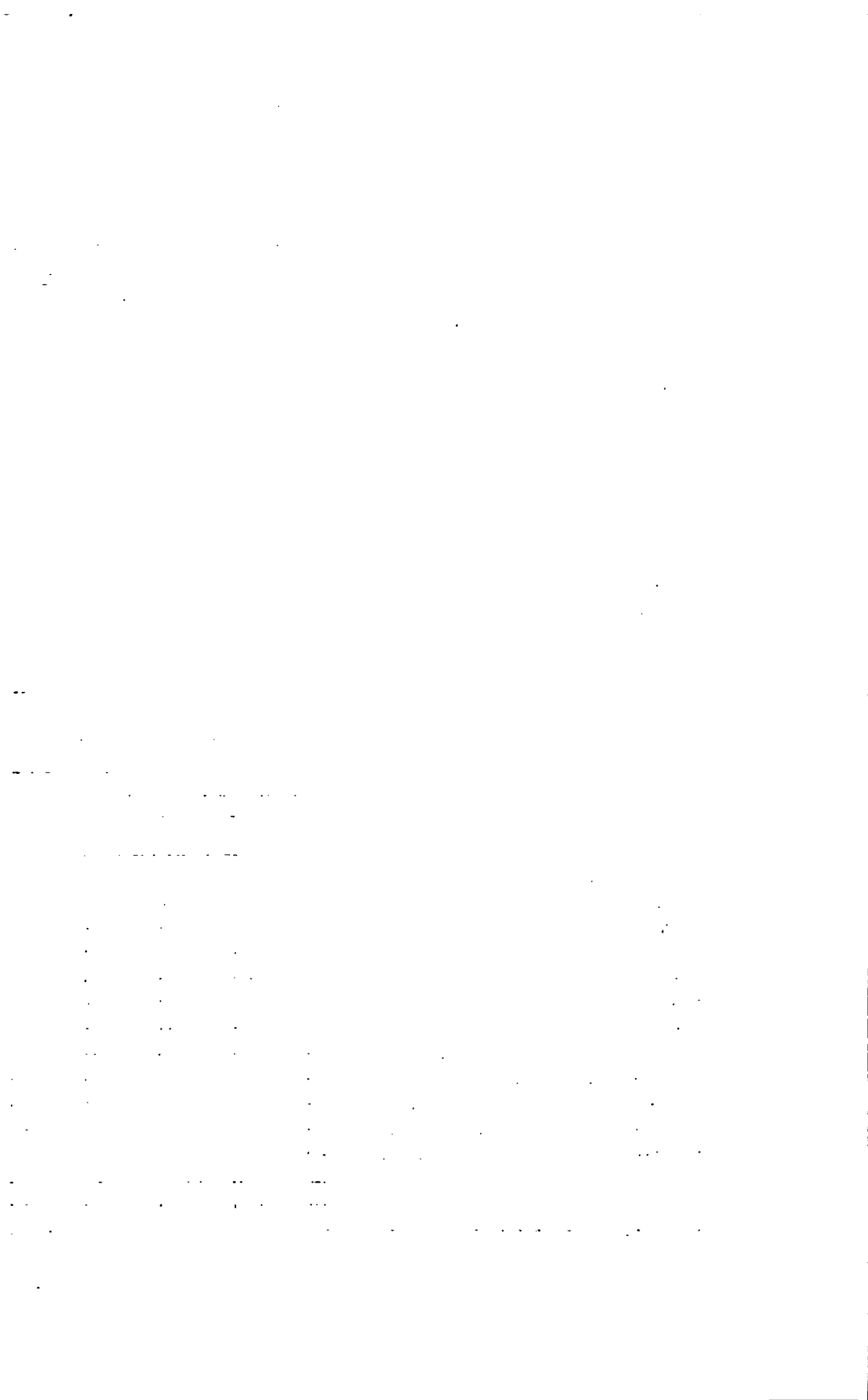
The statistics show an increase in the number of patients treated of 584 over the preceding year, an increase of 654 in the number of patients discharged, and a reduction of 22 in the total number of deaths. The percentage of mortality is .0469 of patients treated.

Very respectfully,

JAMES D. LAMB,  
Steward and Acting Superintendent.

City Hospital.  
General Statement.

	White		Colored		Total.	Native.	Foreign.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Patients remaining December 31, 1902.....	423	281	6	7	717	293	424
Patients admitted January 1 to December 31, 1903.....	4,480	2,401	102	100	7,083	2,741	4,342
Total.....	4,903	2,682	108	107	7,800	3,034	4,766
Patients discharged January 1 to December 31, 1903.....	4,321	2,264	93	87	6,765	2,633	4,132
Patients died, January 1 to December 31, 1903.	194	156	5	11	366	128	238
	4,515	2,420	98	98	7,131	2,761	4,370
Remaining December 31, 1903.....	388	262	10	9	669	273	396



## Statement Showing Num-

	Admissions	
	White	Females
	Males.	Females.
January .....	361	187
February .....	331	191
March .....	448	212
April .....	315	183
May .....	314	183
June .....	376	211
July .....	391	210
August .....	374	187
September .....	376	190
October .....	390	207
November .....	354	189
December .....	413	205
	4,443	2,355

## Discharged and Died—Jan-

	Discharge				Total.
	White		Colored		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
January .....	369	178	7	5	559
February .....	291	163	9	7	470
March .....	471	247	13	11	742
April .....	371	173	7	8	559
May .....	319	165	3	6	493
June .....	331	210	8	7	556
July .....	394	207	12	5	618
August .....	357	192	9	13	571
September .....	362	175	6	2	545
October .....	361	170	5	6	542
November .....	347	184	5	8	544
December .....	348	200	9	9	566
	4,321	2,264	93	87	6,765

## ber of Patients Admitted.

Admissions		Births		Total.	Nativity	
Males.	Colored Females.	Males.	Females.		Native.	Foreign.
11	10	2	3	574	201	373
11	11	5	7	556	226	330
11	10	6	2	689	271	418
6	11	2	4	521	187	334
4	9	3	3	516	194	322
14	4	1	8	514	231	383
10	9	5	5	630	249	381
7	7	4	..	579	226	353
5	6	1	4	582	245	337
7	10	3	3	620	244	376
2	7	3	5	560	217	343
14	6	2	2	642	250	392
102	100	37	46	7,083	2,741	4,342

uary 1 to December 31, 1903.

Discharges		Deaths				Total.	Nativity	
Native.	Foreign.	White Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.		Native.	Foreign.
203	356	15	18	1	..	34	8	26
185	285	20	11	1	..	32	14	18
289	453	17	12	..	1	30	12	18
220	339	14	12	..	1	27	13	14
185	308	17	10	..	..	27	10	17
214	342	16	15	1	2	34	9	25
222	396	11	18	..	..	29	6	23
236	335	21	16	..	2	39	11	28
212	333	13	9	..	..	22	8	14
231	311	21	12	..	3	36	16	20
220	324	10	15	2	1	28	12	16
216	350	19	8	..	1	28	9	19
2,633	4,132	194	156	5	11	366	128	238

## Nativities of Patients Admitted—January 1-December 31, 1904.

Country.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Armenia .....	20	..	20
Austria .....	90	63	153
Belgium .....	2	..	2
Bohemia .....	8	5	13
Canada .....	36	13	49
China .....	1	..	1
Denmark .....	10	..	10
England .....	156	106	262
Finland .....	13	2	15
France .....	17	11	28
Germany .....	465	126	591
Greece .....	20	..	20
Holland .....	9	1	10
Hungary .....	31	46	77
Ireland .....	1,226	1,017	2,243
Italy .....	220	36	256
Norway .....	18	2	20
Poland .....	14	10	24
Roumania .....	14	11	25
Russia .....	164	104	268
Scotland .....	45	27	72
Sweden .....	46	15	61
Switzerland .....	27	12	39
United States.....	1,869	872	2,741
Wales .....	4	8	12
West Indies.....	20	4	24
Other countries .....	37	10	47
Total.....	4,582	2,501	7,083

## Condition of Patients Discharged.

	Cured.	Improved.	Not Improved.	Total.
January .....	192	310	37	539
February .....	174	222	42	438
March .....	212	409	46	667
April .....	157	328	43	528
May .....	161	267	39	467
June .....	157	333	28	518
July .....	195	351	37	583
August .....	184	315	44	543
September .....	182	297	43	522
October .....	143	349	28	520
November .....	131	375	20	526
December .....	147	347	29	523
Total.....	2,035	3,903	436	6,374

## Recapitulation.

Medical .....	2,670
Surgical .....	1,361
Genito-Urinary .....	1,078
Dermatological .....	680
Gynaecological .....	152
Ophthalmic .....	145
Ear, nose, throat and mouth.....	78
Obstetrical .....	210
Total.....	6,374
Transferred .....	391
Deaths .....	366
Total.....	7,131



## Medical.

Diagnosis.	Patients.	Diagnosis.	Patients.
Abscess of lung.....	1	Frebricular .....	3
Alcoholism .....	974	Gangrene of lung.....	1
Anaemia .....	9	Gastralgia .....	1
Aneurism of sub-clavian artery.	1	Gastritis .....	60
Angina pectoris .....	1	Gastro-enteritis .....	2
Aphasia .....	2	General debility.....	8
Arthritis .....	11	General paresis.....	1
Arthritis, rheumatoid.....	2	Goitre, exophthalmic.....	1
Asthma .....	19	Gout .....	22
Atony of colon.....	1	Gumma of brain.....	1
Auto-intoxication .....	2	Hemicrania .....	1
Bronchitis .....	126	Hemiplegia .....	76
Caisson disease .....	1	Hospitalism .....	24
Cerebral endarteritis .....	5	Hydrocephalus .....	2
Cerebral hemorrhage .....	3	Hysteria .....	32
Chorea .....	1	Infancy .....	14
Choriza .....	1	Insomnia .....	1
Cirrhosis of liver.....	11	Jaundice .....	5
Constipation .....	19	La grippe.....	21
Diabetes .....	6	Lumbago .....	31
Diabetes mellitus.....	2	Malaria .....	25
Dilatation of heart.....	2	Melancholia .....	1
Dysentery .....	8	Migraine .....	6
Dysentery, amoebic.....	1	Morphinism .....	30
Dyspepsia .....	7	Myalgia .....	2
Emphysema .....	26	Myelitis .....	2
Endocarditis .....	68	Myelitis, transverse.....	6
Enteritis .....	12	Myocarditis .....	10
Epilepsy .....	46	Nephritis .....	113
Erysipelas—		Neuralgia .....	7
Arm .....	3	Neuralgia, intercostal.....	6
Face .....	96	Neurasthenia .....	76
Foot .....	1	Neuritis .....	34
Hand .....	1	Neuritis, multiple.....	2
Leg .....	6	Pachymeningitis, spinal.....	2
		Paralysis, agitans.....	7

Diagnosis.	Patients.	Diagnosis.	Patients.
Paraplegia .....	3	Rheumatism .....	283
Paraplegia, spastic.....	1	Sciatica .....	18
Pericarditis .....	1	Sclerosis—	
Peritonitis .....	1	Arterio .....	11
Pleurisy .....	54	Insular .....	1
Pneumonia .....	23	Lateral .....	2
Poisoning—		Multiple .....	2
Ergot .....	1	Senility .....	48
Gas .....	1	Starvation .....	2
Lead .....	3	Tabes dorsalis.....	25
Polionnyelitis, anterior.....	1	Typhoid .....	6
Progressive muscular atrophy...	1	Ulcer of stomach.....	6
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	65	Total .....	2,670

Surgical.

Diagnosis.	Patients.	Diagnosis.	Patients.
Abrasions—		Ankylosis—	
Foot .....	3	Ankle .....	1
Stump .....	1	Elbow .....	1
Abscess—		Hip .....	1
Alveolar .....	6	Appendicitis .....	7
Axillary .....	9	Artificial anus .....	1
Breast .....	2	Burns—	
Buttocks .....	1	Abdomen .....	1
Ischio-Rectal .....	12	Arm .....	5
Knee .....	1	Back .....	1
Leg .....	2	Chest .....	2
Maxilla .....	8	Face .....	2
Neck .....	9	Foot .....	7
Pelvic .....	1	Hand .....	12
Psoas .....	1	Head .....	2
Septal .....	1	Leg .....	8
Thigh .....	3	Perineum .....	2

Diagnosis.	Patients.	Diagnosis.	Patients.
Burns—		Contusions—	
Shoulder .....	1	Hand .....	2
Vulva .....	1	Head .....	6
Bursitis .....	9	Hip .....	16
Calosities of foot .....	3	Leg .....	45
Carcinoma—		Shoulder .....	8
Face .....	2	Side .....	10
Rectum .....	2	Spine .....	2
Stomach .....	2	Toe .....	5
Carbuncle—		Cyst of scalp .....	2
Back .....	2	Deformity of ears .....	1
Neck .....	5	Dislocations—	
Cellulitis—		Elbow .....	1
Arm .....	5	Hip .....	1
Face .....	2	Shoulder .....	17
Foot .....	6	Dupuytrins contraction .....	1
Hand .....	15	Empyema .....	2
Head .....	1	Epithelioma of face.....	3
Leg .....	29	Fistula—	
Neck .....	1	Abdomen .....	1
Shoulder .....	1	In ano .....	13
Cholelithiasis .....	2	Perineal .....	1
Concussion of brain .....	4	Floating Kidney .....	3
Contractures—		Fractures, Compound—	
Arm .....	1	Maxilla .....	1
Finger, congenital .....	1	Metatarsal .....	1
Knee .....	2	Potts' .....	2
Contusions—		Tibia .....	2
Arm .....	5	Tibia and Tibula .....	2
Back .....	17	Fractures, Simple—	
Chest .....	9	Alveolar process .....	1
Face .....	40	Astragulus .....	1
Finger .....	3	Clavicle .....	26
Foot .....	28	Colles' .....	26
General .....	34	Colles' and Potts' .....	1
		Femur .....	38

Diagnosis.	Patients.	Diagnosis.	Patients.
Fractures, Simple—		Hernia—	
Fibula .....	10	Femoral .....	1
Humerus .....	20	Inguinal .....	38
Malleolus .....	3	Sacral .....	1
Maxilla .....	10	Umbilical .....	3
Metacarpal .....	1	Ventral .....	5
Metatarsal .....	7	Incised Wounds—	
Nasal bones .....	4	Arm .....	4
Oscalcis .....	7	Chest .....	3
Patella .....	1	Head .....	2
Potts' .....	55	Leg .....	2
Potts' (double) .....	2	Neck .....	1
Radius .....	4	Infected Wounds—	
Ribs .....	40	Arm .....	4
Scapula .....	2	Face .....	4
Skull, base of .....	1	Finger .....	16
Skull, depressed .....	1	Foot .....	12
Spine .....	1	Hand .....	19
Tibia .....	18	Head .....	7
Tibia and Fibula .....	18	Leg .....	7
Ulna .....	7	Toe .....	2
Frost bite—		Keloids .....	1
Feet .....	4	Lacerated Wounds—	
Hands .....	2	Face .....	13
Furunculosis .....	7	Finger .....	4
Ganglion of wrist .....	1	Foot .....	3
Gangrene—		Hand .....	4
Foot .....	1	Head .....	70
Leg .....	1	Leg .....	4
Toe .....	3	Toe .....	1
Genu-valgum .....	1	Lymphangitis .....	1
Gun shot wounds—		Necrosis—	
Knee .....	1	Cuneiform .....	2
Leg .....	3	Femur .....	2
Hallux Valgus .....	10	Maxilla .....	2
Hemorrhoids .....	22	Tibia .....	3

Diagnosis.	Patients.	Diagnosis.	Patients.
Osteomyelitis—		Sprains—	
Maxilla .....	3	Hip .....	1
Tibia .....	3	Knee .....	13
Osteo-sarcoma—		Shoulder .....	1
Tibia .....	1	Wrist .....	8
Ostitis—		Stricture of rectum.....	2
Maxilla .....	1	Synovitis—	
Tibia .....	1	Hip .....	2
Periostitis—		Knee .....	18
Tibia .....	1	Wrist .....	1
Pes planus .....	26	Talipes equino varus.....	2
Phlebitis .....	4	Torticollis .....	4
Prolapse of rectum.....	1	Tuberculosis—	
Punctured Wounds—		Ankle .....	2
Buttocks .....	1	Arm .....	3
Foot .....	3	Foot .....	2
Knee .....	2	Hip .....	5
Sarcoma—		Knee .....	1
Parotid gland .....	3	Neck .....	8
Scoliosis .....	1	Spine .....	8
Sinus—		Sternum .....	1
Abdomen .....	4	Tumor—	
Back .....	1	Breast .....	1
Thigh .....	1	Cerebral .....	1
Sprains—		Groin .....	1
Ankle .....	66	Ulcer of rectum.....	1
Back .....	6	Varicose veins .....	50
		Total .....	1,361

## Genito-urinary.

Diagnosis.	Patients.	Diagnosis.	Patients.
Abscess—Prostatic .....	1	Leucorrhœa .....	1
Balanitis .....	2	Orchitis .....	19
Bubo .....	66	Onanism .....	1
Chancroids .....	183	Paraphimosis .....	1
Chrypt orchism .....	1	Phimosis .....	14
Cowperitis .....	1	Ptyalism .....	1
Cystitis .....	6	Retention of urine.....	1
Endocervicitis ..	1	Stricture .....	15
Epididymitis .....	3	Syphilis .....	348
Epithelioma—Penis .....	2	Vaginitis .....	6
Extravasation of urine.....	1	Varicocele .....	7
Gonorrhœa .....	346	Venereal warts .....	9
Hematocele of tunica vaginales		Vesiculitis .....	2
testes .....	1	Vulvitis .....	1
Hematuria .....	2	Tuberculosis of testicle.....	2
Hydrocele .....	5		
Hypertrophy of prostate.....	15	Total .....	1,078
Incontinence of urine.....	14		

## Dermatological.

Diagnosis.	Patients.	Diagnosis.	Patients.
Acne—		Folliculitis .....	3
Rosacea .....	9	Impetigo contagioso .....	3
Indurata .....	2	Intertrigo .....	1
Clavus .....	1	Lichen planus .....	2
Dermatitis .....	10	Lupus—	
Venenata .....	8	Erythematosa .....	1
Herpetiformis .....	1	Vulgaris .....	2
Medicamentosa .....	1	Mycosis fungoides .....	2
Ecthyma .....	23	Onychia .....	1
Eczema .....	81	Pediculosis .....	57

Diagnosis.	Patients.	Diagnosis.	Patients.
Pemphigus .....	2	Trichyphytosis .....	2
Pityriasis .....	2	Ulcers—	
Pompholix .....	1	Foot .....	2
Pruritis .....	1	Hand .....	2
Psoriasis .....	46	Head .....	4
Scabies .....	31	Leg .....	368
Scurvy .....	1	Urticaria .....	1
Seborrhea sicca .....	1		
Sycosis .....	8	Total .....	680

## Gynæcological.

Diagnosis.	Patients.	Diagnosis.	Patients.
Abscess—Vulvo-vaginal .....	3	Ovaritis .....	1
Abortion .....	2	Pelvic peritonitis .....	2
Cyst—		Salpingitis .....	21
Ovarian .....	2	Stenosis of cervix.....	1
Vulvo-vaginal .....	1	Uterus—	
Cystocele .....	1	Anteflexion .....	2
Dysmenorrhœa .....	2	Carcinoma .....	4
Endometritis .....	43	Fibroids .....	4
Foreign body in vagina.....	1	Prolapse .....	1
Lacerated cervix .....	10	Retroflexion .....	5
Lacerated perineum .....	11	Retroversion .....	33
Lacerated vulva .....	1		
Menorrhagia .....	1	Total .....	152

## Obstetrical.

Diagnosis.	Patients.
Patients confined .....	102
Patients not confined .....	24
Births .....	82
Post-partum .....	2
(Still births, 20.)	
Total .....	210

## Ophthalmic.

Diagnosis.	Patients.	Diagnosis.	Patients.
Atrophy of optic nerve.....	8	Nystagmus .....	1
Blepharitis .....	6	Opacity of cornea.....	1
Cataract .....	17	Ophthalmia .....	5
Chalazion .....	1	Pan ophthalmitis .....	2
Choroiditis .....	1	Pterygium .....	1
Conjunctivitis .....	37	Retinitis .....	1
Dacryo-cystitis .....	1	Staphyloma .....	1
Detached retina .....	1	Strabismus .....	1
Entropion .....	2	Sub-conjunctival hemorrhage....	2
Episcleritis .....	1	Trachoma .....	10
Glaucoma .....	1	Trichiasis .....	3
Iritis .....	28	Ulcer of cornea .....	4
Keratitis .....	5		
Leucoma .....	3	Total .....	145
Myopia .....	1		

## Ear, Mouth, Throat and Nose.

Diagnosis.	Patients.	Diagnosis.	Patients.
Adenoids .....	1	Pharyngitis .....	9
Cerumen in ears (impacted)....	3	Polypi .....	2
Deflected septum .....	3	Quinsy .....	1
Epistaxis .....	1	Rhinitis .....	6
Fibroids of larynx.....	1	Stomatitis .....	14
Laryngitis .....	13	Tonsillitis .....	10
Mastoiditis .....	2		
Otitis media .....	11	Total .....	78
Perforation of palate.....	1		



## Transferred.

Institution.	Diagnosis.	Patients.
Metropolitan Hospital.....	Pulmonary tuberculosis .....	75
Metropolitan Hospital.....	Erysipelas .....	34
Metropolitan Hospital.....	Leprosy .....	1
Metropolitan Hospital.....	Chronic rheumatism .....	1
Metropolitan Hospital.....	Syphilis .....	1
Bellevue Hospital.....	For mental examination.....	52
Bellevue Hospital.....	For X-ray examination.....	1
Manhattan State Hospital.....	Insanity .....	1
City Home.....	Incurables, senility, etc.....	207
Randall's Island.....	Feeble-minded, etc.....	3
Rome Asylum.....	Idiocy .....	1
Craig Colony.....	Epilepsy .....	4
St. Rose's Home.....	Cancer .....	7
Willard Parker Hospital.....	Diphtheria .....	2
North Brother Island.....	Scarlet fever .....	1
	Total .....	391

## Causes of Death.

Diagnosis.	Patients.	Diagnosis.	Patients.
Abscess of brain.....	1	Carcinoma—	
Addison's disease .....	2	Liver .....	1
Acute alcoholism .....	19	Ovary .....	1
Anaemia, pernicious .....	1	Pancreas .....	2
Aneurism of aorta.....	2	Pylorus .....	1
Apoplexy .....	7	Rectum .....	1
Arterio sclerosis .....	7	Sigmoid .....	1
Carcinoma—		Stomach .....	1
Bladder .....	2	Thigh .....	1
Breast .....	1	Uterus .....	8
Cervix .....	1	Cardiac Asthenia .....	5
Face .....	1	Cellulitis .....	2

Diagnosis.	Patients.	Diagnosis.	Patients.
Cerebral softening .....	2	Paralysis .....	1
Cerebral thrombosis .....	2	Paraplegia, spastic .....	2
Cirrhosis of liver.....	4	Pleurisy .....	2
Cochexia .....	1	Pneumonia—	
Cystitis .....	2	Broncho .....	37
Diabetes mellitus .....	2	Lobar .....	10
Dilatation of heart.....	1	Peritonitis .....	5
Dysentery .....	1	Peritonitis, tubercular .....	2
Ectopic gestation with rupture..	1	Premature birth .....	1
Embolism .....	1	Pyaemia .....	2
Empyema .....	3	Rupture of aorta.....	1
Endocarditis .....	11	Sarcoma of axilla.....	1
Epithelioma of mouth.....	1	Senility .....	5
Epithelioma of tongue.....	1	Septicaemia .....	5
Erysipelas .....	1	Sepsis .....	3
Gangrene of leg.....	1	Surgical shock .....	4
Gastro-enteritis .....	1	Syphilis of brain.....	2
Gumma of brain.....	1	Tabes dorsalis .....	2
Hemiplegia .....	3	Tuberculosis—	
Intestinal obstruction .....	1	General .....	1
Marasmus .....	1	Miliary .....	6
Meningitis .....	1	Pulmonary .....	16
Meningitis, tubercular .....	1	Spine .....	4
Myelitis .....	1	Tumor of brain.....	2
Myelitis, transverse .....	7	Typhoid fever .....	2
Myocarditis .....	6	Uraemia .....	9
Nephritis .....	92	Coroners' cases .....	18
Oedema of brain.....	1		
Oedema of lungs.....	3	Total .....	366
Pachymeningitis .....	1	(Still births, 20.)	

## CITY HOSPITAL, B. I.

## Medical Board, Consulting Physicians, Surgeons and Specialists.

Harry J. Garrigues, M. D.....	Medical, Consulting.
Constantine McGuire, M. D.....	" "
Beverly Robinson.....	" "
John J. Reed.....	" "
Wm. K. Otis, M. D.....	Surgical, Consulting.
Henry G. Piffard, M. D.....	" "
J. A. Andrews, M. D.....	Ophthalmologist, Consulting.
Prince A. Morrow, M. D.....	Dermatological, Consulting.
James C. Edgar, M. D.....	Obstetrician, Consulting.
Chas. B. Camac, M. D.....	Visiting Physician.
Joseph Collins, M. D.....	" "
Evan Evans, M. D.....	" "
Christian A. Herter, M. D.....	" "
Theodore C. Janeway.....	" "
• Nathaniel B. Potter.....	" "
Charles E. Quimby.....	" "
Chas. C. Ransom.....	" "
George E. Brewer, M. D.....	Visiting Surgeon.
Robert H. M. Dawbarn, M. D.....	" "
Edward M. Foote, M. D.....	" "
F. Holmes Wiggin, M. D.....	" "
Howard D. Collins, M. D.....	Assistant Surgeon.
Albert H. Ely, M. D.....	Gynecological.
Riddle J. Goffe, M. D.....	"
Ramon Guiteras, M. D.....	"
Henry S. Stearns, M. D.....	"
Chas. G. Child, Jr., M. D.....	Assistant Gynecological.
Richard Kalish, M. D.....	Ophthalmological.
Edward S. Peck, M. D.....	"
Alfred N. Strouse.....	"
Whitehead W. Gilfillan.....	"
Edward B. Bronson, M. D.....	Dermatological.
John A. Fordyce, M. D.....	"

Wm. S. Gottheil, M. D.....	Dermatological.
Jerome Kingsbury, M. D.....	Assistant Dermatologist.
Follen Cabot, M. D.....	Genito-Urinary.
M. J. Echeverria, M. D.....	"
Eugene Fuller, M. D.....	"
Robert H. Green, M. D.....	"
Charles R. Gibson, M. D.....	"
Graeme N. Hammond, M. D.....	Neurological.
James R. Hunt, M. D.....	"
Smith Ely Jelliffe.....	"
W. B. Pritchard.....	"
Daniel S. Dougherty, M. D.....	Laryngological.
Francis J. Quinlan.....	"
William Carr, M. D., D. S.....	Dental Surgeon.
F. S. Vaughan, M. D., D. S.....	Assistant Dental Surgeon.
J. B. Cooke, M. D.....	Obstetrician.
Franklin A. Dorman, M. D.....	"
Leonard S. Rau, M. D.....	"
James Tayloe Gwathmey, M. D.....	Anæsthetist.
Horst Oertel, M. D.....	Pathologist.
Simon Marx, M. D.....	Maternity Service.
Gustav G. Fischlowitz, M. D.....	Assistant Maternity Service.
William Ridgley Stone, M. D.....	" " "

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#### REPORT OF MEDICAL BOARD OF CITY HOSPITAL.

December 31, 1903.

To the Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner of Charities:

On behalf of the Medical Board of the City Hospital we beg to submit the following report relating to matters affecting the medical service and administration:

The medical service of the City Hospital always has been, and apparently must continue for the present, to be of that peculiar character denominated "chronic." Having no ambulance service, and receiving all its patients through other hospitals or the reception station at Twenty-sixth street, the patients in its wards present but a small percentage of acute diseases. To very many, and on first thought, this condition seems to render this service undesirable from the physician's standpoint, and has at times reacted to the disadvantage of the hospital in securing an interne staff. That feeling, how-

ever, has, within the past few years, been rapidly changing; and now, not only does the attending staff appreciate that for extent and variety as well as interest of cases the service at the City Hospital is hardly excelled if equalled by that of any other City institution; but a knowledge and appreciation of the value of that service has so extended among the medical colleges that the hospital is well supplied in its interne staff from the best medical graduates of the country. Two things in particular have contributed largely to this end; the unequalled pathological service and the freedom from interference with hospital work by the demands for clinical teaching. We venture to say that the addition of a Resident Pathologist to the medical staff has done more than any other one thing to improve the standard of medical service at the City Hospital, both among the attending and resident staff.

The only compensation which the City bestows upon its medical servants is the opportunity to work. The value of that opportunity at the City Hospital has been more than doubled by the presence of a Pathologist; and the vast amount of clinical material previously going to waste, has been made available for its legitimate scientific uses. Here too, the freedom from that primary grade of work demanded for the teaching of medical students is of peculiar value; for the Pathologist is enabled to make all his work directly supplemental to that of the clinical studies of the attending staff. The work now being done in this laboratory is such as will be of permanent value to medical science as well as to those directly interested. While the death rate at the City Hospital will compare favorably with that of any similar institution, the percentage of autopsies to deaths is, by reason of the class of patients, unusually high, and such as to make the absolute number larger, probably, than in any other City hospital, thereby making the opportunities for study more valuable.

To render the vast amount of scientific material thus placed at our disposal properly available, not only for ourselves, but for those who shall follow, a card index, whereby a record of clinical histories, autopsies and associated pathological specimens may be kept under the headings of disease, is indispensable. Such an index would, we believe, do more than any thing else to do away with that historic disgrace of this and every other hospital, poor clinical histories. Until such an index is supplied the histories of the City Hospital are absolutely valueless to one interested in disease and not individuals; for at present, to learn what the hospital has to say regarding any special disease one must read its clinical histories in toto. It is impossible to condemn a house officer very severely for neglect of a history which he knows will pass into absolute oblivion when it leaves his wards.

In referring to the house staff we are pleased to report an increase of interest and attention to duty; a diminution of those errors which young men always fall into, and an entire obliteration of that antagonism which at one time existed between the staff and the officers of administration. For over two years now, no complaints of discord have come to the Committee of Inspection. We desire at this time to express our appreciation of the services of the interne staff and to call attention to the need of improved

quarters for their accommodation. It is too often assumed that in the arrangement which the City makes with these young men the obligation is all on one side. It is quite the contrary; for by the faithful performance of their duties these young men earn all, and at times more than they receive. It is with the medical staff of the hospital, more than with any one else, that municipal success in the relief of distress finally rests. Any thing done for their comfort or interests will bring abundant returns in a more effective and attentive service.

During the past year the gradual decrease in the number of the resident staff has been in progress, and will be completed June 1, 1904. It is already doubtful, however, if the medical work of the hospital can be properly done by a staff of eighteen men, and some plan for further reorganization of the staff will probably be presented for your consideration during the coming year.

The change in the nursing service of the hospital, while attended by annoyances at its inception, by reason of the limited number of Nurses available, has been productive already of most obvious improvement in the ward service; and promises, when in full working order, to make this part of the medical service most satisfactory to both the patients and physicians. That this result may be attained the more speedily, it is the earnest desire of the Board that the Training School may be relieved of the service at out-lying hospitals which have no connection with the City Hospital or Department of Charities.

Among other improvements in the hospital we note in particular that in the dietary under the newly appointed Dietitian. Nothing, in our opinion, can conduce more to the welfare of the patients than a well-regulated diet, both from the medical as well as humanitarian standpoint. We believe that under judicious supervision still further advances may be made in the way of variety and preparation of food without material increase in expense.

While appreciating the value of the many additions to the equipment of the hospital recently made, we feel that its medical service can never be on a proper basis until it has some direct connection with its source of supply. To this end we urge the establishment of a reception station on or near the boat landing at Fifty-second street, which shall be under the control of the medical staff of the hospital. Every one appreciates that there is no greater defect in the City's charitable work than the manner in which the sick, the suffering and the dying are carted from one place to another, often four or five times, before they find rest at the City Hospital. It is more than absurd; it is almost criminal for any one to pretend to be blind to the fact that most hospital charity spreads only the thinnest fringe of its mantle over the chronic and incurable diseases of poverty; and these cases flow in a continuous stream to the City Hospital. The establishment of one large central hospital to which and from which these cases shall be brought and distributed can only increase the present evil. The City, like every other hospital, should have direct and continuous connection with those who are liable to seek its services. The station

desired at present need involve little if any expense; it could be cared for by the interne staff and should serve the purpose to prepare the way for a still closer connection between the hospital and its patients upon the completion of the new Island Bridge.

We are aware that objections have been made in certain quarters to the establishment of any connection between the Island and this bridge. But we are unable to understand why the comfort and interests of the thousands of unfortunates who would thus annually find speedy access to the rest and relief afforded by the hospital should receive less consideration from those who hold the decision in this matter than the protection of a few minor officials from the deserved results of their own carelessness.

In the new building, now nearing completion, which takes the place of the old "Nervous Pavilion," the hospital has for the first time suitable quarters for the care of this most unfortunate class of cases; and the provision which has been made for the use of hydropathic treatment still further increases the possibilities of relief or cure in a large class of cases found in this hospital. These improvements afford reason for the hope that we may soon be supplied with an electrical equipment suitable for both diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. Moreover, the substitution of electricity for lighting purposes in place of the most meagre gas supply now afforded is demanded as a measure of safety and convenience, if not as a medical necessity.

We have previously referred to the City Hospital as the last resort and final resting place for the City's afflicted. This should not be the case, and a still further separation should be effected. A goodly proportion of the patients in the wards of the hospital to-day are suffering more from old age and homelessness than definite physical ailments, and a large number of this class are perfectly able to do light work. Not only is a hospital an improper place for such persons, but they interfere with the legitimate work of the hospital. We believe that measures should be speedily taken to render possible the freer and more rapid transference of this class of cases to some institution outside the city, where such services as they are able to render may be made use of for their own benefit and support. If this could be done the City Hospital would be able for many years to come to meet all legitimate demands made upon it for medical service.

In conclusion, we beg to express to you, sir, our appreciation of the interest which you have taken in the work with which we are connected, and our indebtedness for your generous and sympathetic support.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES E. QUIMBY, M. D.,  
Chairman Committee of Inspection.  
RICHARD KALISH, M. D.,  
President Medical Board.

## REPORT OF NEW YORK CITY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

New York, December 31, 1903.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner, Department of Public Charities, Foot of East  
Twenty-sixth Street, New York:

Dear Sir—The following annual report for 1903 is respectfully submitted:

On the 31st of December, 1902, the census of the school was 128, classified as follows:

Officers .....	2
Trained Nurses .....	2
Head Nurses .....	12
Pupil Nurses .....	80
Probationers .....	10
Stenographer .....	1
Matron .....	1
Paid Help .....	19

They were distributed as follows:

2 Trained Nurses (one Night Superintendent and one in charge of detail of female side) at City Hospital

4 Post-graduate and 22 Pupil Nurses at Gouverneur Hospital.

1 Post-graduate and 9 Pupil Nurses at Harlem Hospital.

1 Post-graduate and 7 Pupil Nurses at Fordham Hospital.

1 Post-graduate and 4 Pupil Nurses at Maternity Hospital.

4 Post-graduate and 36 Pupil Nurses at City Hospital.

10 Probationers at City Hospital.

1 Post-graduate Nurse at Fifty-first Street House.

4 Hospital Helpers (3 women and 1 man), at Fifty-first Street House.

15 Help (12 women and 3 men), at Nurses' Home, in charge of Matron.

On the 31st of December, 1903, there were 134 employees on the census of the school, classified as follows:

Officers .....	4
Trained Nurses .....	4
Head Nurses .....	11
Pupil Nurses .....	69
Probationers .....	16
Male Orderlies .....	3
Stenographer .....	1
Matron .....	1
Help .....	25



They were distributed as follows:

2 Trained Nurses, 6 Post-graduates, 21 Pupil Nurses, 16 Probationers and 3 Male Orderlies at City Hospital.

1 Post-graduate and 3 Pupil Nurses at Maternity Hospital.

1 Trained Nurse, 2 Post-graduates and 22 Pupil Nurses at Gouverneur Hospital.

1 Post-graduate and 9 Pupil Nurses at Harlem Hospital.

1 Trained Nurse and 7 Pupil Nurses at Fordham Hospital.

7 Nurses were on vacation.

1 man and 2 women at Fifty-first Street House.

4 men and 14 women at Home, Blackwell's Island.

4 convalescent women, assisting in settling Jones Hall.

During the year forty-seven Pupil Nurses and fourteen Post-graduates received diplomas.

There were received during the year 388 applicants, of whom 110 were eligible, 62 were received on probation and 47 were accepted. There were five resignations, four dismissals, and two Nurses dropped on account of failure to pass examination. There was one death during the year and six Nurses dropped on account of illness, three of whom have been restored.

The preliminary work of the school has been carried on steadily during the year, the pupils arriving in quarterly classes as we had planned, and which we have found entirely feasible and giving much better results from every point of view in the uniformity of the instruction given and the consequent greater uniformity of the work in the wards.

On January 2 the first entrance examination was held. A class of 20 took it, 16 passed and began the probationary work, 11 finally being accepted. On March 4 the second class was examined; 18 came up for it, 14 passed, 10 being finally appointed. On July 2 the third class came up; 17 took the examination, 13 passed and 11 were finally appointed. On October 2 the fourth examination was held; 24 pupils took the examination; of these 19 passed and 15 were finally accepted.

The work of the three-year course for the more advanced pupils has worked out very well along the lines arranged for last year, the chief additions to the work being a course of bacteriology in connection with dietetics, a course of practical demonstration in connection with surgery and the operating room, and a course of fourteen lectures on various subjects given by the visiting staff of City Hospital to the Junior Nurses. The work of the senior year has not been changed except that the former two sections were combined in one, so that both sections had the benefit of the same lectures and the same examination, which was not possible under former conditions. This has made a much more economical and fair adjustment of the funds allowed for our lecture course, and covers the ground much more thoroughly than it has ever been done before.

During this year a much appreciated advance was made in our text books, when Dr. Joseph Brown Cook, our visiting physician at Maternity, wrote the text book on obstetrics for the use of the pupils. It has thus made our work in this line very complete, both theoretical and practical, as formerly the pupils were obliged to depend on the notes taken during lectures for the theoretical knowledge obtained on this subject. We have also been aided very much by the addition of maps and charts and a laboratory equipment for the teaching of bacteriology; also some of our equipment which had become worn out was renewed.

The educational side of the work has been carried on under many disadvantages during the past year, owing to the fact that we had practically no lecture rooms. Our drawing room, which we had formerly used for this purpose, was cut off in the repairs being carried on at the time, and we were obliged to use the Training School office at City Hospital for all class and lecture work except dietetics. These lessons were given in a hallway. The home itself has been in an almost demoralized state all year, owing to the building going on. The six months' strike affected us very severely, upsetting our plans to a great extent, as the south wing, in process of construction at that time, which we hoped to enter by the first of May, was not ready for occupancy until the first of December, and the north wing, which we had hoped would be started early enough to allow its completion before the end of the year, was not begun until October, and the dining pavilion, due to some unavoidable delay, was finally laid over for 1904. When all these additions are completed, we will have ample facilities for carrying on our lecture and class work, and we expect to obtain very much better results from every point of view.

The practical work of the Nurses has been very heavy this year owing to the epidemic of grippe and pneumonia which has swept over the city, and also to the fact that so many serious accidents have occurred in the city during the year, throwing an unusual amount of work on the emergency hospitals. The work at City Hospital has also assumed a much more acute form, and the service there has been surprisingly active. This, with the fact that for lack of room we were obliged to run on a very low force of workers, has made the work of the pupils very hard indeed.

The work of substituting Female Nurses for the Male Nurses at City Hospital was carried on steadily, and by the end of the year the substitution was complete. The Female Nurses now care for all the male surgical and medical cases, while the male genito-urinary wards are cared for by permanent Nurses, graduates of the Male School, the former Superintendent of the Male Training School becoming the Associate Superintendent of the New York City Training School.

Our work at City Hospital was much facilitated by its new equipment, part of which had been put in the year before and finally completed this year.

Two very important events occurred during the year to us. On the 16th of May our Commencement was held and on the 2d of December our south wing was formally opened and the name of Jones Hall was given to it, while the former old building was

given the name of Schuyler Hall, and the new one, which had been under course of construction for three months, was named Rice Hall; all these names carried by ladies who have been very prominently connected with the work of the school.

The Commencement exercises were held in the unfinished floors of Jones Hall, and the capacity of the new assembly room was thus very thoroughly tested, and we found it barely adequate for the demands made upon it. About eight hundred friends of the Nurses and the school were present, and the day was thoroughly enjoyed and very much encouragement was given to our work by the speakers.

The formal opening of the south wing, called Jones Hall, took place on the 2d of December. The building was opened for inspection at three o'clock in the afternoon. The exercises, over which Commissioner Folks presided, were held in the new assembly room from four to five. Light refreshments were served afterwards, and the evening was spent by the Nurses and their friends in dancing, etc.

The exercises were very interesting and very encouraging. They were opened by the Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York, who also made some remarks in the course of the exercises, and were closed by the Rt. Rev. Joseph A. Mooney, Mgr. Hon. Homer Folks, Commissioner, was Chairman, and with him on the platform were several people who have been connected with the school since its organization: Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Chairman of the Advisory Board; Dr. Edward S. Peck, Chairman of the Examining Board; Miss Louise Lee Schuyler and Mrs. William B. Rice, whose names have been so prominently connected with the State Charities Association for some time; also Mrs. Seth Low, who was associated with Mrs. Cadwalader Jones for many years in connection with the school work. The principal addresses were given by Mrs. Cadwalader Jones and the Hon. Homer Folks, from whose remarks the following extracts are taken, bearing upon the history of the buildings.

Mrs. Jones said in part:

"At first Dr. Kitchen was supposed to take charge of the school, besides being at the head of the hospital, but it was manifestly impossible that any one man should be able to take proper care of both, and towards the end of the first year one of the pupils, Mrs. Clute, was appointed head of the school, with the title of Supervisor, and this arrangement lasted until 1886. All honor to the pioneers who were here in those years and who bore discomforts to which any experienced by pupils now are mere trifles. There was no home at all; the Nurses, after a hard day spent in the wards, slept in little rooms opening off them, where all night every noise of the ward could be heard, and a nurse on night duty got almost no sleep at all during the day. There were no towers for bathrooms then—the bathrooms opened directly from the wards, the plumbing was very old and decrepit, and the workhouse women who were the only assistants always preferred to use the bathtubs as sinks to wash the dirty dishes in. For a dining hall there was only a little room on the ground floor, and there was at first nothing like a regular parlor. By 1886 this state of things had be-

come intolerable, and something had to be done, as there were by that time forty pupils. The Board of Health had occupied the gray stone building at the south end of the island for many years—fifteen, I think—as a fever hospital for cases of scarlet fever, measles, etc., and sometimes a case of typhus or smallpox would develop there. The Medical Board decided that it would be safe to use the Riverside Hospital, as it had been called, as a home for the Nurses, if it could be properly disinfected and renovated after its abandonment by the Board of Health, which had moved all its service further up the island. But here came the difficulty. No contractor could be found who was willing to undertake the task of housecleaning the fever hospital, which was not astonishing. And then a very brave thing was done, which probably few people now remember. Mr. Brennan, who was still one of the Commissioners of Charities, said he would do it himself. He got together a force of workmen who were willing to face the danger; he separated himself from his family and went into quarantine, and he personally supervised the scraping off of the plaster from the walls, the taking up of the floors and drains and, in short, everything that was necessary to make the buildings safe, and so well did he do this that not a case of any contagious disease broke out among the Nurses after they moved there, which was in September, 1886. In that year the Medical Boards of Charity Hospital, the Maternity Hospital and the Infants' Hospital on Randall's Island, which was then nursed by the school, decided that they would manage it themselves, as the place of Medical Superintendent of Charity Hospital had been abolished. This did not work, however, and in the end of 1887 Mrs. Clute resigned, the Commissioners decided to reorganize the school, and on the 1st of January, 1888, Miss Darche and Miss Kimber, graduates of the Bellevue Hospital School, were installed as Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent."

The Hon. Homer Folks said in part as follows:

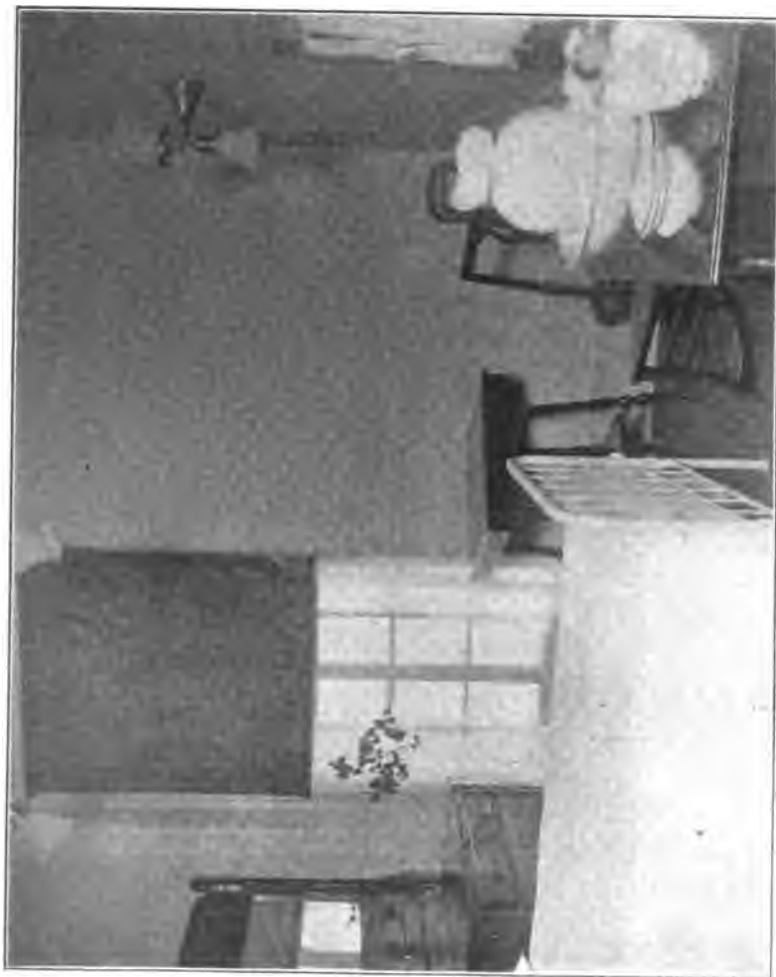
"Speaking now for the Department of Public Charities, I take the very greatest pleasure in placing this building at the disposal of the New York City Training School for Nurses. It means a great deal to this Training School to have the added facilities which this building and its counterpart, which is in course of construction at the other end of the old building, will give. In the first place, it means the creature comforts of life, and those mean a great deal to persons who have to work hard and who work long hours. It means that it will not be necessary, after these buildings are finished, for a great many of our Nurses to cross the river each morning and each night, to temporary quarters provided for them on East Fifty-first street. It means that it will no longer be necessary for two or three Nurses to sleep in a room intended for only one. It means that we will be able to fill the complement of our numbers, so that the undue pressure now placed upon the Nurses of the school in caring for patients will be relieved; so that we will have a sufficient number of persons to do our work as we would like to have it done. It means that the classes and lectures of the school will be held in a room suited to such purposes (that in which we are now meeting); that they will no longer be held in the parlor and reception room, the chairs being brought

in on each occasion, sometimes two or three times a day, from the dining-room at the other end of a long hall. It means that the cooking class will no longer meet in the hall between this and the dining-room, all the utensils being brought in from the kitchen and through the dining-room on each occasion. It means that the conditions and surroundings will be clean and wholesome and comfortable—such as contribute to good cheer and good work.

"This building means also an impetus to what is after all the real underlying work of the school—its educational work. The facilities and equipment which will be provided in this structure and in the other one, which is to contain laboratories for chemical and bacteriological work, a laboratory for the classes in cooking, and suitable quarters for the offices of the school, will place this school in the very first rank as a material equipment for teaching pupils. Calling an organization a school does not make it a school. It may be the beginning of making it a school, but before it can really become a school, it must have the organization, the equipment, and the teachers that are required by a great educational institution such as this has become.

"In the third place these buildings will place this school in a proper relation to the other schools in the matter of applications for admission. Educational institutions must compete as truly as business organizations, and the school that can offer proper quarters for its nurses, proper facilities for its work, teachers who are competent and devoted, that school can attract, in increasing degree, the best of the nurses and hereby give the best nursing to its patients.

"But while probably all of us at first thought congratulate chiefly the school and the Nurses, it is not true that this building is built for the City Training School for Nurses. The final benefit of this building is not to those who are to live within its walls. Through the doors of yonder hospital there enter each year between four and five thousand patients. Some of us at times fall into the way of thinking they are not a very meritorious lot of people, but those of us who know them somewhat better, know that there are very many among that number in regard to whom we would raise no question; and as to the others, do we know whether, had we been subject to the same stern necessities, the same hard realities of life, we would have fared any better? Therefore, let us judge not that we be not judged. Now, to those patients is the real and the great benefit of this building. Through hands that are skillful and steady and strong, through minds that are alert and resourceful, because their possessors have lived under surroundings that are cheerful and wholesome, this building, and the money put into it by the City, will minister for years to come to the needs of the most needy. Of those four thousand people, something like three hundred and fifty are borne away from the doors of the hospital on the long journey from which none return; some two or three hundred go farther up the river in partial or complete helplessness to spend their remaining days in the Home for the Aged and Infirm; some thousands, thank God, return to the City to care for themselves and their families. I firmly and truly believe that



A NURSE'S ROOM,  
New Building of the New York City Training School for Nurses, Blackwell's Island.

the latter proportion will be increased through the benefits that will accrue from the facilities afforded by this school."

These remarks cover so thoroughly the history of the school buildings that further comment is unnecessary.

The December examinations were held on the 11th and 12th, and two days later the Nurses were removed into the new building, and all have expressed themselves in highest terms of the new quarters.

Before closing, this report of the year, I would mention several friends who have been very generous in assisting us with our work during the year: Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, who has furnished the library fund for magazines and papers as usual; Mr. Murphy, Superintendent of the Park Department, who assisted us very materially both at the commencement and the opening; Mrs. Genny, who has sent us contribution, to be held as an emergency fund for very sick patients in the hospital, and the emergency fund of the Island Mission, of which Mrs. Jones is president, which has helped us very much in cases of emergency, where we had illness in the Nurses' Home, and in furnishing car-fare and many other necessities for patients in the hospital; also several very useful gifts which were donated by members of the Medical Board, and two prizes given by one of our lecturers to his class. The names of the doctors are withheld by request. These remembrances have given us much encouragement, and have also been an added stimulation to further efforts.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY S. GILMOUR.

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#### REPORT OF NEW YORK CITY HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM, MANHATTAN DIVISION, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

New York, December 31, 1903.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner:

Sir—I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report, which covers the year ending December 31, 1903, showing an increase in our inmate population of 89 persons.

My report treats in detail, by sex, age and nativity, and by physical condition and causes of dependence the 3,291 persons admitted during the period above named.

In addition to the above, and not included in the report, there was an average of 23 State poor persons supported here at the expense of the State, of which no tabulated statistics are kept. The total number of these admitted and discharged during the year being 1,028. The largest number here at any time was 70, and the smallest number 5.

The most striking fact brought out is that the number of male inmates remaining at the close of the year is precisely the same as remained at the close of the preceding year, namely, 1,135, the increase of 89 being composed entirely of females.

The report also gives in detail the amount of repairs, new articles manufactured and improvements made in buildings, grounds, etc.

Mention is also made concerning the societies and individuals who have, in various ways, contributed toward relieving the condition of the unfortunate men and women who compose the population of the institution.

The New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm, Manhattan Division, is situated on Blackwell's Island, N. Y., and is what was formerly known as the New York County Almshouse, and has a total capacity of 2,607, namely, 1,347 men and 1,260 women.

The number of buildings constituting the Home is 36, occupied and used as follows, viz.:

One frame house, the private residence of the Superintendent; one stone house, the private residence of the Steward; one stone building, the main dormitories for women; one stone building, the main dormitories for men; one stone building, used for the executive offices, the drug store, the main store of the institution, and the second floor occupied as the Catholic Church; four brick buildings containing four male and four female hospital wards; one brick building for incurable male patients, and one brick building for incurable female patients; one brick building, used as the morgue; two brick buildings occupied by the blind men and blind women, respectively; two brick buildings, known as the North and South Pavilions, and used as dormitories for women, private rooms for nurses, and dining-rooms for the paid male help and the nurses; one brick building, known as Ward "L," and occupied by cripples and epileptics; one frame building, known as Wards "R" and "S," for old men; one frame building, used as the institution clinic; one frame building, used as a sitting and smoking place for men; two frame buildings, known as the Old Maternity buildings, and occupied as sleeping quarters for female paid helpers, the old couples' home, the Engineer's family, the family of the Instructor at the broom factory, and the Storekeeper's family. One large frame building, in which are located the various shops; one brick building (the boiler house), one ditto (the crematory), one stone building (the old laundry), one brick building (the main kitchen, butcher shop, new laundry, and sleeping rooms for male paid help); two frame buildings used as bathhouses for men and women respectively, and two ditto (the men's and women's lavatories), one frame building (the sewing room), two frame buildings, used respectively for the storage of the men's and women's clothes; one small frame building (the women's shoehouse), and one small frame building for the use of the runners.



The number of the inmates in the Home at the close of the year was 2,375, namely: 1,135 men, 1,240 women; 470 of whom, namely, 238 men and 232 women, were patients in the hospital wards, and 111, namely, 57 men and 54 women, patients in the incurable wards. There were remaining in the Home December 31, 1902, 2,286 inmates, namely, 1,135 men and 1,151 women, and there were admitted during the year ending December 31, 1903, 3,291, namely, 1,951 men and 1,340 women, showing an increase during the year of 89 people, all women, and a total of 5,577 receiving support.

There are two regular Chaplains, Rev. Francis Barnum, S. J., and Rev. Dr. Ithamar Beard, who hold daily services in their respective chapels, and one regular Parish Visitor, Miss Evelyn S. Johnson, who also presides at the organ of the Chapel of the Good Shepherd. Rev. Mr. Von Ohlen also holds Lutheran services weekly.

There are, in addition to the Superintendent and the Steward, 183 male and female employees in the various capacities of Inspector, Matrons, Nurses, Clerks, Orderlies, Mechanics and Watchmen.

The tabulations attached hereto, following Table "A," deal exclusively with the 1,951 men and 1,340 women admitted during the year.

Table "B" shows that of the total number admitted during the year, 24 per cent. were of native and 76 per cent. foreign birth. Considering the sexes separately, the men, 27 per cent. native, and 73 per cent. foreign, and the women, 19 per cent. native and 81 per cent. foreign.

Of those claiming their birth in foreign countries, both sexes considered together, 67 per cent. came from Ireland, 17 per cent. from Germany, 6 per cent. from England, Scotland and Wales, and 10 per cent. from all other countries combined.

Table "C" shows that 88 per cent. of the persons admitted said that destitution and general debility was the cause of their coming here, the remainder being blind, crippled, epileptic and paralyzed.

Table "D" shows that of the whole number admitted, both sexes considered together, 17 per cent. was under fifty years of age, 79 per cent. from fifty to seventy-nine, and 4 per cent. eighty years and over. Considering the men separately, 20 per cent. were under fifty, 77 per cent. from fifty to seventy-nine, and 3 per cent. eighty years and over. Considering the women separately, 13 per cent. were under fifty, 81 per cent. from fifty to seventy-nine, and 6 per cent. eighty years and over. A still further analysis gives the preponderance of old age as existing with the women.

Table "E," showing the record of deaths, presents the fact that there died in the Home during the year 515 inmates—namely, 248 men and 267 women, an increase of 137—namely, 71 men and 66 women, over the deaths of the previous year.

The number of distinct complaints and diseases from which death ensued is given as 104, pneumonia alone claiming 99—namely, 61 men and 38 women.

The explanation of this remarkable increase undoubtedly lies in the fact that so many of our inmates were sent here as hospital patients and went directly to our hospitals on admittance to the Home, a few cases dying within twenty-four hours after admission to hospital.

Table "F" is a summary of the admissions, discharges and deaths, by sex and nationality, for each month of the year separately.

The following additions and improvements have been made during the period covered in this report, viz.:

The old building formerly occupied by the men as a sitting and smoking room, and known as the "Klondyke," has been torn down and the ground where it stood leveled off and put to grass, which will another season present a beautiful lawn, and being located in a conspicuous place between the male blind ward and the north pavilion, is a great improvement.

To serve the purpose of this torn-down building, the shed in the rear of Wards R and S has been inclosed, four large stoves placed therein, and sufficiently lighted with gas and properly ventilated with windows and skylights so that the men are comfortably provided with sitting and smoking accommodations.

The new shops, which were in the course of construction one year ago, are now completed and in full operation, among which is the broom factory, which has turned out 104 dozen brooms and 67 dozen scrub brushes during the year, made entirely by our inmates.

The new Nurses' Home, which was also being constructed by converting the south end of the south pavilion into rooms at the time of my last annual report, has also been completed and the nurses are comfortably located therein.

A Dietitian has been added to the force of employees; knives and forks have been provided for the inmates; separate dining-rooms have been provided for the cripples by opening doorways from the main male dining-room into Wards 4 and 5, adjoining on either side, and placing tables in these wards, so that the cripples are not obliged to undergo the hardship of getting into the general line at meal time, and be liable to injury from crowding, etc.

The new steam radiators have been placed throughout the male and female stone buildings, and the balconies on the north and south sides of these buildings, respectively, have been inclosed, thus affording shelter from the winter storms, also furnishing a pleasant and comfortable sitting place for inmates, which is greatly appreciated, especially by the women.

The grading and terracing in front of the male barracks has been completed, trees planted and the walks widened. The roadway has also been widened in front of the main kitchen and Wards "R" and "S," which has proven a great improvement.

During the summer season seven or eight excursions were given to the women inmates up and down the river and bay, which was most happily appreciated by the women, and undoubtedly was of much benefit in point of health and comfort. The Superintendent or Matron, or both, also the Rev. Dr. Beard, on every occasion accompanied these excursions, and personally looked after the welfare of all participating.

Regular weekly concerts on Saturdays throughout the warm weather were given by the Catholic Protectory Band and the Immaculate Conception Band, from Staten Island, which were heartily enjoyed by all the people here, and many from other institutions on the Island, also by many visitors from the City; and the thanks of all are herewith extended to these organizations for their splendid music and the happiness they afforded our inmates.

I wish also, in closing this report, to extend the most sincere thanks of myself and all the officers, employees and inmates of this Home, to the following missions and societies who have made donations, and in various ways contributed during the year to their comforts and happiness:

To the League of the Sacred Heart of St. Patrick's Cathedral, who regularly make bounteous distributions among the inmates; and to Mother Joseph of the Convent of Mercy; to St. Elizabeth's Guild, who have visited the Home every week, distributing tea, cakes, candy, etc., in the various wards three times a year—namely, Easter, Thanksgiving and Christmas; to the Island League, under Mr. Folsom, who visits the Home on Sundays, holding services, etc.; to Mr. Rice of St. Andrew's Brotherhood, who has rendered valuable services in visiting the inmates; to the young people of the Missionary Society of St. George's Church; to Brother Rotzler for his many kindnesses to the inmates, and the stuffed roast pig, decorated with flowers, which he presented on Christmas Day; to Mrs. Emma Jacobs and Mr. Jacob Mayor and the company of Hurtig & Seamon's for their most enjoyable entertainment on the 29th of December last; to Miss Shainwald for her gift of money for the purchase of delicacies; to Ex-Mayor Smith Ely for his beautiful gift of a large music box to the blind women, together with distributions of candies, etc.; to Mr. Huyler for his generous gift of candies, etc.; to Miss Florence Wellman for her gift of fruits and good things, and the entertainment which she also gave; and to many others who have shown a kind interest in the unfortunate men and women who compose the population of this Home.

I desire also to express my grateful appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by each and every one of the officers and employees of the Home, and to the Rev. Father Barnum and Rev. Dr. Beard for their sympathetic and wise counsel, and to Miss Johnson for her attentions and untiring work among our inmates.

I am particularly desirous also that the closing words of this report shall convey to the retiring Commissioner, Hon. Homer Folks, and to the Deputy Commissioner, Hon. James H. Dougherty, my most hearty and grateful thanks for their generous support and assistance in every way possible during the two years last past, and my pleasant asso-

ciations with them will ever mark the most agreeable and satisfactory epoch of my administration of the affairs of this institution.

Most respectfully submitted,

ROBERT ROBERTS, Superintendent.

NEW YORK CITY HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM, MANHATTAN  
DIVISION, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

TABLE "A."  
General Statement.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining December 31, 1902.....	1,135	1,151	2,286
Admitted during the year.....	1,791	1,187	2,978
Admitted from other institutions.....	160	153	313
Total.....	3,086	2,491	5,577
Discharged during the year.....	1,667	961	2,628
Discharged to other institutions.....	44	15	59
Died .....	240	275	515
Remaining December 31, 1903.....	1,135	1,240	2,375
Total.....	3,086	2,491	5,577

TABLE "B."

Nationalities of 1,951 Men and 1,340 Women Admitted During the Year 1903.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
United States .....	530	255	785
Ireland .....	830	839	1,669
England and Wales.....	63	54	117
Scotland .....	30	22	52
France .....	11	12	23
Germany .....	337	92	429
Norway, Sweden and Denmark.....	31	5	36
Italy .....	24	7	31
All others .....	95	54	149
Total.....	1,951	1,340	3,291

TABLE "C."

Physical Condition and Causes of Dependency of 1,951 Men and 1,340 Women Admitted During the Year 1903.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Destitution and general debility.....	1,713	1,279	2,992
Blind .....	54	17	71
Idiotic .....	..	3	3
Epileptic .....	37	2	39
Cripples and paralyzed .....	147	39	186
Total.....	1,951	1,340	3,291

TABLE "D."

Ages of 1,951 Men and 1,340 Women Admitted During the Year 1903.

Ages.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under 20 years of age.....	2	..	2
From 20 to 29.....	58	22	80
From 30 to 39.....	112	40	152
From 40 to 49.....	212	113	325
From 50 to 59.....	438	293	731
From 60 to 69.....	730	499	1,229
From 70 to 79.....	335	291	626
From 80 to 89.....	61	79	140
From 90 and over.....	3	3	6
Total.....	1,951	1,340	3,291

TABLE "E."

Disease.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Acute Lobar Pneumonia.....	78	56	134
Acute Catarrhal Enteritis.....	..	..	..
Apoplexy .....	1	..	1
Aortic Regurgitation .....	8	9	17
Arterio Sclerosis .....	4	1	5
Acute Gastritis .....	1	..	1
Aortic Insufficiency .....	2	1	3
Acute Alcoholism .....	..	..	..
Aortic Stenosis .....	..	..	..
Bronchial Asthma .....	1	2	3
Broncho Pneumonia .....	1	4	5
Bronchitis .....	..	..	..
Cardiac Exhaustion .....	2	..	2
Chronic Parenchymatous Nephritis.....	9	8	17
Chronic Pleurisy .....	..	..	..
Carcinoma of Liver and Stomach.....	..	..	..
Chronic Diffuse Nephritis.....	3	1	4
Coroners' Cases .....	7	5	12
Cerebral Hemorrhage .....	1	..	1

Disease.	Men.	Women.	Total
Cardiac Asthma .....	4	3	7
Chronic Endocarditis .....	20	43	63
Chronic Adhesive Pleurisy.....	..	..	..
Chronic Interstitial Nephritis .....	26	27	53
Cancer of Liver.....	..	..	..
Chronic Gastritis .....	1	1	2
Chronic Rheumatism.....	..	2	2
Carcinoma of Uterus.....	..	1	1
Cerebral Spinal Meningitis.....	1	..	1
Congestion of Lungs.....	..	..	..
Chronic Bright's Disease.....	..	..	..
Cerebral Softening .....	..	..	..
Chronic Nephritis .....	2	2	4
Chronic Bronchitis .....	1	5	6
Chronic Militis .....	..	..	..
Cystitis .....	..	..	..
Diabetes .....	..	1	1
Debility .....	..	..	..
Entero Colitis .....	1	..	1
Epilepsy .....	2	..	2
Empyemia .....	1	..	1
Fracture of Neck of Femur.....	..	..	..
Gastro Enteritis .....	..	..	..
Gastric Ulcer .....	..	..	..
Hemiplegia .....	6	3	9
Hypostatic Congestion of Lungs.....	..	..	..
Intestinal Atony .....	..	..	..
Infectious Pneumonia .....	..	..	..
Leprosy .....	..	..	..
Mitral Regurgitation .....	1	2	3
Mitral Stenosis .....	13	7	20
Nephritis .....	..	..	..
Oedema of Lungs.....	..	..	..
Osteo Sarcoma of Inferior Maxillary Bone.....	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	6	11	17
Pleurisy .....	4	2	6
Pulmonary Oedema .....	6	6	12
Senility .....	15	21	36

Disease.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Sarcoma of Liver.....	..	..	..
Toxine Poisoning .....	..	..	..
Tubercular Pneumonia .....	..	..	..
Uraemia .....	2	5	7
Ulcer of Stomach .....	..	..	..
Suppression of Urine following operation.....	1	..	1
Fatty Degeneration of Heart.....	..	2	2
Mitral Insufficiency .....	2	..	2
Carcinoma of Penis.....	1	..	1
Facial Erysipelas .....	..	1	1
Tumor of Mediastinum.....	..	1	1
Sarcoma of Shoulder.....	..	1	1
Chronic Entero Colitis.....	..	1	1
Tumor of Abdomen.....	..	1	1
Concussion of Brain.....	..	1	1
Gangrene of Leg.....	..	2	2
Tumor of Spinal Cord.....	1	..	1
Paralysis .....	1	..	1
Carcinoma of Rectum.....	1	..	1
General Debility .....	1	..	1
Jaundice .....	..	3	3
Hemorrhage in Pelvic Tissue.....	2	4	6
Chronic Diarrhoea .....	2	11	13
Chronic Myocarditis .....	1	1	2
Carcinoma of Oesophagus .....	1	1	2
Dysentery .....	..	3	3
Rupture of Aneurism of Abdominal Aorta.....	..	1	1
Thrombosis of Central Arteries of Brain.....	2	..	2
Malignant Disease of Pharynx Tonic.....	..	1	1
Cancer of Stomach.....	1	..	1
Multiple Abscess .....	1	..	1
Senile Gangrene .....	2	2	2
Strangulated Hernia .....	1	..	1
Total.....	248	267	515



TABLE

	Admissions			
	Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign.
January .....	186	111	67	230
February .....	128	75	49	154
March .....	161	100	72	189
April .....	125	96	57	164
May .....	227	123	76	274
June .....	148	124	63	209
July .....	167	161	73	255
August .....	165	89	62	192
September .....	131	157	67	221
October .....	171	91	59	203
November .....	193	114	68	239
December .....	149	99	61	187
Total.....	1,951	1,340	774	2,517

"F."

Discharged.				Deaths.			
Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign.	Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign.
79	45	25	99	13	16	4	25
77	52	24	105	15	25	4	36
218	97	81	234	38	29	11	56
215	96	72	239	34	31	12	53
181	128	73	236	26	20	8	38
145	85	53	177	21	27	7	41
135	96	45	186	19	27	5	41
142	72	55	159	17	23	5	35
186	93	63	216	10	11	4	17
152	76	52	176	13	16	6	23
123	66	43	146	16	26	3	39
58	70	32	96	18	24	2	40
1,711	976	618	2,069	240	275	71	444

## NEW YORK CITY HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM.

## MANHATTAN DIVISION.

## Medical Board, Consulting Physicians, Surgeons and Specialists.

C. E. Bruce, M. D.....	Visiting Physician.
Max G. Schlapp, M. D.....	" "
Sigmund Tynberg, M. D.....	" "
George B. Wallace, M. D.....	" "
Israel Strauss, M. D.....	Assistant Visiting Physician.
John F. Connors, M. D.....	Visiting Surgeon.
W. Travers Gibb, M. D.....	" "
J. Bentley Squier, M. D.....	" "
Jas. P. Tuttle, M. D.....	" "
W. B. Marple, M. D.....	Ophthalmologist.
Robert G. Reese, M. D.....	"

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL BOARD, HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM,  
FOR THE YEAR 1903.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner, Department of Public Charities:

Dear Sir—The hospitals of the Home for the Aged and Infirm Poor, formerly called the City Almshouse, situated on Blackwell's Island, comprise about 700 beds, as follows:

Acute medical and surgical wards.....	120 beds.
Chronic medical wards.....	320 beds.
Incurable wards .....	120 beds.
Blind wards, about.....	150 beds.

The hospitals are under the supervision of a Medical Board, consisting of four visiting surgeons, four visiting physicians, two ophthalmologists and one neurologist. The patients are under the medical care of six hospital internes, two house physicians, two senior and two junior assistants.

The hospital service is one of the largest under the supervision of the Department of Public Charities, consisting not only of over 700 beds for the care and treatment of patients requiring hospital attention, but in addition there is the medical supervision of about 2,000 old and infirm people, several hundred of whom require almost daily treatment for minor ailments and surgical conditions not sufficiently grave to confine them to the hospitals proper. This constitutes an out-patient or dispensary service of more than average proportions. In the hospitals there were treated during the past year

nearly 1,700 cases, and in the out-patient wards over 22,350 patients were prescribed for and treated.

For a number of years the medical and surgical service at the Home for the Aged and Infirm Poor has been recognized as one of great importance by those desiring hospital positions and second to none in furnishing ample opportunity for the study of physical diagnosis, pathology and the treatment of chronic and nervous diseases. Owing to these many advantages the Medical Board has been enabled to furnish the hospital with internes of exceptional ability and standing, and the hospital service has come to be much sought after by those desiring positions after graduating from recognized medical colleges.

Among so many aged and infirm people there are many cases demanding surgical attention, either to save life or to render existence more comfortable, but I regret to say that, owing to the present totally inadequate and antiquated appliances at our disposal, our visiting surgeons are loath to operate except where life would be endangered by delay, and in consequence many patients whose health might be improved or whose existence made more tolerable by a surgical operation cannot receive the benefit of such treatment because of the lack of proper facilities for a perfectly scientific and aseptic operation.

The surgical side of the hospitals has not been able to advance as rapidly as it should or as rapidly as such advance takes place in other and less important but more favorably considered institutions under the Department. This condition of affairs is not due to the lack of zeal or effort on the part of the surgical members of the Medical Board. The urgent need of the institution for proper surgical facilities has been presented from time to time to the different heads of the Department of Public Charities without definite results, and while the conditions to-day are vastly better than they were eight or ten years ago they are far from being adequate for the work in hand.

The institution is in absolute need of a properly constructed modern operating pavilion with modern appliances for the scientific care of surgical cases, together with a properly equipped pathological and clinical laboratory for the scientific investigation of cases under treatment.

At the present time surgical and acute medical cases are treated in the same open wards, containing sixty beds, thirty of which are devoted to the medical and thirty to the surgical cases. This is contrary to all modern surgical ideas and should be remedied as soon as possible. That we have had no outbreak of severe septic infection among our surgical cases has been entirely due to the care and attention exercised by the visiting and interne staffs.

Among such a large and varied population, contagious diseases frequently occur; but we are absolutely without means for their proper isolation until the patients can be removed to the hospital for contagious diseases provided by the City. There is

urgent need of a small isolating pavilion to be situated somewhere on the grounds of the institution.

There has been a vast improvement in the nursing facilities of the hospitals within the past few years, but there is still room for great improvement. The salaries paid the Nurses at the present time appear to be inadequate to secure the services of a good class of Nurses for any length of time. As soon as our Nurses secure some knowledge of their profession, they leave our institution for situations where they are more liberally paid.

During the past few years four or more members of our interne staff have contracted or developed tuberculosis during or shortly after their terms of service, and have died from that disease. The conditions under which these young men live and work, and give their services to the City for eighteen months for no other compensation than their board and washing, are such that they run great risks of contracting tuberculosis or awakening a tubercular tendency, should one exist.

The only way this can be prevented and combated is to give the doctors good food, well cooked and properly served, and in sufficient quantity and variety. The rooms of the physicians of the interne staff are situated in one of the main dormitory buildings. They are very poorly furnished, insufficiently heated in winter, and access is obtained to them by outside galleries, or by a very slow-acting elevator, which is seldom in commission. These rooms are situated more than a thousand feet from the hospitals, and about the same distance from the doctors' dining-room—very important disadvantages in inclement weather. Any change which would tend to improve these conditions would be greatly appreciated by the staff.

The institution as a whole has been greatly improved recently and the lives of the aged and infirm individuals who have become wards of the City have been made more comfortable. The result has been largely due to the intelligent and humane efforts of Superintendent Roberts.

Respectfully submitted,

W. TRAVIS GIBB, President of the Medical Board, 1903.

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#### REPORT OF METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL.

December 31, 1903.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner, Department of Public Charities, City of New York:

Sir—I have the honor to submit to you herewith the report of the Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island, for the year ending December 31, 1903, being the twenty-ninth annual report.

The general summary, the number of patients treated and the results, are as follows:

Number in main hospital January 1, 1903 .....	447
Number in infirmary January 1, 1903 .....	294
Number admitted to main hospital during year 1903 .....	4,448
Births .....	58
Number admitted to infirmary during year 1903 .....	2,121
Total.....	<u>7,368</u>
Number discharged from main hospital during year 1903 .....	4,223
Number discharged from infirmary during year 1903 .....	1,412
Total.....	<u>5,635</u>
Discharged as cured .....	2,198
Discharged as improved .....	2,875
Discharged as unimproved .....	562
Total.....	<u>5,635</u>
Number of deaths in main hospital during year 1903 .....	232
Number of deaths in infirmary during year 1903 .....	624
Total.....	<u>856</u>
Total remaining January 1, 1904 .....	<u>877</u>
Mortality, main hospital .....	4.6 per cent.
Mortality, infirmary .....	<u>25.8 per cent.</u>

You are respectfully invited to the appendix for statistics in full.

The year 1903 marks a period of decided progress at the Metropolitan Hospital Blackwell's Island, in building, in repairs, putting in of new furniture, betterment of methods and a decided improvement in the work and interest manifested by the House Staff.

The erection of twelve tent cottages, ten for men and two for women, greatly increased the facilities for the open-air treatment of the tubercular patient. The general plan in material and architecture has been followed out as described in the annual report of 1902—the more vigorous men and women were selected to live and sleep in the tents, going into the main dining-room for their meals. We are quite satisfied with the experiment of tent life for the phthisical patient, and predict, when the architecture of the tent cottage has been perfected, that it will be the most popular and

beneficial abode of those who wish the best advantages from the treatment of that infectious disease.

The erection of a large and commodious dining hall, with well-equipped serving room, with all the modern improvements in the way of steam tables, plate warmers, steam dish washer, food carriers, and a small but adequate and well-furnished diet kitchen, gave us the greatly needed facilities for the proper handling and serving the large number of male tubercular patients who are able to walk to their meals. This brought reasonably good discipline among the class of men, many of whom have not found it their pleasure and pride to give any particular attention to dining-room etiquette. Instead of squeezing into three small, poorly lighted dining-rooms, one on each floor, under three different managements, where patients were served in many ways irregularly and often with cold food hauled from the main kitchen, raised by a slowly-moving dumb waiter, they are now served in one large, well-lighted dining-room under one management. The patients, following the ring of an electric bell in the halls, file into the dining hall quietly and in an orderly manner, each to his designated seat, which is easily found by remembering the letter over his table and the number on his chair, where he is nicely, quietly and quickly served with warm food.

The old stone structure, formerly known as the "Manhattan State Laundry," has been completely renovated, the lower story converted into a large boiler room, containing eight large steam-generating boilers. Part of the first story has been fitted up as resting rooms, shower baths, lavatories and closets for the firemen. The second story has been completely changed and suitably rebuilt and fitted up as a laundry, this utilizing to the fullest extent an old building that for some years was a boiler house containing a couple of old and inefficient boilers, which scarcely generated enough of steam to heat the two buildings but a few yards away, and the laundry, to say the least, was a type of inefficiency. That portion of the machinery of the present laundry which is serviceable will be placed in the second story, and the equipment will be completed by installing the most improved new machinery. This will give us a centrally located and adequately equipped modern laundry. Extending out from this central heating plant are steam and hot-water pipes to the various buildings and residences comprising the Metropolitan Hospital system. This is the largest and most complete central heating system in the Department. This heating plant, located but a few yards from the wharf where all the coal boats are docked, will greatly lessen the work of unloading and hauling coal to the various boilers, as all coal will be unloaded and swung into the coal room by trolley.

The large two-story building, located midway between the main hospital and the infirmary, formerly known as the "Amusement Hall," has been completely renovated, the interior changed into two of the handsomest and most pleasant wards, with all necessary adjacent rooms except kitchens, which are not necessary in that building as all general cooking for the patients is done in the central kitchen. It is known as the "Male Medical," and accommodates 130 patients. The second story is utilized en-

tirely for bed patients, has high ceilings, well lighted by large window space, and is easily ventilated, making it a very pleasant ward for those who are compelled to remain in bed. The first floor, made larger by extension of ten feet on either side, with large windows and glass roof, gives this ward, which is occupied by walking patients, practically two sun parlors, making this a most pleasant ward for the up patients at the Metropolitan Hospital. The dining-rooms, serving rooms, lavatories, etc., are neatly and compactly built in the east end of this building. This building has been heated during the winter by a temporary engine placed in the rear of the building, but will be connected with the central heating plant.

The Solarium, 200 feet long by 20 feet wide, surrounded by wide porches, erected a few yards north of the infirmary on the south end of the broad lawn, which lies between the main hospital and the tuberculosis buildings, is a one-story structure having its sides and ends entirely built of glass. The west end and part of the south side has blue glass for the purpose of experimenting along the lines of chromotherapy. This building, with its porches and awnings on all sides, makes quite a pretentious appearance. It is a well-known fact, to those who make special study of the care of the tubercular patient, that the three greatest factors in the treatment of tuberculosis are pure air, sunlight and super-alimentation. All other treatments have shown small results.

One of the substantial improvements at the Metropolitan Hospital was the construction of a new dock at the west side of the island, just in the rear of the hospital. This dock was built on the plan of an open square with a water front of 200 feet. The sides reaching to the shore are 70 feet. As yet the dock has been used only for the landing of patients at the main hospital. If anticipated plans should be carried out, it will become one of the most useful docks on the island.

A modern system of plumbing has been placed in the brick building known as the "Annex," which lies south of the west wing of the main hospital, and connected with it by a corridor. This is a two-story building now used as a female dormitory, and accommodates about fifty of the female help who are living in rather close but comfortable quarters. Owing to the cramped quarters for the help at the Metropolitan Hospital, it is impossible to make any better arrangements for the present.

The opening of a well equipped serving room in connection with the staff dining-room, by cutting through the wall between the dining-room and Ward G, and partitioning off the open alcove at the head of Ward G, gave us a small but adequate serving room, supplying the need of years. Under former conditions it was impossible to serve the staff with warm food all through the meal hour, hence those who came in promptly were the only ones served with warm food. This small room is equipped with the most modern tea and coffee urns, plate warmers, steam tables, etc. The encroachment on Ward G was of little moment, as the small open space was put to little use, and that only periodically.

The following improvements in the hospital building have been made as follows: Reflooring of the two operating rooms, two dressing rooms for Surgeons and Assist-



ants, two sterilizing rooms, one delivery room, with tazarazze composition, which was a decided improvement over the antiquated concrete which has composed the floors of these rooms for years. In addition to this, new arrangement of plumbing was put in, operating-room furniture of the most modern and approved makes, so we feel ourselves very well equipped. This greatly improved the facilities of operating at the Metropolitan Hospital.

The only improvements in or about the laundry in 1903 were a second-handed mangle, transferred from the City Hospital, and reroofing a part of the building.

It gave us pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of two station wagons, which have done us good service between the hospital and the workhouse dock, and the many other and various trips on the island. We have also received one supply wagon and two trucks

In March, 1903, a new system of ordering diets at the tuberculosis infirmary was inaugurated. Certain articles of food, such as milk, eggs, meats, etc., necessary in the super-alimentation in the treatment of the tubercular patient, were provided more abundantly. Kinds and quantities of foods were so associated as to make a well balanced diet sufficiently nutritious for patients in any stage or condition of illness. A liberal per capita allowance was based upon the requirements of the adult (male). The improvement is not only in raw materials, but in the preparation of food which demanded special diet kitchens, one at the infirmary and one at the main hospital. The work in these special diet kitchens is under the immediate charge of a Pupil Nurse, and under the general supervision of the Dietitian. In these special diet kitchens are prepared the most articles of diet for patients who are restricted to a simple but nutritious foods. This same system was introduced into the main hospital in the middle of June with gratifying results. As man is what he eats, we think the sick should have their food judiciously selected and carefully prepared.

The fire-alarm and watchman's clock system have been extended to the Wards V and S, infirmary and stable. Fire drill has been instituted, and the Physicians, Nurses and help have been instructed in some of the elementary movements in fire tactics.

We are under obligations to the Flower and Fruit Mission, Church of Zion and St. Timothy, St. Ann's Church, St. Vincent De Paul Society, Bible and Fruit Mission, Committee of St. Patrick's Cathedral Centre, Hospital Book and Newspaper Society, Mechanics and Tradesmen's Library, King's Daughters' Society of the East Eighty-sixth Street Presbyterian Church, Island Mission, for the many visits, donations, gifts and kindly attention shown patients at the Metropolitan Hospital.

We wish to most sincerely thank the Reverend Father Barnum, S. J., for his unremitting and zealous devotion to the spiritual needs of the many patients at the Metropolitan Hospital claiming his services. Also to the Reverend Doctor Littell we are greatly indebted for his many visits of consolation and comfort to the sick, and the weekly services which he has regularly conducted.

We wish to express our appreciation and obligations for the many courtesies extended the management by the Superintendent of Nurses and her two assistants.

List of Tables Accompanying the Twenty-ninth Annual Report.

- Table. No. 1—Labor Report.
- Table No. 2—General Statement.
- Table No. 3—Monthly Admissions, Births and Discharges.
- Table No. 4—Condition of Patients Discharged.
- Table No. 5—Nativities.
- Table No. 6—Enumeration of Diseases Treated.
- Table No. 7—Diseases Causing Death.
- Table No. 8—Dietary Table.
- Table No. 9—Religious Denomination of Patients.

Labor Report.

Carpenter Shop.

New Work—138 new sashes, 12 floor polishers, 9 bread cutters, 20 towel racks, 9 new partitions, 34 transoms, 1 new laundry, 13 linen closets, 22 back rests, 10 blackboards, 7 water bed frames, 200 iron bed rests, 44 crutches, 1 stairway, 1 board walk, 31 towel rollers, 12 tuberculosis tents, 7 bread boxes, 3 dish closets, 50 picture mouldings, 10 ward screens, 7 broom closets, 1 new stable, 13 new drain boards, 200 chart boards, 4 fumigating boards, 17 new step ladders, 74 mosquito frames, 100 linen boxes, 2 dish closets, 1,000 ventilating boards, 20 new doors.

Repairs—800 sash boards, 20 floor polishers, 20 bread cutters, 150 chairs, 40 ward screens, 19 bandage rollers, 14 wheelbarrows, 12 wagons, 90 chart boards, 2 water bed frames, 10 crutches, 200 sash fasteners, 25 bread boxes, 50 wardrobes, 4 partitions, 60 transom lights, 160 chair seats, 15 stable stalls, 28 back rests, 4 blackboards, 10 stepladders, 15 towel rollers, 200 doors repaired.

Tinsmith Shop.

New Work—1 funnel, 10 zinc table tops, 2 graters, 2 trainers, 2 tin baths, 77 card racks, 1 egg beater, 20 binders, 12 stove dampers, 2 pipes, 3 scoops, 1 basin, 2 slides, new gutter in stable, 3 fire guards, 18 stove pipes, 12 keys, 14 oil cans, 1 cereal steamer, 17 pans, 3 kettles, 4 dippers, 24 washers, 1 irrigator can, 36 tin covers, 337 tin sign plates, 2 shovels, 1 box, new roof on morgue, 6 elbows, 3 smoke-stacks, 9 zinc covers.

Repairs—52 pans, 5 teapots, 4 refrigerators, 5 sterilizers, 1 strainer, 1 boiler, 1 needle case, 10 stoves, 12 pipes, 47 locks, 14 coffee pots, 62 kettles, 1 dipper, 2 cans, 3 bathtubs, 1 irrigator, 7 cans, 1 mangle.

#### Upholsterer.

New Goods Made—1,956 sheets, 1,843 slips, 68 mattresses, 456 pillows, 2,005 yards 135 towels, 30 shades, 2 curtains (pairs), 33 laundry bags.

Upholstered—2 couches, 7 chairs; carpets sewed, 2; ticking sewed, 2,0005 yards.

Repaired—91 shades, 1 tent, 84 awnings; awnings put up, 46.

Sheetroom—1,535 sheets, 1,207 crash towels, 45 roller towels, 11 table cloths, 50 aprons (tick), 60 aprons (white), 1,207 slips, 275 huck towels, 95 glass towels, 98 napkins, 10 flannel table covers, 10 aprons (rubber).

#### Paint Shop.

Painted—Halls, 13; rooms, 212; card racks, 500; closets, 14; coffins, 13; tables, 66; beds, 223; springs, 206; wardrobes, 4; ice box, 1; head rests, 5; doors, 3; window frames, 6; transoms, 10; radiators, 27; bath tubs, 3; bulletin board, 1; boat, 1; carriages, 3; skylights, 27; screens, 49; wagons, 4; meat box, 1; sash frames, 65; chairs, 22; tent roofs and sides, 12; sink, 1; interior of female infirmary, main office; blackboards, 2.

Stained—Rooms, 32; halls, 2; window frames, 12; floors, 12.

Varnished—History boards, 39; carriage, 1; floors, 8; chairs, 12; rooms, 3; desk, 1.

Enameled—Beds, 6.

Lights of glass put in, 506; lights of glass frosted, 36; greenhouse frosted, 1.

#### Mason's Report.

13,157 square feet of plastering, 428 square feet of cementing, 240 square feet of concrete, 2,290 feet of plaster moulding, 75 12-inch brick tent piers, 500 laths, 1 new cesspool, 1 new drain, 1 stone wall (150 feet long, 5 feet deep, 3 feet thick); 6 new windows cut in and plastered, 40 new doorways cut in and plastered, 1 (3-wing arch), cut in and plastered; 23 new window sills cut in and plastered, 70 new bull-nose corners put on doorways, 200 square feet of ceiling removed, 4 walls removed; wards and Training School kept in repair.

#### Shoe Shop.

297 pairs shoes repaired.

#### Tailor Shop.

Repaired—Coats, 365; vests, 151; pants, 1,172; aprons, 51.

## Sewing Room.

New goods made—Men's shirts, 983; men's winter jackets, 494; men's winter trousers, 468; men's winter vests, 80; men's pajama coats, 226; men's pajama pants, 269; men's duck uniforms (coats and pants), 85; men's white linen pants (operating room use), 8; men's white linen coats (operating room use), 6; men's cashmere caps, 173; men's gowns, "linen" (operating room use), 80; men's ulsters, "linen" (operating room use), 39; women's cotton jean petticoats, 134; women's flannel petticoats, 98; women's chemises, 158; women's flannelette nightgowns, 75; women's cotton nightgowns, 418; women's wrappers, 350; roller towels, 24; hand towels, 257; sheets, 38; white aprons, 142.

## Labor Report.

5,383 tons coal unloaded, carted and trimmed; 1,396 tons ice unloaded and stored, 2,490 loads of ashes carted to dock, door and gratings removed from Ward M, 1 cellar cleaned and whitewashed, 1 new road built to new dock, 1 stone wall built to new dock, 1 building razed, 20,000 feet lumber stored, pavilions cleaned (5), old iron collected and carted to dock, 10 cesspools repaired, 10 flower beds dug, 1 trench (125 feet), 1 road filled in (400 feet), 1 lawn laid out and seeded, 200 feet sod transplanted, hedges trimmed, furniture and beds removed and replaced as called for, grounds, roads and lawns cleaned and kept in repair.

## Laundry.

Ward wash .....	527,601
Staff wash .....	15,987
Training School .....	79,389
Employees .....	43,725
	<u>666,702</u>

## General Statement.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.
Remaining January 1, 1903.....	517	224	741	243	498
Births .....	37	21	58	58	....
Admissions .....	5,159	1,410	6,569	2,617	3,952
Total.....	<u>5,713</u>	<u>1,655</u>	<u>7,368</u>	<u>2,918</u>	<u>4,450</u>
Deaths .....	653	203	856	355	501
Discharged .....	4,379	1,256	5,635	2,281	3,354
Remaining.....	<u>681</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>877</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>595</u>

## MAIN HOSPITAL.

## Admissions, Births, Discharges and Deaths.

Date.	Admissions.			Births.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Female.	Male.	Total.
1903.												
January .....	315	73	388	4	1	5	317	65	382	8	6	14
February .....	249	59	308	5	2	7	235	82	317	8	6	14
March .....	247	94	341	1	1	2	277	86	363	21	3	24
April .....	329	98	427	1	2	3	287	83	370	8	13	21
May .....	280	95	375	4	1	5	378	107	485	11	7	18
June .....	311	82	393	4	2	6	306	88	394	8	4	12
July .....	264	75	339	4	..	4	275	80	355	12	10	22
August .....	193	76	269	3	2	5	178	66	244	11	8	19
September .....	230	88	318	2	4	6	205	94	299	13	7	20
October .....	237	76	313	4	1	5	215	46	261	5	6	11
November .....	334	83	417	1	2	3	267	72	339	12	6	18
December .....	479	81	560	4	3	7	368	80	448	32	7	39
Totals.....	3,468	980	4,448	37	21	58	3,308	949	4,257	149	83	232

## Infirmary.

Date.	Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1903.									
January .....	120	47	167	26	15	41	47	10	57
February .....	140	43	183	68	19	87	50	11	61
March .....	167	42	209	101	32	133	50	11	61
April .....	163	46	209	120	26	146	59	11	70
May .....	150	38	188	92	35	127	49	12	61
June .....	143	34	177	75	42	117	31	14	45
July .....	143	38	181	83	16	99	23	11	34
August .....	137	33	170	106	40	146	39	7	46
September .....	132	25	157	103	26	129	44	11	55
October .....	127	33	160	92	27	119	47	6	53
November .....	129	25	154	77	8	85	38	10	48
December .....	140	26	166	129	20	149	27	6	33
Total.....	1,691	430	2,121	1,072	306	1,378	504	120	624

## Condition of Patients Discharged.

Date.	Cured.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1903.												
January .....	93	91	124	220	34	254	30	15	45	343	80	423
February .....	85	22	107	181	64	245	37	15	52	303	101	404
March .....	115	63	178	238	45	283	27	8	35	380	116	496
April .....	177	62	239	190	32	222	40	15	55	407	109	516
May .....	205	55	260	122	66	188	43	16	59	470	137	607
June .....	250	48	298	106	76	182	25	6	31	381	130	511
July .....	110	38	148	232	52	284	16	6	22	358	96	454
August .....	85	28	113	150	63	213	49	14	63	284	105	389
September .....	120	30	150	119	85	204	50	25	75	289	140	429
October .....	99	21	120	173	40	213	40	7	47	312	68	380
November .....	135	29	164	185	57	242	25	4	29	345	90	435
December .....	265	32	297	202	43	245	30	19	49	509	82	591
Totals.....	1,739	459	2,198	2,218	657	2,875	412	150	562	4,381	1,254	5,635

Cured .....	2,198
Improved .....	2,875
Unimproved .....	562
	<u>5,635</u>

## Nativities of Patients Admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
United States .....	2,173	507	2,680
Ireland .....	1,489	537	1,996
England .....	152	48	200
Germany .....	439	78	517
France .....	20	4	24
Scotland .....	65	23	88
Canada .....	47	15	62
Italy .....	216	48	264
Austria .....	104	42	146
Sweden .....	18	3	21

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Norway .....	4	..	4
Denmark .....	11	1	12
Russia .....	165	56	221
Poland .....	19	6	25
Switzerland .....	32	..	32
Holland .....	10	1	11
China .....	7	..	7
Spain .....	3	1	4
Other countries .....	250	61	311
Total.....	5,196	1,431	6,627

## Recapitulation.

Native males .....	2,173
Native females .....	507
Foreign males .....	3,023
Foreign females .....	924
	<u>6,627</u>

## Diseases Treated.

" Medical "—		" Medical "—	
Alcoholism .....	1,089	Catarrh .....	2
Anæmia .....	2	Chillblains .....	1
Asthenia .....	1	Colitis .....	3
Ataxia, locomotor .....	4	Convalescent .....	3
Apoplexy .....	3	Cramps .....	1
Amenorrhœa .....	1	Dementia .....	3
Asthma .....	23	Diabetes mellitus .....	6
Aneurisma .....	1	Dermatitis .....	4
Arthritis deformans .....	5	Debility .....	1
Adenitis .....	5	Dysentery .....	1
Arterio sclerosis .....	1	Dropsy .....	1
Bronchitis, chronic catarrh ....	270	Diphtheria .....	1
Cirrhosis liver .....	4	Destitution .....	11
Constipation .....	10	Enteritis, gastro-acuta .....	12
Coryza .....	3	Enteritis, chronica .....	1
Cocaine poisoning .....	1	Epilepsia .....	13
Conjunctivitis .....	5	Empyeme .....	3

## "Medical"—

Epididymitis .....	25
Emphysema .....	4
Erysipelas .....	228
Epistaxis .....	1
Enterocolitis .....	3
Eczema .....	16
Elephantiasis .....	1
Fever, typhoid .....	1
Fibroid phthisis .....	1
Gastritis, acuta .....	52
Gastritis, chronica .....	3
Gastritis, alcoholic .....	1
Gas poisoning .....	1
Gout .....	1
Hemiplegia .....	52
Hysteria .....	15
Hæmorrhage .....	1
Hospitalism .....	14
Influenza .....	7
Infantile disease .....	49
Inanition .....	2
Indisposition .....	3
Insomnia .....	1
Kidney, floating .....	7
Keloid .....	1
Lead poisoning .....	2
Lumbago .....	19
Laryngitis .....	14
La grippe .....	6
Malingering .....	14
Mastitis .....	3
Malaria .....	29
Myelitis .....	5
Melancholia .....	3
Morphine poisoning .....	10
Myalgia .....	2
Menorrhagia .....	3
Myopia .....	3
Malaise .....	13
Masturbation .....	2

## "Medical"—

Malnutrition .....	3
Mania .....	3
Neurasthenia .....	49
Nephritis interstitialis .....	27
Nephritis parench, chronic.....	4
Neuritis, multiplex alc.....	17
Neuritis, sciatic .....	36
Neuritis, alcoholic .....	6
Neuralgia .....	13
Oedema .....	5
Paresis .....	1
Psoriasis .....	8
Post-partum hæmorrhage .....	1
Paraplegia .....	3
Paralysis agitans .....	10
Paralysis hemiplegia .....	3
Phthisis pulmonalis .....	1,001
Pediculosis corpus .....	7
Phlebitis .....	1
Pneumonitis .....	21
Pleurisy .....	48
Peritonitis .....	1
Pharyngitis .....	4
Rheumatism, artic .....	333
Scrofula .....	6
Senility .....	47
Scabies .....	12
Stomatitis .....	3
Suicide by drowning (supposed)	2
Spasmodic sprain .....	1
Sycosis .....	7
Sun stroke .....	1
Tonsilitis .....	3
Tuberculosis generalis .....	8
Tabes dorsalis .....	4
Vertigo .....	1
Valvular disease .....	82
<hr/>	
Total number .....	3,885
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## "Surgical"—

Amputation, thigh .....	3
Amputation, foot .....	3
Amputation, hand .....	2
Adenitis .....	1
Adenitis, tuber .....	1
Abscess:	
Neck .....	5
Mamæ .....	1
Vulvæ .....	1
Face .....	2
Arm .....	1
Cerebral .....	1
Rectal .....	14
Head .....	1
Hip-joint .....	3
Maxillæ .....	6
Hip .....	2
Molar .....	1
Abdominal .....	2
Hand .....	1
Toe .....	1
Appendicitis .....	5
Abrasion, toe .....	1
Ankylosis, hip-joint .....	1
Ankylosis, wrist .....	2
Ankylosis, knee .....	1
Burns:	
Carbolic .....	1
Face .....	2
Foot .....	1
Femor .....	1
Mamæ .....	8
Humerus .....	4
Neck .....	1
Abdomen .....	2
Bursitis .....	5
Contusion:	
General .....	3
Hip .....	15

## "Surgical"—

Contusion:	
Head .....	16
Back .....	8
Arm .....	18
Nose .....	1
Hand .....	3
Knee .....	22
Face .....	24
Eye .....	10
Leg .....	28
Foot .....	13
Neck .....	1
Carcinoma, recti .....	2
Carcinoma, uteri .....	2
Carcinoma, cervicis uteri .....	1
Corns .....	1
Chafing .....	1
Cellulitis, humeri .....	4
Cellulitis, pedis .....	1
Cellulitis, cruris .....	18
Cellulitis, hand .....	1
Crushed toe .....	1
Carbuncle .....	3
Cancer of stomach .....	3
Dislocation, humerus .....	5
Dislocation, femur .....	1
Epithelioma .....	1
Congelatio, pedis .....	3
Congelatio, digitus manus .....	1
Congelatio, digitus pedis .....	1
Furuncle of neck .....	1
Fracture:	
Os calcis .....	5
Ribs .....	16
Leg .....	28
Nose .....	3
Colles .....	10
Tibia .....	13
Coccyx .....	1
Femor .....	31

## "Surgical"—

## Fracture :

Clavicle .....	10
Arm .....	3
Maxillæ .....	9
Potts .....	15
Old .....	5
Humerus .....	7
Fibulæ .....	4
Hand .....	3
Radius .....	1
Fistula .....	15
Flat foot .....	1
Gangrene .....	1
Hernia, ing. ....	49
Hernia, P. O. ....	2
Hæmorrhoids .....	25
Hæmatoma of knee. ....	2
Hallux valgus .....	2
Hæmorrhage, intestines .....	1
Infected arm .....	3
Infected foot .....	6
Infected leg .....	5
Infected hand .....	9
Infected lip .....	1
Infected eyes .....	2
Infected fingers .....	10
Lacerated neck .....	1
Lacerated nose .....	1
Lacerated hand .....	5
Lacerated face .....	9
Lacerated head .....	9
Lacerated recti .....	1
Lacerated leg .....	3
Lacerated cervi uteri .....	6
Lacerated perinei .....	2
Lipoma .....	2
Neucrosis, traumatic .....	3
Neucrosis, os calcis .....	1
Neucrosis, tibiæ .....	1
Neucrosis, arm .....	1

## "Surgical"—

Neucrosis, foot .....	1
Neucrosis, maxillæ .....	2
Neucrosis, femor .....	1
Prolapsus recti .....	2
Post operative .....	10
Ruptura leg .....	1
Sprain, ankle .....	62
Scald foot .....	3
Scald face .....	2
Sinus neck .....	1
Sinus hip .....	4
Sinus buttocks .....	1
Sinus arms .....	1
Sprain :	
Foot .....	5
Coccyx .....	1
Muscle .....	2
Arm .....	3
Back .....	3
Ankle .....	1
Knee .....	3
Stricture, rectum .....	1
Synovitis, knee .....	18
Tumor, abdominal .....	1
Ulcer :	
Leg .....	279
Gastric .....	11
Foot .....	1
Traumatic .....	2
Varicose .....	2
Vaccination .....	1
Vaccination, infected .....	1
Wounds :	
Abdominal .....	5
Head .....	23
Leg .....	10
Thigh .....	1
Knee .....	3
Hand .....	3

"Surgical"—		"Venereal and Genito-urinary"—	
Wounds :		Circumcision .....	4
Foot .....	3	Erasio prepuce .....	3
Face .....	6	Gonorrhœa .....	67
Total number .....	1,123	Hydrocele .....	2
		Incontinence of urine .....	12
"Gynæcological"—		Orchitis .....	6
Carcinoma uteri .....	1	Prostatitis .....	13
Cancer, vulva .....	1	Rheum. gonorrhœa .....	13
Hysterectomy .....	7	Retention, urine .....	2
Infancy .....	1	Syphilis, secondary .....	74
Endometritis .....	9	Stricture, urethra .....	16
Pregnancy .....	78	Varicocele .....	4
Procedentia .....	1	Venereal .....	9
Prolapsus uteri .....	2		
Retroversion .....	9	Total number .....	330
Retroflexion .....	2		
Stenosis os uteri .....	2	"Ophthalmic" and "Aural"—	
Metritis .....	22	Ophthalmia gonorrhœa .....	22
Total number .....	135	Atrophy, opaque .....	12
		Blind .....	6
"Venereal and Genito-urinary"—		Conjunctivitis .....	26
Bladder weakness .....	2	Cataract .....	46
Bubo .....	38	Deafness .....	15
Bubo, old .....	1	Iritis .....	16
Bubo, double .....	1	Otitis media .....	5
Bubo, P. O. ....	1	Ophthalmia, granular .....	10
Cystitis .....	10	Trachoma .....	4
Chancre .....	46	Total number .....	162
Chancroid .....	6		

## Recapitulation.

Medical .....	3,885
Surgical .....	1,123
Gynæcological .....	135
Venereal and genito-urinary.....	330
Ophthalmic .....	162
Total.....	5,635

## Diseases Causing Deaths.

Phthisis pulmonalis .....	646	Acute parench nephritis.....	3
Mitral stenosis .....	4	Amputation, leg .....	1
General paresis .....	1	Carcinoma stomach .....	4
Senility .....	21	Protracted labor .....	1
Chronic parench nephritis.....	9	Hæmorrhage, stomach .....	1
Hemiplegia .....	10	Carcinoma neck .....	6
Lobar pneumonia .....	18	Paraplegia .....	1
Cirrhosis, liver .....	5	Abscess of brain .....	1
Catarrh, pneumonia .....	3	Fatty degeneration .....	2
Premature birth .....	3	Carcinoma jaw .....	1
Carcinoma, maxillary bone.....	1	Marasmus .....	4
Carcinoma, uterus .....	3	Locomotor ataxia .....	4
Coroner's case .....	5	Septic abscess .....	4
Cerebral hæmorrhage .....	9	Gangrene foot .....	1
Amputation of thigh .....	1	Senile dementia .....	6
Dilation of heart .....	3	Carcinoma rectum .....	2
General tuberculosis .....	4	Gangrene leg .....	2
Chr. int. nephritis .....	14	Cerebral apoplexy .....	2
Aortic stenosis .....	5	Shock childbirth .....	1
Acute alcoholism .....	21	Carcinoma liver .....	2
Carcinoma, neck and face.....	2	Leptomeningitis .....	6
Carcinoma, face .....	1		
Mitral regurgitation .....	12	Total .....	<u>896</u>

## Diet List, Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island.

## 1—Regular Diet—

As per daily schedule. All quantities are of cooked food materials, ready to serve.

Breakfast—Cereal, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Soup, 12 ounces; meat, 5 to 7 ounces; or fish, 8 ounces; potatoes, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces.

Supper—Farina pudding, 6 ounces; or soup, 12 ounces; and crackers, 4 ounces; or fruit sauce, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; tea, 16 ounces.

## 2—Modified Proteid Diet—

Same as Regular Diet, with the omission of meat and the addition of one quart of milk daily.

## 3—Light Diet—

Two eggs; 2 quarts of milk daily (milk toast);  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce of butter; 1 pint of beef tea, with any article selected from the Extra Diet List.

## 4—Liquid Diet—

Articles to be selected and quantities specified by physicians; beef tea, chicken soup, rice water, toast water, albumen water, strained gruels and milk.

## 5—Dry Diet—

Same as Regular Diet, omitting tea, coffee, milk and soup.

## 6—Diabetic Diet—

Articles to be selected from:

Liquid—Beef tea, beef soup, tea, coffee (without sugar), milk, 1 pint daily.

Animal Foods—Fish of the day, salt and fresh butchers' meat of the day, excepting liver; butter, cheese and eggs.

Cereals—Bran bread and gluten bread.

Vegetables—Tomatoes, spinach and cucumbers.

Fruits—Lemons, oranges and apples.

Quantities of above, same as in Regular Diet.

## 7—Extra Diet—

Any one of the following articles may be ordered, either alone, or in addition to any one of the above diets: Broth, soups, clam broth, beef juice, scraped beef, steak, chops, toast, cocoa, eggs, eggnog, custard, simple puddings, jellies, junket, sugar, lemons, fresh fruits (specified).

Approved by the Medical Board, Metropolitan Hospital, and adopted by the Commissioner of Public Charities on June 8, 1903.

## Regular Diet.

All Quantities Are of Cooked Food, Ready to Serve.

## Sunday—

Breakfast—Hominy, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces, butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Barley soup, 12 ounces; roast beef, 5 ounces; potatoes, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces.

Supper—Stewed prunes, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; tea, 16 ounces.

## Monday—

Breakfast—Oatmeal, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Vegetable soup, 12 ounces; corned beef or boiled beef, 7 ounces; potatoes, 9 ounces; bread, 4 ounces.

Supper—Apple sauce, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; tea, 16 ounces.

**Tuesday—**

Breakfast—Rolled wheat, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Fish chowder, 14 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; coffee, 16 ounces.

Supper—Pea soup, 12 ounces; crackers, 2 ounces; tea, 16 ounces; bread, butter.

**Wednesday—**

Breakfast—Oatmeal, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Pot roast beef or chopped roast beef, 5 ounces; gravy, potatoes, 8 ounces; one vegetable, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces.

Supper—Stewed prunes, 8 ounces; bread, 8 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; tea, 16 ounces.

**Thursday—**

Breakfast—Indian meal, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Boiled mutton, 4 ounces; with broth, 8 ounces; beans, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces.

Supper—Boiled rice, 6 ounces; with milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; tea, 16 ounces.

**Friday—**

Breakfast—Oatmeal, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Fresh fish, 6 ounces; potatoes, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces.

Supper—Apple sauce, 8 ounces; bread, 8 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; tea, 16 ounces.

**Saturday—**

Breakfast—Rolled wheat, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Beef stew (potato in stew), 16 ounces; bread, 4 ounces.

Supper—Farina pudding, 6 ounces; with milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; tea, 16 ounces.

At 8 P. M., daily, milk, 8 ounces.

## Raw Food Materials, Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island.

Per Capita Per Diem Quantities of Raw Food Materials Required in the Regular Diet as Outlined in Diet List for the Metropolitan Hospital, Approved by the Medical Board of the Metropolitan Hospital, and Adopted by the Commissioner of Public Charities on June 8, 1903.

Articles.	Number of Days	
	Per Diem Quantities.	Per Week.
Fresh meat (beef) .....	8 ounces.	3 days.
Fresh meat (mutton) .....	6 ounces.	1 day.
Corned beef .....	10 ounces.	1 day.
Fresh fish .....	8 ounces.	1 day.
Salt fish for fish chowder.....	6 ounces.	1 day.
Potatoes .....	9 ounces.	4 days.
Potatoes .....	6 ounces.	2 days.
Peas, dry .....	3 ounces.	1 day.
Beans, dry .....	4 ounces.	1 day.
Turnips, beets, etc.....	8 ounces.	1 day.
Barley .....	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.	1 day.
Hominy (breakfast) .....	2 ounces.	1 day.
Oatmeal (breakfast) .....	2 ounces.	3 days.
Indian meal (breakfast) .....	2 ounces.	1 day.
Rolled wheat (breakfast) .....	2 ounces.	2 days.
Rice (supper) .....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ ounces.	1 day.
Farina .....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.	1 day.
Bread .....	16 ounces.	2 days.
Bread .....	12 ounces.	4 days.
Bread .....	8 ounces.	1 day.
Butter .....	1 ounce.	7 days.
Prunes .....	2 ounces.	2 days.
Evaporated apples .....	1.2 ounces.	2 days.
Milk, fresh .....	12 ounces.	5 days.
	4 ounces on cereal; 8 ounces at 8 P. M.; 4 ounces on boiled rice, Thursday; 4 ounces in farina pudding, Saturday.	
Milk, condensed (not diluted), for coffee and tea only .....	1 ounce.	6 days.
Milk, condensed (not diluted).....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.	1 day.
Sugar .....	1 ounce.	5 days.
	Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.	
Sugar .....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.	2 days.
	Tuesday and Saturday.	
Tea .....	$\frac{1}{8}$ ounce.	7 days.
Coffee, per meal .....	1-3 ounce.	7 days.
	Once each day and twice on Tuesday.	
Crackers .....	2 ounces.	1 day.

Note—Weights of meats and fresh fish are taken as cuts trimmed for cooking, and not the gross weights in carcass.

Seventeen per cent. is allowed for waste (bone, fats, etc.).

Diet List, Tuberculosis Infirmary, Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island.

All quantities are of cooked food ready to serve.

#### Regular Diet—

Breakfast—Cereal, 8 ounces; with milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

10 A. M.—Egg, 1 raw, with milk, 8 ounces.

11 A. M.—Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.

Dinner—12 noon—Soup, 12 ounces; meat, 5 to 7 ounces; or fish, 8 ounces; potatoes, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; pudding, 6 ounces.

3 P. M.—Egg, 1 raw, with milk, 8 ounces.

4.30 P. M.—Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.

Supper—Fruit sauce, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; tea, 16 ounces.

8 P. M.—Milk, 8 ounces.

#### Special Diet—

For bed patients especially.

Breakfast—Same as regular diet.

Dinner—Steak, 4 to 6 ounces; potatoes, 8 ounces; egg, 1 raw, with milk, 4 ounces; pudding, 6 ounces.

Supper—Same as regular diet.

Daily maximum allowance of milk, 32 ounces.

#### Light Diet—

Breakfast—Cereal, 8 ounces; egg, 1 raw, with milk, 4 ounces; toast and milk.

Dinner—Same as breakfast.

Supper—Same as breakfast, with lemon jelly or boiled rice, or farina pudding, replacing cereal.

Daily maximum allowance of milk, 48 ounces.

#### Liquid Diet—

Boiled milk.

Albumen water, ad libitum.

Broths.

Scorched farinaceous food.

Daily maximum allowance of milk, 48 ounces.

Approved by the Medical Board, Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island, and adopted by the Commissioner of Public Charities February 24, 1903.



**Regular Diet for Tuberculosis Infirmary.**

All quantities are of cooked food, as served.

**Sunday—**

Breakfast—Hominy, 8 ounces; with milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Barley soup, 12 ounces; roast beef, 5 ounces; potatoes, 8 ounces, bread, 4 ounces; cornstarch pudding, 6 ounces.

Supper—Stewed prunes, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; tea, 16 ounces.

**Monday—**

Breakfast—Oatmeal, 8 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Vegetable soup, 12 ounces; corned beef, 7 ounces; potatoes, 9 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; bread pudding, 6 ounces.

Supper—Apple sauce, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce, tea, 16 ounces.

**Tuesday—**

Breakfast—Hominy, 8 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Fish chowder, 14 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; coffee, 16 ounces; rice pudding, 6 ounces.

Supper—Pea or lentil soup, 12 ounces; crackers, 4 ounces; tea, 16 ounces; bread and butter.

**Wednesday—**

Breakfast—Rolled wheat, 8 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Pot roast beef or chopped roast beef, 5 ounces; gravy; potatoes, 8 ounces; one vegetable, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; farina pudding, 6 ounces.

Supper—Stewed prunes, 8 ounces; bread, 8 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; tea, 16 ounces.

**Thursday—**

Breakfast—Indian meal, 8 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Boiled mutton, 4 ounces; with broth, 8 ounces; bean polenta or lentils, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; cracker pudding, 6 ounces.

Supper—Boiled rice, 6 ounces; with milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; tea, 16 ounces.

**Friday—**

Breakfast—Oatmeal, 8 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Fresh fish, 6 ounces; potatoes, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; hominy pudding, 6 ounces; tea, 16 ounces.

Supper—Apple sauce, 8 ounces; bread, 8 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; tea, 16 ounces.

**Saturday—**

Breakfast—Rolled wheat, 8 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Beef stew, 16 ounces (potato in stew); bread, 4 ounces; farina pudding, 6 ounces.

Supper—Farina pudding, 6 ounces; with milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; tea, 16 ounces.

10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Daily—Egg, 1 raw, with milk, 8 ounces.

11 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. Daily—Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, as directed.

8 P. M. Daily—Milk, 8 ounces.

**Raw Materials for Regular Diet for Tuberculosis Infirmary, Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island.**

Per Capita Quantities of Raw Materials for Regular Diet as Outlined in Diet List for Tuberculosis Infirmary. Approved by the Medical Board of the Metropolitan Hospital, and Adopted by the Commissioner of Public Charities on February 24, 1903:

Articles.	Per Meal.	Per Week.
<b>Bread—</b>		
16 ounces, 2 days.....	.....	.....
12 ounces, 4 days.....	.....	.....
8 ounces, 1 day.....	.....	.....
Butter .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	14 meals.
Sugar, for tea and coffee.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	15 meals.
Sugar, for pudding .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	8 meals.
Sugar, for apple sauce .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	2 meals.
Fresh milk (average), 1 quart per day.....	.....	7 times.
4 ounces with cereal at breakfast daily.		
8 ounces with egg at 10 A. M. daily.		
3 ounces in pudding at noon daily.		
8 ounces with egg at 3 P. M. daily.		
8 ounces at 8 P. M. daily.		
4 ounces at supper Thursday night.		
4 ounces in pudding Saturday night.		

### Regular Diet for Tuberculosis Infirmary.

All quantities are of cooked food, as served.

#### Sunday—

Breakfast—Hominy, 8 ounces; with milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Barley soup, 12 ounces; roast beef, 5 ounces; potatoes, 8 ounces, bread, 4 ounces; cornstarch pudding, 6 ounces.

Supper—Stewed prunes, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; tea, 16 ounces.

#### Monday—

Breakfast—Oatmeal, 8 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Vegetable soup, 12 ounces; corned beef, 7 ounces; potatoes, 9 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; bread pudding, 6 ounces.

Supper—Apple sauce, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce, tea, 16 ounces.

#### Tuesday—

Breakfast—Hominy, 8 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Fish chowder, 14 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; coffee, 16 ounces; rice pudding, 6 ounces.

Supper—Pea or lentil soup, 12 ounces; crackers, 4 ounces; tea, 16 ounces; bread and butter.

#### Wednesday—

Breakfast—Rolled wheat, 8 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Pot roast beef or chopped roast beef, 5 ounces; gravy; potatoes, 8 ounces; one vegetable, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; farina pudding, 6 ounces.

Supper—Stewed prunes, 8 ounces; bread, 8 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; tea, 16 ounces.

#### Thursday—

Breakfast—Indian meal, 8 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Boiled mutton, 4 ounces; with broth, 8 ounces; bean polenta or lentils, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; cracker pudding, 6 ounces.

Supper—Boiled rice, 6 ounces; with milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; tea, 16 ounces.

**Friday—**

Breakfast—Oatmeal, 8 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Fresh fish, 6 ounces; potatoes, 8 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; hominy pudding, 6 ounces; tea, 16 ounces.

Supper—Apple sauce, 8 ounces; bread, 8 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; tea, 16 ounces.

**Saturday—**

Breakfast—Rolled wheat, 8 ounces; milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; coffee, 16 ounces.

Dinner—Beef stew, 16 ounces (potato in stew); bread, 4 ounces; farina pudding, 6 ounces.

Supper—Farina pudding, 6 ounces; with milk, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; tea, 16 ounces.

10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Daily—Egg, 1 raw, with milk, 8 ounces.

11 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. Daily—Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, as directed.

8 P. M. Daily—Milk, 8 ounces.

**Raw Materials for Regular Diet for Tuberculosis Infirmary, Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island.**

Per Capita Quantities of Raw Materials for Regular Diet as Outlined in Diet List for Tuberculosis Infirmary. Approved by the Medical Board of the Metropolitan Hospital, and Adopted by the Commissioner of Public Charities on February 24, 1903:

Articles.	Per Meal.	Per Week.
<b>Bread—</b>		
16 ounces, 2 days.....	.....	.....
12 ounces, 4 days.....	.....	.....
8 ounces, 1 day.....	.....	.....
Butter .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	14 meals.
Sugar, for tea and coffee.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	15 meals.
Sugar, for pudding .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	8 meals.
Sugar, for apple sauce .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	2 meals.
Fresh milk (average), 1 quart per day.....	.....	7 times.
4 ounces with cereal at breakfast daily.		
8 ounces with egg at 10 A. M. daily.		
3 ounces in pudding at noon daily.		
8 ounces with egg at 3 P. M. daily.		
8 ounces at 8 P. M. daily.		
4 ounces at supper Thursday night.		
4 ounces in pudding Saturday night.		

Articles.	Per Meal.	Per Week.
Condensed milk (not diluted) in tea or coffee.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	15 meals.
Tea .....	$\frac{1}{8}$ ounce.	7 meals.
Coffee .....	1-3 ounce.	8 meals.
Beef (trimmed weight) .....	8 ounces.	4 meals.
Mutton .....	6 ounces.	1 meal.
Fish, fresh .....	8 ounces.	1 meal.
Fish, dry salt (for chowder) .....	6 ounces.	1 meal.
Salt pork (served with salt fish).....	2 ounces.	1 meal.
Beans or lentils, dried .....	4 ounces.	1 meal.
Beans or peas, dried.....	3 ounces.	1 meal.
Barley .....	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.	1 meal.
Rice .....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ounces.	2 meals.
Oatmeal .....	2 ounces.	2 meals.
Hominy .....	2 ounces.	3 meals.
Farina .....	2 ounces.	3 meals.
Rolled wheat .....	2 ounces.	2 meals.
Indian meal .....	2 ounces.	1 meal.
Corn Starch .....	$\frac{3}{4}$ ounce.	1 meal.
Crackers .....	4 ounces.	1 meal.
Crackers (in pudding) .....	2 ounces.	1 meal.
Flour .....	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.	2 meals.
Potatoes .....	9 ounces.	4 meals.
Potatoes .....	6 ounces.	2 meals.
Prunes .....	2 ounces.	2 meals.
Apples, dried .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	2 meals.
Eggs .....	1 egg.	14 meals.
Eggs (in pudding).....	$\frac{1}{2}$ egg.	7 meals.
Currants, dried (in pudding) .....	1-3 ounce.	1 meal.

## Religion of Patients Discharged and Dead.

1903.	Catholic.		Protestant.		Hebrew.		None.	
	Deaths.	Dis- charged.	Deaths.	Dis- charged.	Deaths.	Dis- charged.	Deaths.	Dis- charged.
January .....	44	271	22	127	1	9	4	16
February .....	45	266	29	126	1	11	..	1
March .....	46	351	33	123	6	22	..	..
April .....	64	341	20	154	7	20	..	1
May .....	45	479	31	116	3	12	..	..
June .....	37	378	14	104	6	29	..	..
July .....	29	304	24	122	3	28	..	..
August .....	41	289	18	73	6	28	..	..
September .....	43	261	20	125	12	35	..	7
October .....	44	246	15	108	5	24	..	2
November .....	42	299	22	114	2	21	..	1
December .....	52	354	17	177	1	56	2	4
Totals.....	532	3,839	265	1,469	53	295	6	32

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. MICKLE, Superintendent.

## METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, B. I.

## Medical Board, Consulting Physicians, Surgeons and Specialists.

A. B. Cossaart, M. D.....Consulting Medical.

A. K. Hills....." "

W. H. White....." "

Edmund Carleton, M. D.....Surgical, Consulting.

John H. Thompson, M. D....." "

Arthur T. Hills....." "

John L. Daniels, M. D.....Visiting Physician.

J. H. Demarest, M. D....." "

Wm. F. Honan, M. D....." "

E. D. Klots, M. D....." "

H. M. Lewis, M. D....." "

W. S. Mills, M. D.....	Visiting Physician.
S. K. Royle, M. D.....	" "
E. Guernsey Rankin, M. D.....	" "
Arthur Root, M. D.....	" "
D. D. Stevens, M. D.....	" "
E. P. Swift, M. D.....	" "
Henry T. Hathaway, M. D.....	" "
C. L. Bagg, M. D.....	Visiting Surgeon.
B. G. Carleton, M. D.....	" "
Geo. S. Harrington.....	" "
Homer I. Ostrom.....	" "
Geo. T. Stewart.....	" "
M. R. Bren, M. D.....	Auxiliary.
John Hutchinson, M. D.....	"
Walter H. Jones.....	"
Fred C. Miner.....	"
S. B. Moore.....	"
Geo. E. Morgan.....	"
H. Worthington Page.....	"
A. P. Powelson.....	"
E. D. Rudderow.....	"
John H. Storer.....	"
P. O. Thomas.....	"
Chas. Ver Nooy.....	"
Frederick N. Whitehorn.....	"
B. D. Walker.....	"
A. C. Wallim.....	"
James D. Miller.....	"
C. C. Boyle, M. D.....	Eye and Ear.
T. D. Buchanan.....	Anæsthetist.
J. W. Hassler.....	"
C. C. Howard, M. D.....	Neurological.
H. S. Neilson.....	Pathologist.
Bond Stow.....	"
P. D. Saylor.....	Assistant Pathologist.
A. W. Palmer, M. D.....	Laryngologist.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TUBERCULOSIS INFIRMARY FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1903.

During the second year of the Infirmary marked progress has been made in additions to and improvements in the plant, in the quantity and quality of service rendered by physicians, nurses and employees, and in the morale essential to sanatorium life; but if the plans outlined at the establishment of the Infirmary are to be fully realized much remains to be done along all of these three lines.

**Building and Plant**—The additions to and improvements in the plant during the year have been important, and we now have all the buildings and structures necessary to a sanatorium. The institution continues to receive all classes of patients, giving advanced cases such treatment as will benefit or relieve them, and stronger cases the real open air treatment.

The first of a series of tent-cottages, though built during 1903, was described in last year's report. During the spring and summer twelve tent-cottages in all were built after this pattern, accommodating a total of 142 patients, and in the fall before cold weather set in, a double circuit of steam pipes going round the sides of each tent was installed. Also, during the fall a storm roof of overlapping boards was put on in place of the second canvas roof, and the wooden parts of the tents painted. The addition of the storm roof, while it insured against leakage of rain and melting snow, did not in any way affect the air leaking properties of the tent, as the first roof remained a canvas roof, and a space of 1 foot was left between the two roofs, uninclosed at the sides, through which the air might circulate freely. The late Superintendent made a number of ingenious improvements in the way of moldings, sills, etc., with the effect of shutting out rain altogether. The tents are now practically storm proof and as comfortable in stormy weather as an ordinary building.

The cost of the tents for materials was \$89 each. The cost of the labor, which was supplied by the hospital workmen, could not very well be estimated, but I think it safe to say that \$12 a bed, or \$144 for a tent with 12 beds would cover every expense except that involved in putting in steam heating. The latter was done by contract and cost over \$1,100 for the twelve tents.

When the real cold weather set in in December, it was found to be necessary to put stoves in the three more exposed tents in addition to the steam heat. Two of these tents were the two occupied by the women and the other, the westernmost of the line of ten tents for the men. The women's tents were connected by a covered platform with the toilet rooms in the women's building, and were occupied during the day as well as the night. The men merely slept in their tents. The basis of selection of patients for the tents was twofold, namely, improvable patients were sent to the tents, and also those who might not be improvable but needed no special attendance. Nevertheless, the idea that the tents were a form of treatment was always kept in the foreground. It was found that the number of beds in the tents in proportion to the number in the



1000

recognized in the matter of the serving and supervision of the meals of the walking patients. A ward Nurse can readily supervise and serve meals to bed patients and to a small number of patients just out of bed, but the proper feeding of hundreds of men who are up and about transcends the scope of ordinary nursing. Conditions in the former dining-rooms, which were merely rooms off the patients' sleeping quarters, were often and justly, the subject of criticism. Not only were supplies wasted and the patients improperly served, but the crowding and lack of supervision resulted in a demoralized condition where the worst elements among the patients had full opportunity to behave in a disgusting way. It was found that a first essential to proper behavior was proper surroundings and service, and consequently a dining hall, commodious and fully equipped for serving a large number of persons rapidly, was built to take the place of the crowded and inadequately furnished dining rooms off the wards. The new building was opened on the last day of November. It will seat comfortably at one time 350 patients. The building is 112 feet by 45 feet. The dining room proper is 94 feet by 45, and provides for twenty-two tables, seating sixteen patients each. In the rear is a large serving room, with steam plate warmers, steam tables for keeping the food hot, dish washing machines and food carriers. Opening from this is a special diet kitchen for the preparation of steaks and other articles of special and extra diet. The architects were Messrs. Renwick, Aspinwall & Owen, and the building cost \$13,309.10. The interior arrangements were planned by Miss Florence R. Corbett, Dietitian of the Department. It is connected with the main building for male patients by a corridor. There was now opportunity for supervision and the enforcement of orderly and proper behavior. In addition, every influence was brought to bear to raise the standard through voluntary action. The patients were spoken to collectively and individually, and printed slips of explanation were given out.

The response has been exceedingly gratifying. The change in the general conditions and the atmosphere of the dining hall is really remarkable. The table manners have improved wonderfully and the order is all that could be desired. I venture to say that there are less crumbs and scraps on the floor after a meal than would be found in any large restaurant in the city. A wise rule has been that patients must go out of the dining hall to use their sputum receptacles. The reduced amount of spitting and coughing has supported the theory that a good deal of the coughing is nervous and contagious. Next to the improved equipment of the dining hall the classification of the patients in the dining hall has helped more than anything else. Nationalities are placed by themselves. There is an old men's table near the entrance door, and other classifications based upon congeniality. The patients who are particularly offensive in their manners at the table or ungracious for any other reason are segregated in a corner. This is appreciated by a majority of the patients.

The serving is now an approximation to home service. While everything is based on an average ration, patients are served according to their appetites, by

means of second helpings. In spite of many warnings that this plan would be a failure, it has been a complete success as far as the patients are concerned, and has resulted in a much more effective consumption of food. Facilities for rapid serving have enabled us to serve the meals actually hot and to serve second courses after the patients are seated. Patients are not permitted to leave the table until twenty minutes after the admission bell rings, and they are encouraged to remain longer.

The great improvement in the table manners of the patients has had an effect on their conduct generally and has helped to bring about a better spirit.

Solarium has been completed, and it is expected that it will soon be ready for occupancy. It is a building 200 feet long, 20 feet wide and 12 feet high with a 10-foot wide piazza extending around all four sides. The sides are composed entirely of windows. The windows consist of three sashes each, and the entrances are French windows. The one hundred windows contain forty-eight hundred panes of glass. The roof is of tin and without eaves, high enough to permit of the sun's rays striking every part of the interior. A glass roof it was thought would make the Solarium a hot and glaring place in the summer. The piazzas are furnished with awnings, which, when let down all the way, completely cover them. During a summer shower the patients will have a very comfortable place on the piazzas, as the drip from the awnings will be over the railing. The Solarium itself will be most used in the winter. It will be something between actual exposure to the elements on the one hand and indoor life on the other; that is to say, it will give opportunity for the open air life in the worst weather, but with wind and storm eliminated. The side away from the wind will always be open, and if any heat is introduced it will be merely stoves to warm one's hands at. It will be the recreation centre and the place for carrying out the rest cure, taking the place of the sheltered platforms in the rear of the building now used for these purposes. An abundance of reclining chairs of all kinds will be necessary, besides reading chairs, tables, etc. It would be desirable to have writing tables for the use of the patients, supplied with cheap stationery, as there are many of them who are completely destitute. The periodicals and books of the Infirmary should be kept in the Solarium, and such games as we have, the object being to keep the patients out there in winter as much as possible.

Besides the three named additions to the plant which has been described, namely, the tents, the dining hall for walking patients and the Solarium, a number of lesser improvements have been made.

One change contemplated last year has not been carried out, namely, the placing of the weaker cases on the ground floor and the cutting down of the windows to the level of the ground, so that such cases may be wheeled out into the sun directly from their rooms. After some discussion it was decided that the top floor was the best one for the isolation of the advanced cases, and consequently they were left there. Sometime, perhaps, a fourth story may be added and a much needed elevator in-

stalled, which would make possible the open air treatment of advanced cases and be a help to all the patients in doing away with harmful stair climbing.

In the men's building, the west half of the top floor, several of the alcoves, the ceilings of the bath rooms, the rear stair hall and half the attic dormitories for employees have been repainted. In the women's building the two stair halls, all of the small rooms have been gone over in the same way. A slightly bluish color has been found to be better than pure white, as the latter is likely to turn yellow. The damp-stained patches on the inside of the outer stone walls of the male building have been coated with asphalt throughout and then painted, and it is expected that the dampness will not come through again, as a section of wall, experimented on beforehand, remained dry for six months. Eight new shower baths have been put in the toilet rooms on the floors occupied by the male walking patients. They have proved much more sanitary than the tub baths and have facilitated the work of bathing the large numbers we have to handle. New water-closet traps had been placed in the toilet rooms the year before, so that the wash basins and slop sinks are all that remain of the original antiquated plumbing in the toilet rooms. A sewer connected sink has been placed in the laboratory on the top floor. Steam tables, like the one in the dining hall, have been placed on both floors of the women's building, where bed patients' meals are served. Unfortunately the steam tables were connected with the steam heating system instead of having separate connections, the result of which is that they are useless in the summer time. A few more gas lights have been put in, but the buildings are far from being well lighted yet. It is to be hoped that a system of electric lights will be installed in the near future, for certainly electric illumination is the only kind of light adapted to a building where perfect purity of the atmosphere is the best essential. Moreover, each individual room should be lighted, instead of only the corridors and public rooms, as at the present time. Pieces of the old ceilings have kept dropping from time to time, and a good deal of patching in this line has had to be done. The openings throughout the building, which were used for ventilation when the insane occupied it, are now useless and should be bricked up. Doors have been put on the laboratory and the two examining rooms, but the other rooms used for administrative purposes are still open to the public corridors. A number of large rooms in the centre of the building should be utilized for administrative purposes and properly fitted up. New main entrance doors to both buildings have been made. One of the toilet rooms on the ground floor has been made directly accessible to the grounds by the cutting of a door in the outer wall of the building. All the ordinary repairs have been attended to. More modern plumbing and better lighting and general repairs to the attic quarters for employees and the fitting up of suitable business and medical offices are the chief needs of the Infirmary in the way of improvements at present.

Results of Treatment—The number of patients treated during the year has increased by nearly half over the number treated last year.

TABLE I.

## General Statement.

Patients admitted (including 335 readmissions) January 1 to December 31, inclusive .....	2,121	
In infirmary December 31, 1902 .....	294	
		<u>2,415</u>
In infirmary December 31, 1903, 6 P. M. ....	379	
Discharged .....	1,221	
Transferred to main building for operation .....	92	
Transferred to main building as not having tuberculosis .....	99	
Died .....	624	
		<u>2,415</u>

The gross figures as given here seem very large, but it must be remembered that the infirmary at present serves as a reception hospital for suspected tuberculosis cases, and eliminates a considerable number of non-tubercular persons. Moreover, many cases come here in extremis, and die within a few days of entrance. Then a large proportion of the admissions remain less than thirty days, and should not properly be counted as cases. Some of these short-stay cases are repulsed by the open-air treatment and cannot be persuaded to remain; some imagine they are cured in a fortnight and leave against advice; some come from curiosity or to find a home; while for still another class the institution is not suited, such as, for example, people who can afford to go to a pay sanatorium. A good deal has been done to prevent desirable cases from leaving, through tactful personal explanation of the principles of the open-air treatment, and many who would not otherwise have done so have been persuaded to try it, and, as a rule, after trying it, have believed in it. Nevertheless, under present conditions, it is inevitable that the institution should sift through a large number of persons. Allowing for this, however, the number of patients treated for a considerable period of time is still a very large one, and the majority of them are treated successfully. Cures are few, because we have few incipient cases, but the majority are improved sufficiently to return to the working world. Indeed, this economic work is probably the most important result of the treatment. Aside from the result of the treatment on the persons receiving it, however, the institution itself has an important social relation to the community in its segregation of large numbers of consumptives of the most dangerous class, and in its education of the community as to preventive and sanatorium methods. Here are the figures as to the result of treatment with regard to 893 cases, including readmissions, who remained under treatment thirty days or over. The cases are classed according to the stages of the disease in which they were admitted. The classes A, B, C and D have the following significance:

Class A—Cases in the incipient stage.

Class B—Cases showing fever, cough, night sweats and tubercle bacilli, but retaining a fair amount of strength and bodily ambition, moderately hopeful.

Class C—Cases with all symptoms fully developed and general condition less favorable than the preceding class, though still able to be up a portion or the whole of the day and not in the last stages of the disease.

Class D—Patients in the last stages of the disease.

TABLE II.

Report on 893 cases.

Individuals treated during year who remained thirty days or over.....	1,229
Remaining in the infirmary December 31, 6 P. M.....	260
Transferred to the main building for operation .....	51
Transferred to the main building as non-tubercular .....	25
Discharged .....	532
Died .....	361
	<u>893</u>
Result of treatment of above 893 cases according to class on admission:	
Under Class A.....	12
Decidedly improved .....	7
Improved .....	2
Unimproved .....	3
Under Class B .....	175
Decidedly improved .....	37
Improved .....	86
Unimproved .....	17
Died .....	35
Under Class C .....	489
Decidedly improved .....	78
Improved .....	183
Unimproved .....	41
Died .....	187

Under Class D .....	217
Decidedly improved .....	11
Improved .....	40
Unimproved .....	27
Died .....	139

As the great majority of the cases who died were in the advanced or far advanced condition on admission, and as a considerable number of those discharged were admitted in a far advanced condition, a second table is given based upon 489 cases on whose records I think the work of the institution should be judged. This table takes no account of deaths of cases admitted in C, nor of any cases admitted in D. Class C includes about one-half of the patients admitted and a wide range of phthisical condition, and I think it fair to assume that those who died in Class C represented the worst and the unimprovable section of the class, while those who were discharged represented the better and improvable section. Hence C cases who died are excluded, while cases who were discharged are included. It seems to me the above is a fair assumption for the purposes of a general statement, though of course a detailed description of the symptoms on admission of certain deaths in Class C might show a more improvable condition than the same with regard to certain discharges in Class C. I have now in preparation a report giving a very detailed comparison of symptoms on admission and discharge, but it will not be ready for some time, as there is a large amount of clerical work involved in it, and the infirmary has no clerk at present who can devote all his time to medical statistics.

TABLE III.

Report on 489 cases.

Under Class A .....	12
Decidedly improved .....	7
Improved .....	2
Unimproved .....	3
Percentages of improvement 79 per cent.	
Under Class B .....	175
Decidedly improved .....	37
Improved .....	86
Unimproved .....	17
Died .....	35
Percentages of improvement 70 per cent.	

Under Class C .....	302
Decidedly improved .....	78
Improved .....	183
Unimproved .....	41
Died, not included.	

Percentages of improvement 86 per cent.

It will be seen that only a small proportion of these cases left unimproved. Of the number reported as decidedly improved it is probable that a considerable number were cured. The physicians are chary about reporting a man as cured on account of the difficulty of keeping in touch with him after he leaves the infirmary, so as to know what permanence there is in his condition, but in many of these cases all active symptoms had disappeared and they were to all appearances cured, though not so reported. The rest, fresh air and regular and abundant nutrition do wonders, and in the majority of cases patients who remain two months or more, and who are not too far gone to begin with, are able to return to their occupation.

For a time it was attempted to keep in touch with favorable discharged cases through letters, and later through addressed postal cards given the patient on leaving, but this has been abandoned as so few answers were received. This is not hard to account for when it is remembered that more than half of our patients have no settled residence. Hence most of our information about the lasting qualities of the cure or improvement has come through readmitted cases. Many have come back in from two months to a year, saying that they had worked steadily until within a few weeks. The cause given for the recent decline was almost always sufficient to break down a well man, such as, for example, driving or peddling all day in the rain, rush work at unloading a boat, etc. I am fully convinced that a man discharged from a consumptive institution, whether cured or only improved, is not able to make his way in the modern industrial world without assistance. I do not mean material aid, but some help in finding a suitable occupation, the provision of part time work for those only able to work part time, and the securing of preferential treatment in the matter of unusual strain and unnecessary hardships. These things the unskilled man, unacquainted with the business world, cannot do for himself. Let me give two illustrations out of the many equally disheartening cases that have come to my attention. Patient Walter D. left in high hopes last spring. He had promise of light work on a suburban farm. The farmer (who, mind you, was a relative) wanted him to pitch hay, and so he went back to the city, where he drifted from one poor job to another still poorer and more unhealthful for several months, until he returned to the Infirmary as a last resort. William F., a 'longshoreman, with an iron frame and constitution, was discharged a few days ago at his own request for the third time. He claims not to be a dissipated man, and does not appear to be



one. Each time he leaves in very fair condition, only to return after several months of the most exhausting and irregular labor, in as bad condition as at first. I said to him: "Why don't you work when you feel like it and lay off when you don't?" "If I did that," he replied, "the boss would refuse me employment at all." I then said I would write to his boss in his behalf. "No use," was his answer, "he cannot afford to employ men who fail him when his ship must be unloaded in a hurry." So he has returned to the dock, where he has worked the last thirty years (some one will say why doesn't he turn farmer), and will work, in all probability, until his constitutional strength is completely exhausted, and then he will return to the Infirmary in a hopeless condition merely to die.

About one-half of our patients have been somewhat dissipated men and, of course, this fact retards their recovery and brings them back to the institution a second, third and fourth time. The gains in weight of many of the patients are quite remarkable. A man who told me his friends were estimating the time he would last when he came to the Infirmary, left recently so stout that his old clothes could not contain him, and the institution was compelled to give him a new outfit. The policy of putting the best improved cases, that are willing to remain after discharge, on the hospital payroll has been continued, and with excellent results. The few cases which have shown a return of symptoms were cases where the active symptoms had not ceased on discharge. We shall be more careful about placing such cases on the payroll hereafter. One of our clerks, who was an incipient case, improved sufficiently in six weeks to undertake this work. In this period he had gained 25 pounds. He is the picture of health at present. Another clerk was discharged as a patient after eight months' treatment, about one year ago. He has been perfectly well ever since and has had no return of any symptoms whatsoever.

#### Work of Physicians, Nurses and Employees.

The work of the resident physicians at the Infirmary has come up to a much higher standard than heretofore. At first the phthisis wards were regarded as an uninteresting and unremunerative service, the duties of which were to be perfunctorily performed. They did not seem to catch the idea of curative treatment for the consumptive poor, nor to appreciate the significance of this new departure in municipal charity. I do not mean to say that they neglected their duties, but merely that the work was performed in a half-hearted way. This is now, however, practically all changed, owing chiefly to the persistent efforts of the new Superintendent, who gave them a new point of view and inspired them with a new interest. The improvement in their work has been very marked and has perhaps been the chief gain of the year.

I made a visit last summer to six of the most important sanatoria in the Eastern States, and many interesting comparisons were made and suggestions gained. One of the matters looked into was the quantity of medical service employed and considered necessary. It was found that, compared with the Massachusetts State Sana-

torium or the Adirondack Cottage Sanatorium, for example, the Infirmary had a fair number of physicians. A sanatorium is really a boarding-house, with the life of its boarders under medical regulation, and with very little medical service for the individual. This is the idea I try to instill in the minds of the patients. Seeing the doctor is, for the most part, left to their own initiative.

Three different plans with regard to nursing have been tried during the past year. At the beginning of the year we had Pupil Nurses who were taking their training in the Hospital Training School. The kind of experience which would be of value to a trained nurse was almost wholly lacking at the Infirmary. Moreover, those of the Nurses whose constitutions were delicate were fearful of contracting consumption, though, as a matter of fact, the improvement in the health of the Nurses while on the phthisis wards was a matter of general note. These two reasons, and the continual changing of the Nurses made their work unsatisfactory. It also had an effect on the enrollment of Nurses at the Hospital Training School. Hence a change was made to permanent paid male Nurses. It was thought that men would stand the strain and possible danger of the work better. The greater part of the year the experiment was made, and at the close of the year abandoned, because of the character of the men who could be secured. They were for the most part men of dissipated habits, who failed to give the patients the best of care, and tended to lower the reputation of the institution. Now we are trying permanent paid female Nurses. As far as care and conscientious work are concerned the present Nurses are satisfactory, but it would seem that it will be necessary to pay more than \$25 a month to secure the requisite training.

In the nursing, as well as in most other matters connected with the Infirmary, a general lack of understanding of the purpose and needs of a sanatorium for poor consumptives has hampered the management greatly. The analogy of general hospital practice has been ever present, especially in the minds of all the subordinates, an analogy which oftener than otherwise will lead one away from sanatorium standards and ideals. With the Infirmary as part of a general hospital some of this spirit might be expected, but most of it is accounted for by the inadaptability of institutionalized minds to new forms of organization, principles and methods.

The Infirmary started merely as an outlying ward of a large general hospital. Hence no independent force of employees was provided for. Gradually the need of a separate organization in several directions from that of the main hospital became evident, and employees have been added one at a time. The natural result of this piecemeal method has been that the adjustment between new or better performed functions and more or better help has often not been right; for example, we had a separate telephone long before we had a man to answer it regularly. Before the middle of the year I had decided that greater unity of management was necessary, and that the progress in specialization of work formerly done on the ward plan should take more definite form. Through the summer, indeed, until October, I was not

able to further my plans. First came my vacation, half of which I spent in visiting other sanatoria, and then some special work at the order of the Commissioner in examining the topography of the counties adjacent to New York, as a preliminary to the selection of a site for a country municipal sanatorium. In October I submitted to the Superintendent a plan of organization for the Infirmary which involved the creation of several distinct institutional departments, under heads directly responsible to me, and the restriction of the functions of the Training School at the Infirmary to nursing alone. The plan was favorably considered by the Superintendent and adopted by the Commissioner in November. I had a Matron appointed to take charge of the cleaning, which had never been properly done before, a manager for the dining hall for walking patients, and a Steward to look after the clothing, shoes, furniture and other property of the institution, and organized the work of the Clerks. The Clerks do all the clerical work of the Nurses on the different divisions and keep the records of an institutional character, and one of them attends to the weighing of all the male patients. In order to secure accuracy in this important matter it was found to be necessary to put it in the hands of a Clerk. An Interpreter, who divides his time between the main hospital and the Infirmary, has been a great help to the Physicians, Nurses and everyone having to do with the patients. The new plan of organization has abundantly justified itself in decreased friction and better management.

The work and spirit of the employees has in general improved. As to the Orderlies, however, we shall never get the right kind without an increase of wages. This is a matter of the utmost importance in relation to the welfare and reputation of the institution, for where such large numbers have to be handled as at the Infirmary it is the Orderly, rather than the Nurse, who comes into most intimate contact with the patients. To the ordinary patient the Orderly represents the institution, precisely as to the ordinary foreigner in our cities the Policemen represent the Government. If the Orderly's character is a low one, if he betrays the confidence of the patient, which necessarily he has to place in him, if his personal treatment of the patient is rough, not to say brutal, it is not only the patient, it is the institution and the reputation of the City in the care of its wards which suffer.

#### The Spirit of a Sanatorium.

The difference between a home for chronic invalids and chronic paupers (the two may be identical) and a sanatorium is chiefly a matter not of building and equipment, but of spirit and attitude both on the part of the inmates and of the management. The object of my social and, indirectly, of my administrative, work has been the creation of a sanatorium atmosphere. This has been by no means an easy task nor a completely successful one. It has required a persistent keeping in view of the object to be attained, and constant resistance to the ever present tendencies in the opposite direction. I found the institution when I started out a home for the class alluded to above. The

few hopeful and self-respecting cases that were admitted found the tone of the place uncongenial and left forthwith, unless absolutely destitute and friendless. Many others left after a short stay, owing to a total misunderstanding of the nature of the treatment and the type of the institution, which was something quite different from any institution they might have been in before. In order to make a new form of philanthropy successful, education of the recipient is often as necessary as education of the contributing public. The first thing to do was to combat the strong tendency toward pauperism which was inevitable, owing to the provision of free board and care for an indefinite period, of a much higher grade than that of an ordinary almshouse, and that to persons who, however great their real need might be, often did not regard themselves as subjects for treatment at all. The tendency was combated in two ways, namely, by enforcing the rule that all those able to do anything must help in the work of the institution, and fostering self-respect through other institutional arrangements, and secondly, by securing in addition to the pauperized and absolutely destitute class—which we have always and must always take care of—a more desirable class who were not entirely bankrupt as regards friends, character and money, this latter class to set an example and be a leavening influence. In order to secure and keep this class a higher general tone and a better personal treatment of the individual was striven for, and so we have had on our list many persons of a class who would not have come near a City institution under the old conditions. Having persons of such different character side by side has, of course, created a difficult problem in harmonizing the various elements, but it is a problem which a truly public charity must meet and solve. As a result of my efforts treatment rather than almshouse care has become the dominant note.

As stated above, it has not been practicable for our physicians to give much personal attention to the individual patient, nor to personally supervise the creation of those conditions of living and the carrying out of that sanitary discipline—in a word to make that social environment—which all agree is more than half the treatment in tuberculosis cases. This part of the sanatorium physician's work I have undertaken in order to secure as large a measure of sanatorium life as possible. So I have taken great pains to see and explain to each individual patient, not once but many times, the principles of the treatment (of course in a general way), to overcome his suspicions, to gain his co-operation, to arouse his enthusiasm for sanatorium life, and to deter him from asking for a too early discharge. In order to accomplish these objects and add the personal element to the physicians' work I have undertaken, in addition to my work as Manager, the work of social secretary in an institution, that is to say, the work of individualization of the men in the mass, the making of all those little individual adjustments which in a body of men—particularly in a body of men under regulation—has so much to do with personal satisfaction and justice.

During the first six months of the year, and the month of October, I filled out 600 record blanks for consumptives furnished by the Charity Organization Society\* which called for very detailed facts as to the patient's occupation and his previous social con-

ditions and habits, particularly those which might throw any light on the causes and prevention of the disease. Since the change in the organization of the management noted above, my administrative duties have been so pressing that I have not had time to continue this investigation. The large amount of data already collected at great pains, however, when completely tabulated, ought to be of considerable value. The following are some of the data already tabulated which are of more general interest. These are based on 500 records, as the first 100 was summed up in last year's report:

## Color.

		Per Cent.
White .....	481	.96
Colored .....	19	4
	500	

## Age.

		Per Cent.
15 to 19.....	20	.04
20 to 24.....	37	.08
25 to 29.....	40	.08
30 to 34.....	71	.15
35 to 39.....	82	.16
40 to 44.....	82	.16
45 to 49.....	52	.11
50 to 54.....	46	.14
55 to 59.....	31	.09
60 to 64.....	18	.07
65 to 69.....	13	.04
Over 70.....	8	.02
	500	

\* The blank form for this record as given in last year's report.

## Nationality.

		Per Cent.
New York City.....	147	.30
United States (outside of New York City).....	77	.15
Ireland .....	124	.28
Russia .....	33	.07
Germany .....	33	.07
Italy .....	17	.04
England .....	15	.03
Sweden .....	10	.02
Other countries .....	44	.09
	500	

## Birthplace of Mother.

		Per Cent.
New York City .....	23	.05
United States (outside of New York City).....	52	.52
Ireland .....	233	.47
Germany .....	60	.12
Russia .....	36	.07
Italy .....	21	.04
England .....	15	.03
Austria .....	14	.03
Other countries .....	46	.09
	500	

Average length of time in United States of foreign born patients, 20 years and 20 days.

Average length of time in New York City of patients not born there, 18 years, 10 months and 41 days.

## City or Country Bred.

		Per Cent.
City .....	325	.65
Country .....	175	.35
	500	

Average length of illness, 9 months and 24 days.

## Was Constitution Naturally Strong or Weak?

		Per Cent.
Strong .....	421	.84
Weak .....	79	.16
	500	

## Family Relations.

		Per Cent.
Single .....	334	.67
Married .....	82	.16
Widowed .....	80	.16
Divorced .....	4	.01
	500	

		Per Cent.
Patients having consumptive relatives.....	139	.28
Patients having consumptive intimates, household.....	40	.08
Patients having consumptive intimate friends.....	42	.08
Patients having consumptive other tenants.....	73	.15

## Record of Dependency.

		Per Cent.
Non-dependent .....	414	.83
In charitable institutions (other than hospitals).....	62	.12
Applied to charitable societies or individuals.....	24	.05
	500	

## Drinking.

		Per Cent.
Occasional .....	57	.11
Periodical .....	41	.08
Moderate .....	175	.35
Hard .....	196	.40
Total abstainers .....	31	.06

## Stage of the Disease at Present.

		Per Cent.
Class A .....	9	.02
Class B .....	143	.29
Class C .....	204	.41
Class D .....	86	.17
Unclassed .....	58	.12
	500	

		Per Cent.
Patients having homes .....	180	.36
Patients having no homes.....	320	.64
	500	



		Per Cent.
Patients entirely destitute .....	126	.25
Patients not entirely destitute .....	374	.75
	500	

		Per Cent.
Patients destitute and homeless.....	112	.23

#### Correctional or Criminal Record.

		Per Cent.
Felonies .....	6	.01
Misdemeanors .....	40	.08
Arrested for minor offenses, chiefly drunkenness.....	112	.23

#### Occupation.

		Per Cent.
Mechanics .....	49	.10
Trades .....	155	.31
Commercial .....	49	.14
Professional .....	5	.01
General unskilled .....	136	
Unskilled and casual workers .....	242	
Specific unskilled .....	106	

For donations of books, fruit, tobacco, etc., and for an interest shown in the sad and friendless condition of many of our patients, we are indebted to the following:

The Bible and Fruit Mission.  
 Church of Zion and St. Timothy.  
 St. Vincent de Paul Society.  
 The Ushers' Committee of St. Patrick's Cathedral Centre.  
 The Mechanics and Tradesmen's Library.  
 The Hospital Book and Newspaper Society.  
 An unknown lady who gave each patient a Christmas box.  
 The King's Daughters' Society of East Eighty-sixth Street Presbyterian Church.  
 The Working Men's Club of the Union Settlement (an entertainment).  
 The Island Mission.  
 Also a number of missionaries not connected with any society.

The infirmary has grown from an outlying ward to be a large administrative division of the hospital. Equipment, amount of paid service and organization have not kept pace. There has been a good deal of friction, but it has been of a hopeful kind because caused by new problems and the effort to apply at close range standards higher than those found at most public institutions. Moreover, the traditions encountered have been almost without exception harmful rather than helpful. The purposes and needs of the institution are being realized and met more and more, and progress in this direction will depend chiefly upon the clearness with which the general type of the tuberculosis institution for all classes in need—the ideal to which it should conform—is understood, and upon the breadth of the point of view from which its place in municipal charity, and its relation to the general social problem of controlling tuberculosis, is regarded.

Respectfully submitted,

C. EASTON, Deputy Superintendent.

Approved:

J. B. Mickle, Superintendent.

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## REPORT OF THE METROPOLITAN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, ORGANIZED JANUARY, 1892.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner, Department of Public Charities, Foot of  
 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York:

Dear Sir—The following report for 1903 is respectfully submitted:

December 31, 1902 census.....	86
December 31, 1903 census.....	94

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Classification.	December 31, 1902.	December 31, 1903.
Officers .....	2	2
Trained Nurses .....	..	2
Head Nurses .....	6	11
Pupil Nurses .....	56	47
Probationers .....	11	3
Clerical Assistant .....	..	1
Help, paid .....	10	13
Help, unpaid .....	1	..
Permanent Nurses .....	..	15
Total.....	86	94

## Distribution, December 31, 1903:

## Metropolitan Hospital—

Trained Nurse .....	1
Post-graduates .....	9
Pupil Nurses .....	32
Probationers .....	3
Clerical Assistant .....	1

## Erysipelas Wards—

Pupil Nurses .....	4
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## Diet Kitchens—

Pupil Nurses .....	2
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## Infirmary for Tuberculosis—

Trained Nurse .....	1
Post-graduates .....	2
Pupil Nurses .....	3
Nurses on vacations.....	6

## Permanent Nurses—

## Male Nurses:

Ward H, genito-urinary.....	4
Male Infirmary .....	5

## Female Nurses:

Male Infirmary .....	6
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During the year twenty-six Pupil Nurses and twelve Post-graduates received diplomas.

Two hundred and fifty-seven applications were received. Of these 33 applicants were accepted, 19 resigned, and of these, 13 were reappointed, having resigned owing to ill-health or illness in their families.

In January our work had increased to such an extent that we found it necessary to have extra Head Nurses, Permanent Nurses for the Tuberculosis Infirmary, and a Clerical Assistant for the Training School Office.

As it was impossible to give the wards and operating rooms our personal supervision and continue the theoretical training of the pupils, we asked for another assistant. These recommendations having been approved, our work progressed more smoothly.

Believing that the best work could only be done under more favorable conditions, we recommended improvements for the operating rooms, i. e., a dressing room, new floors, furniture and equipment.

The recommendations were all approved.

In February the new rooms on the third floor at the Nurses' Home were completed, affording room for the Nurses, who had occupied rooms in the hospital.

A pupil was detailed for service in the Diet Kitchen at the Infirmary. In March a rule was passed, requiring any pupil leaving the school before the completion of her course to return her uniforms to the authorities. In May the class work and lecture course were completed, and examinations held with the following result:

Graduating Class.....	19 13-44 per cent.
Senior Class .....	90 7-15 per cent.
Junior Class .....	85 23-70 per cent

A meeting of the graduates was called on May 18 for the purpose of forming an Alumnae Association. The membership now numbers about seventy-five (75).

In June a well-equipped Diet Kitchen was opened in the Hospital, where special articles of diet could be prepared, thereby giving the pupils a valuable experience in invalid cookery.

The Commencement Exercises were held on May 23, when His Honor, Mayor Seth Low, attended, making an address.

Diplomas were granted to twenty-five (25) graduates, and twelve (12) post-graduates.

This was the first public presentation of diplomas to the school.

A class was formed in July to attend lectures on the "Principles of Cookery" at the Nurses' Home, City Hospital, as we did not have sufficient room or equipment for the work in our Nurses' Home.

A Seamstress was appointed for the Home, and on August 1 all of the employees were uniformed, as required by the Department.

On September our lectures and classes commenced, and on October 1 our first Preparatory Class was formed. As we lacked both teachers and equipment it was arranged through the courtesy of Miss Gilmour, Superintendent of the New York City Training School, to send our class to the City Hospital four afternoons each week for instruction.

That the experiment proved satisfactory is evident from the result of their examination held on December 15, when the class made an average of 84 per cent., and also from the fact that we were able to care for an increased number of patients, although our number of Nurses was below the required average.

This could not have been accomplished under the old system, when the "Probationer" was more of a hindrance than a help during her first three months of training.

A class was also formed in October for the Post-Graduates, and instruction given on hospital and training school questions.

We first made our own requisitions for food supplies for the Nurses' Home in October.

Our present Nurses' Home being overcrowded, and accommodations being required for the hospital employees, it was recommended on November 17 that a new home should be erected, and the present building used as a dormitory for help.

On December 15 we asked for eight (8) additional Nurses. This recommendation was made owing to an increased census on Ward H, Male Surgical, and the opening of the Convalescent Hospital for the male medical service, with a bed capacity of one hundred (100). The recommendation was approved.

Examinations were held in December, the classes all making very creditable averages.

Requisitions for food and general supplies for the Training School all received prompt attention.

The Training School office has been enlarged, the interior of the Nurses' Home painted and miscellaneous repairs and improvements made, all of which have contributed very much to our comfort and convenience.

Interesting lectures have been given by Doctors Boyle, Harrington, Royle, Swift, Walker, Palmer, Hutchinson, Morgan, Thomas and Moore, also a course of lectures on homeopathic materia medica by Dr. J. B. Mickle, Superintendent of the Hospital.

The Nurses have been drilled in the use of fire extinguishers by Mr. Ross, Instructor.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of books and magazines for our library, games, magazines, fruit and Christmas gifts for the patients, and the means of furnishing lessons in basket weaving to the patients at the Infirmary.

We would also express our appreciation for the courtesies rendered by members of the Visiting Staff, the late Superintendent, Mr. W. B. O'Rourke, his successor, Dr. J. B. Mickle, and members of his staff.

Very respectfully,

JANE M. PINDELL, Superintendent Training School.

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## REPORT OF NEW YORK CITY CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS, RANDALL'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.

December 31, 1903.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner, Department of Public Charities:

Dear Sir—I have the honor to submit to you the annual report of the New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools, Randall's Island, for the year ending December 31, 1903, including tabulated statistics.

As shown in the tabulated reports, there were treated at the Infants' Hospital during 1903, 542 infants, a decrease of 278 from the number treated during the year 1902; of the number treated, 324 were mothers' children and 218 were orphans. There were also 310 mothers cared for during the year, a decrease of 160 from the number cared for during the previous year.

Of the infants treated, 101 died, the total death rate of the hospital being 18.63 per cent., a decrease of 03.44 per cent. from the death rate of 1902.

The following are the percentages of deaths in the two classes of infants treated:

Mothers' children, 08.95 per cent.; orphans, 33.03 per cent.

At the Children's Hospitals and Schools, 1,204 children were treated during the year, an increase of 248 over the number treated during the year 1902; 41 children died, the death rate being 03.41 per cent, an increase of 00.17 per cent. over the death rate of 1902.

At the School for Feeble-minded 484 inmates were treated during the year 1903, 21 died, the death rate being 04.34 per cent.

At the Custodial Asylum 338 inmates were treated during the year 1903, the death rate being 05.32 per cent.

Total number of patients treated in the institution during the year 1903, 2,878; total deaths, 181; percentage, 06.29 per cent., a decrease of 01.60 per cent. from the death rate of 1902.

Of the total number of admissions there were received from—

Parents or friends.....	612
Institutions in City .....	479
State institutions .....	15
Total.....	<u>1,106</u>

Of the total number of discharges, there were discharged to—

Parents or friends.....	422
Institutions in City.....	209
State institutions .....	133
Bureau of Dependent Children .....	31
Total.....	<u>795</u>

On January 15 the titles of the Randall's Island Asylums and Schools and Infants' Hospital were changed to the New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools; at the same time the ledger, pay-rolls and invoice books for both the institutions were consolidated.

Early in the year Lionel M. Homberger, D. D. S., was appointed a member of the Medical Board as Visiting Dentist.

A room has been set apart for the use of Dr. Homberger having every facility required by him.

A dental equipment has been furnished, all the children have been supplied with tooth brushes, and during the year the examination and care of the teeth have received special attention.

A new surgical table has been provided for the operating-room and arc lamps have been furnished for the operating and surgical dressing-rooms.

During the year a better classification of the inmates has been effected. This classification was made possible by utilizing two large wards of the Children's Hospital heretofore used as dining-rooms and occupying three wards at the Infants' Hospital with girls (medical cases) from the Children's Hospital. These three wards had become vacant at Infants' Hospital on account of the low census of infants.

It had long been our desire to have the children afflicted with epilepsy separated from those suffering with paralysis, but up to this time we were unable to carry out our wishes, as there were no available wards to accommodate them separately.

The epileptic boys and girls at present occupy a one-story building, containing two large wards, known as Wards 14 and 16. They have separate playgrounds, etc.

The paralytic girls also occupy wards on the ground floor, the boys in Ward 11 building and the girls in Pavilion A. By this arrangement both classes of patients are



**NEW RECEPTION HOSPITAL,**  
New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools, Randall's Island.  
(Containing Eight Wards and Two Isolation Rooms, With Separate Entrances, Separate Toilets, etc.



enabled to be in the open air as much as possible, and the risk of accident is much lessened by their being relieved from the necessity of going up and down the stairs.

The transfer of the medical cases to the Infants' Hospital left Wards 24 and 25, Children's Hospital, vacant. With the addition of this ward a complete separation of all the convalescent skin cases from those receiving treatment for acute skin diseases was accomplished.

Later the feeble-minded boys were classified according to age, and the older boys now occupy the two lower floors of Pavilion H, the younger boys remaining in Dormitory 2. The very small boys still occupy Dormitory 4, School for Feeble-minded.

The many alterations and repairs to buildings and the various transfers to different wards necessitated by these changes have been given in detail in the quarterly reports.

During the past year work has been begun on seven new buildings and on two water towers annexed to the North and South Hospital.

Of the new buildings, three are one-story frame buildings intended to be used as quarantine for contagious diseases. They are situated northeast of the Infants' Hospital. These were completed during the fall and are now in full operation. The first was opened on November 30 and the other two on December 17.

The gymnasium, commenced on June 25, has also been completed and was opened with exercises by the school children on December 29.

The gymnastic apparatus has been selected by Dr. Nathan Oppenheim, Visiting Neurologist, with a particular view as to the apparatus best suited for the physical culture and development of the paralytic, epileptic and other classes of nervous patients.

The apparatus has been set up, and classes in physical culture will be organized as soon as possible.

The Reception Building was commenced June 25, 1903. It is situated opposite the School for Feeble Minded, and is the largest in course of construction.

It is a two-story brick building and contains eight wards. It is now almost completed, and is expected to be ready for occupancy in about a month. As its name implies it is intended for the reception of the children on their entrance to the institution. It will be reserved for admissions to the Children's Hospital, the old reception building to be used for admissions to the School for Feeble Minded and the Custodial Asylum.

The two water towers, commenced June 17 and annexed to the north and south hospitals, are now completed, except for a slight alteration to be made in the bathing accommodations.

These towers are three stories in height, and when ready for use the second and third floors of both hospitals will be divided each in two separate wards, folding doors having recently been put up in the centre of each floor to effect this purpose.

A new morgue, commenced July 9, has been erected east of the gymnasium. It is almost finished, and is expected to be completed by February 1, 1904.

The new store house, commenced October 13, situated north of the gymnasium, was the last on which work was commenced, and will not be completed for some months.

Among the most important improvements must be mentioned the substitution, on January 5, of a steam launch for the open rowboat that during so many years had been the only means of transportation for passengers from One Hundred and Twentieth street to Randall's Island. The launch provides protection to the sick and helpless infants and children crossing the river in cold and inclement weather. It runs at intervals of half an hour, and is much more convenient and comfortable than the rowboat. The change is greatly appreciated by the visitors to the inmates, as well as by the employees.

The iron fire escapes of the Reception Building, Dormitory 2, Old Pavilion F, Nurses' Dormitory, improvements on which work was commenced in 1902, were completed at the beginning of the year, and now all the buildings of the institution having two or more stories, are equipped with all-metal fire escapes.

In Wards 25 to 28 sixty-four radiators were erected, with steam and return mains in basement. This extensive alteration makes a complete change in the system of heating this building, and provides sufficient radiation to heat the medical and surgical wards to the required temperature during the most inclement weather.

In Wards 21 to 24 twelve additional radiators were erected, with steam and return lines in basement connected with them, and also with the old radiators in the wards.

Hot-water heaters have been removed from Pavilions A, B and C, Ward 11 Building and Dormitory 2 Building, and hot-water main has been connected from main boiler house to these buildings.

The removal of the hot-water stoves from these three buildings (occupied by paralytic and feeble-minded patients) lessens the danger from fire, and the hot-water supply is much increased by being connected with the boiler house.

In Pavilion A1, a bathroom has been fitted up with a new bath tub and three toilets. The steam pipes have been removed from the floor and attached to the ceiling.

In Ward 11 a bathroom has been fitted up with a new bath tub, two toilets and a wash trough.

A bathroom, adjoining Supervising Nurse's room, Infants' Hospital, has been fitted up with a new bath tub and toilet.

New bath tubs have also been placed in Reception Building, Old Pavilion F, Male Orderlies' Dormitory, and two new bath tubs and toilet have been set up in Nurses' Dormitory.

During the year two new sets of retorts have been fitted up at the gas house, and the hydraulic main has been thoroughly cleaned on two occasions.

More attention has been given the purifying of the gas, and in consequence the lighting service has been improved.

New earthen sewer pipes were laid at Reception Building, Dormitory 2 and Nurses' Dormitory, and the leader pipes from the roofs of the above-mentioned buildings connected with the sewers.

At Male Helpers' Dormitory the old earthen sewers were removed and replaced with cast-iron pipes.

A new hot-water tank, with all necessary steam and water connection, has been set up in basement of main kitchen.

A large hand pump has been placed in cellar of Pavilions A, B and C, to keep the cellar clear of surface water.

Steam and return mains have been laid from boiler house, Infants' Hospital, to the three new quarantine buildings, and steam has been supplied since November 30.

Steam and return mains have been laid from main boiler house to gymnasium, morgue, store house and Reception Building, and steam has been supplied in these new buildings since December 1.

An extension of thirty feet was added to small dock by the Department of Docks, to enable the launch to make a landing at all tides.

The dock at foot of One Hundred and Twentieth street was also extended fifty-eight feet and the float repaired by the same Department.

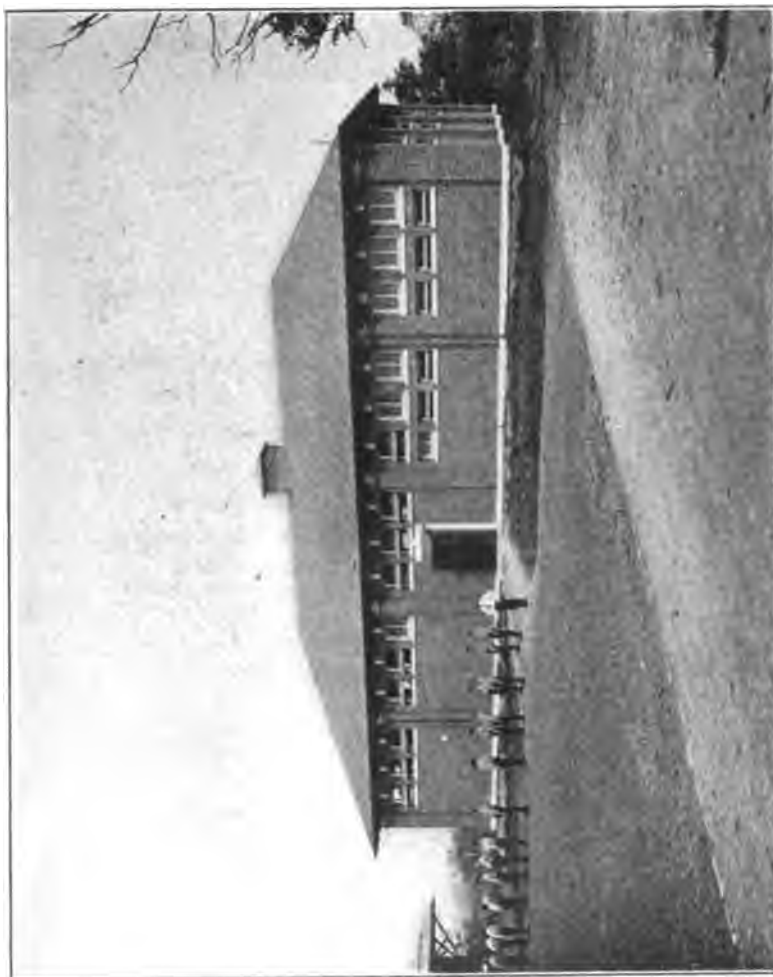
Through the courtesy of the Commissioner of Correction, twenty men from the Penitentiary, under the charge of two Keepers, made three hundred feet macadamized road, dug six hundred and forty-five (645) feet of trench for hot-water pipes and cut down and removed sixty dead trees.

On September 25, as a precaution against fire, arrangements were made with Mr. F. A. Ross for an effective fire drill, which has since been practiced at intervals. A large steam gong has been attached to main boiler house, and twenty-five small fire gongs, to be used in case of fire, have been placed in the different buildings, as a signal for fire drill.

During the year several of the cows that were found to be no longer useful as milkers were disposed of, and to take their place and increase the herd twenty-four Ayrshire cows were purchased.

A new concrete floor and two gutters have been laid in cow stable.

Detailed accounts of minor improvements, such as painting, carpentry, masonry and plastering, plumbing and tinsmithing, and repairs of all kinds, and care and improvement of the grounds, roads, paths, etc., will be found in the quarterly reports.



**NEW GYMNASIUM.**  
New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools, Randall's Island.

The number of children on the register of the Day School, December 31, 1902, was 278. During the year 1903 there were 305 admissions and 278 discharges, leaving the number remaining on the register on December 31, 1903, 305, the average daily attendance having been 255.

On the register of the School for Feeble-minded, on December 31, 1902, there were remaining 207. During the year there were 149 admissions and 73 discharges, leaving 283 on the register December 31, 1903, the average daily attendance during the same year having been 152.

At the Industrial School there were remaining on December 31, 1902, 77. There were admitted during the year 56, and discharged 12, the average daily attendance being 107.

The Day School is attended by the Hospital children, who comprise children suffering from skin and eye diseases, medical and surgical cases and children with various forms of paralysis.

While all of these children are under either medical or surgical treatment, the majority of them are considered by the physicians able to attend school during one session of two hours each day without injury to their physical condition.

Many of the pupils have never been able to attend school until they came to the Hospital. In the ungraded classes of this school they find others who have labored under similar disadvantages. This encourages them to respond to the efforts made by the Teachers in their behalf, and, as a rule, this class of children makes rapid progress.

The interest displayed by the pupils as a whole in their school work is very satisfactory, and the results that have been accomplished reflect credit on the pupils and on the Teachers, who devote so much thought and energy towards their advancement.

The children under six years of age attend the kindergarten and derive both physical and mental benefit from the games and motion songs taught them.

At the School for Feeble-minded the pupils, considering their retarded mental development, have made very good progress. During the year Sloyd has been introduced.

The previous work of the children in nature study and free-hand drawing enabled them to quickly grasp the more mechanical exactness required in this new study. As a result their progress has been satisfactory.

At the Industrial School the work accomplished by the older feeble-minded pupils has been most creditable, both as to the quantity of articles manufactured and quality of the workmanship. One hundred and twenty-one children have been employed at the different industrial pursuits during the year, making an increase of 30 pupils in



CLASS IN MAT MAKING.  
New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools, Randall's Island.

the average attendance during 1903. They have been occupied at the Industrial School as follows:

Sewing Department .....	35 girls.
Tailoring Department .....	38 boys.
Shoemaking Department .....	9 boys.
Basketmaking Department .....	4 boys.
Caneseating Department .....	8 boys.
Matmaking Department .....	9 boys.
Rugmaking Department .....	12 boys
Caring for plants in the green-house.....	6 boys.
Total .....	<u>121</u>

In addition to the supply of vegetables received through the General Store-house, Blackwell's Island, the following is the yield of the Randall's Island Farm, which has been afforded the tables of this institution, in season:

Distributed on Randall's Island—

Lettuce, heads .....	2,950
Cabbage, heads .....	4,386
Celery, heads .....	1,000
Onion leeks, barrels.....	22
Turnips, barrels .....	16
Beets, barrels .....	36
Parsnips, barrels .....	54
Carrots, barrels .....	22
Parsley, bushels .....	61
Spinach, bushels .....	56
Beans, bushels .....	41
Celery (soup), bushels.....	27
Peas, bushels .....	10
Tomatoes, bushels .....	1,061
Corn, ears .....	7,500
Peppers, bushels .....	6
Hay, tons .....	22
Farm milk, quarts.....	<u>46,031</u>

Sent to Store-house, Blackwell's Island—

Celery, heads .....	250
Fresh pork, pounds .....	8,305
Grease, pounds .....	12,255
Bones, pounds .....	9,612
Cow hides (22), pounds.....	<u>1,141</u>

On January 23 a Trained Nurse was appointed for quarantine duty. She has exclusive supervision of the care and treatment of the children suffering with contagious diseases, and is responsible for the observance of quarantine rules by the Nurses and others employed in charge of contagious cases.

On March 2 a Teacher in Sloyd, Venetian Iron Work, etc., was appointed.

It was deemed advisable to have him devote the greater portion of his time to the feeble-minded, who are more steady and regular in attendance than the hospital children.

Following out this idea, he has had classes on two days each week at the Day School, reserving three days for the instruction of the feeble-minded.

During the last quarter of the year five extra Trained Nurses were appointed.

On December 12 Miss Kate Tureaud, Supervising Nurse, resigned, and Miss Lena Muldoon, Trained Nurse, was appointed to the position.

From July 21 to September 11 the children enjoyed twenty-six excursions on the steamboat "Fidelity." These excursions were given alternately to Hart's Island and Staten Island.

The average number carried on each excursion was 95 and the aggregate number who enjoyed this healthful recreation was 2,475.

During the summer the children enjoyed three concerts. Two were given by the band of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin and one by the band of the Catholic Protectory. The children's appreciation of the music was very evident, and the weather being most favorable on all three occasions, added much to the pleasure which they derived from these entertainments.

On September 25 two hundred and sixty of the children witnessed an exhibition of the Indian Congress, at Madison Square Garden, through the courtesy of Mr. F. T. Cummins, who kindly extended them an invitation.

On the principal holidays of the year the children were supplied with ice cream, cakes and candies by the Commissioner.

The Reverend Ernest J. Ryan, S. J., the Reverend Mr. Wade and Rabbi Paul Rain have been most zealous and devoted in their attentions to the spiritual needs of their respective religious denominations.

I take pleasure in thanking the ladies of the New York Fruit and Flower Mission for their distribution to the children on Christmas Eve of toys, picture-books, fruits, candies, jellies, etc.

I also take pleasure in extending my thanks to Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones and the other ladies of the Island Mission for their many gifts to the children of this institution during the year.

The Christmas tree and festival was kindly provided by the Reverend William Knight McGowan and the Sunday school teachers of the Grace Emanuel Church, of East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, which was enjoyed by all the children.







**NEW CENTRAL STOREHOUSE AND DRUG STORE,**  
New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools, Randall's Island.

I desire, in conclusion, to express my thanks to the Commissioner for the prompt response with which he has met my appeals for the various requirements needed to enhance the comfort and welfare of the inmates of this institution.

Respectfully,

M. C. DUNPHY, Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CITY CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS, COMPOSED OF THE INFANTS' HOSPITAL, CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED AND CUSTODIAL ASYLUM, 1903.

TABLE "A."

General Statement (Not Including Infants' Hospital).

	Children.	Feeble-minded.	Idiots.	Total.
Remaining December 31, 1902.....	455	199	266	920
Admitted .....	749	285	72	1,106
Total.....	1,204	484	338	2,026
Discharged .....	583	147	63	793
Eloped .....	1	..	1	2
Died .....	41	21	18	80
Remaining December 31, 1903.....	579	316	256	1,151
Total.....	1,204	484	338	2,026

TABLE "B."

Childrens' Hospital.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining December 31, 1902.....	253	201	455
Admitted .....	435	314	749
Total .....	688	516	1,204

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Discharged .....	318	271	583
Eloped .....	1	..	1
Died .....	24	17	41
Remaining December 31, 1903.....	351	228	579
Total .....	688	516	1,204

## Nativity of Children Admitted.

United States .....	590	Canada .....	3
Italy .....	30	England .....	3
Russia .....	19	Unknown .....	88
Roumania .....	2	France .....	1
Austria .....	5	South Africa .....	1
Ireland .....	1	Bohemia .....	1
Hungary .....	1		
Germany .....	1	Total .....	749
Syria .....	3		

TABLE "C."

## School for Feeble Minded.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining December 31, 1902.....	136	63	199
Admitted .....	178	107	285
Total .....	314	170	484
Discharged .....	80	67	147
Eloped .....	..	..	..
Died .....	12	9	21
Remaining December 31, 1903.....	222	94	316
Total .....	314	170	484

## Nativity of Feeble Minded Admitted.

United States .....	194	England .....	2
Italy .....	7	Unknown .....	23
Russia .....	31	Holland .....	1
Austria .....	5	West India .....	1
Ireland .....	6		
Hungary .....	3	Total .....	285
Germany .....	12		

TABLE "D."  
Custodial Asylum.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining December 31, 1902.....	140	126	266
Admitted .....	45	27	72
Total .....	185	153	338
Discharged .....	47	16	63
Eloped .....	1	..	1
Died .....	11	7	18
Remaining December 31, 1903.....	126	130	256
Total .....	185	153	338
United States .....	45	Austria .....	1
Russia .....	8	Germany .....	3
Ireland .....	4	France .....	4
England .....	2		
Unknown .....	3	Total .....	72
Italy .....	2		



**THREE NEW ISOLATION PAVILIONS,  
New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools, Randall's Island.**

TABLE "E."  
Percentage of Deaths During the Year 1903.

	Children.			Feeble-minded.			Idiota.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
Number treated .....	688	516	1,204	314	170	484	185	153	338
Number of deaths.....	24	17	41	12	9	21	11	7	18
Percentage.....	.....	.....	3.41	.....	.....	4.34	.....	.....	5.32

TABLE "F."  
Diseases of Those Who Died During 1903.

Children.		
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	2	Larcomo of inferior maxilla.... 1
Measles .....	13	Post operation o f tubercular
Tuberculosis enteritis .....	1	ankle ..... 1
Diphtheria .....	1	Post operation of chronic hydro-
General tuberculosis .....	2	cephalus ..... 1
Coroner's Cases.....	2	Osteal tuberculosis ..... 1
Diphtheritic croup .....	2	Chronic nephritis with hydroc.. 1
Lobar pneumonia .....	3	Meningitis ..... 1
Chronic endocarditis .....	1	Peritonitis ..... 1
Uraemia .....	2	Acute manition of idiocy..... 2
Tuberculosis of spine and hip		
joint .....	2	Total ..... 41
Epilepsy .....	1	

Feeble Minded.		
Manition of idiocy.....	6	Acute gastro enteritis..... 1
Exhaustion of epileptical convul-		Acute lobar pneumonia and hy-
sions .....	4	drocephal ..... 1
Acute miliary tuberculosis.....	1	Pulmonary congestion ..... 1
Diphtheria .....	2	Lobar pneumonia ..... 3
Oedema of lungs.....	1	
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1	Total ..... 21

## Idiots.

Tubercular enteritis .....	2	Coroner's case .....	1
Enteritis colitis .....	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis .....	2
Exhaustion from epileptical con-		Cancrum oris .....	1
vulsions .....	3	Gastro enteritis .....	2
Chronic manition of idiocy.....	3		
Lumbar pneumonia .....	2	Total .....	18
Pneumonia of thorax.....	1		

TABLE "G."

Diseases of Those Admitted and Discharged, 1903.

Disease.	Admitted.	Discharged.
Skin .....	238	189
Eye .....	174	151
Surgical .....	50	44
Medical .....	181	125
Epileptic .....	84	51
Cripples .....	22	23
Feeble-minded .....	285	147
Idiots .....	72	63
Total.....	1,106	793



ANNUAL STATEMENT OF INFANTS'  
TABLE  
General State-

	Children.					
	With Mothers.			Orphans.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining December 31, 1902.....	22	22	44	31	16	47
Admitted .....	131	149	280	100	71	171
Total number .....	153	171	324	131	87	218
Discharged .....	120	125	245	54	26	80
Died .....	15	14	29	41	31	72
Remaining .....	18	32	50	36	30	66

## HOSPITAL FOR THE YEAR 1903.

"A."

ment for 1903.

Total Male Children.	Total Female Children.	Total Children.	Destitute Female Inmates.			Workhouse Female Inmates.			Total Children and Adults.		
			Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Male.	Total.	Female.	Total.
53	38	91	12	21	33	4	3	7	53	78	131
231	220	451	79	153	232	14	24	38	231	490	721
284	258	542	91	174	265	18	27	45	284	568	852
174	151	325	79	150	229	12	25	37	174	417	591
56	45	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	45	101
54	62	116	12	24	36	..	..	8	54	106	160

TABLE  
Monthly Admissions, Discharges and

	Admissions.						Monthly Total.
	Children with Mothers.			Orphans.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
January .....	14	9	23	9	4	13	36
February .....	11	10	21	10	7	17	38
March .....	14	17	31	6	8	14	45
April .....	12	13	25	5	3	8	33
May .....	9	15	24	11	7	18	42
June .....	10	11	21	8	4	12	33
July .....	17	12	29	13	7	20	49
August .....	9	11	20	7	7	14	34
September .....	10	14	24	11	9	20	44
October .....	6	12	18	5	6	11	29
November .....	10	13	23	8	6	14	37
December .....	9	12	21	7	3	10	31
	131	149	280	100	71	171	451

"B."

Deaths of Children During the Year 1903.

Discharges.							Deaths.						
Children with Mothers.			Orphans.			Monthly Total.	Children with Mothers.			Orphans.			Monthly Total.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
11	4	15	1	3	4	19	1	1	2	3	2	5	7
12	16	28	3	1	4	32	..	..	..	3	2	5	5
10	13	23	10	3	13	36	4	..	4	7	5	12	16
8	14	22	2	3	5	27	..	3	3	4	1	5	8
13	11	24	3	..	3	27	..	3	3	6	1	7	10
8	11	19	12	4	16	35	..	1	1	1	2	3	4
18	12	30	6	4	10	40	3	1	4	7	3	10	14
10	12	22	5	1	6	28	4	4	8	2	3	5	13
14	15	29	2	2	4	33	1	..	1	2	3	5	6
3	4	7	3	3	6	13	1	1	2	4	6	10	12
5	11	16	6	1	7	23	..	..	..	1	3	4	4
8	2	10	1	1	2	12	1	..	1	1	..	1	2
120	125	245	54	26	80	325	15	14	29	41	31	72	101

TABLE  
Class and Condition of Children

	Children with Mothers												Total.
	Wet Nursed				Bottle Fed				Walking				
	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	
January .....	4	9	4	..	2	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	23
February .....	..	6	5	..	1	4	..	..	1	4	..	..	21
March .....	3	9	7	1	1	1	1	..	2	3	3	..	31
April .....	..	..	4	..	..	5	1	..	12	3	..	..	25
May .....	5	4	2	..	1	1	..	..	3	5	3	..	24
June .....	4	2	8	2	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	21
July .....	9	6	..	..	1	2	3	4	2	2	..	..	29
August .....	1	2	13	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
September .....	12	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	24
October .....	7	..	3	..	1	..	..	3	2	1	1	..	18
November .....	1	4	4	..	1	..	3	8	..	1	1	..	23
December .....	9	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	21
Total.....	55	48	54	8	12	14	8	16	31	23	11	..	280

TABLE  
Class and Condition of Children

	Children with Mothers												Total.
	Wet Nursed				Bottle Fed				Walking				
	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	
January .....	5	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	15
February .....	4	10	5	1	..	2	1	..	4	..	1	..	28
March .....	2	6	6	1	..	1	..	..	2	3	2	..	23
April .....	4	5	8	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	23
May .....	3	3	6	..	1	..	1	..	4	5	1	..	24
June .....	4	9	2	..	1	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	22
July .....	5	10	5	1	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	28
August .....	7	3	2	2	..	1	..	..	4	5	1	..	25
September .....	9	3	6	1	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	26
October .....	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
November .....	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	13
December .....	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	10
	54	62	44	6	4	13	6	..	23	20	13	..	245

"C."

Admitted During the Year 1903.

Orphan Children													Total.	Total Children
Wet Nursed				Bottle Fed				Walking						
Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.			
..	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	..	2	1	..	13	36	
..	1	2	..	2	..	5	3	2	1	1	..	17	38	
2	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	..	1	1	..	14	45	
..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	8	33	
..	3	..	2	2	5	5	..	1	..	..	..	18	42	
1	..	..	1	..	3	6	..	1	..	..	..	12	33	
..	5	..	4	2	3	2	..	2	2	..	..	20	49	
..	..	..	1	2	4	3	3	1	..	..	..	14	34	
..	..	4	..	1	4	5	2	1	..	3	..	20	44	
..	..	..	..	2	1	2	3	1	..	1	1	11	29	
..	..	..	..	3	1	5	2	2	1	..	..	14	37	
..	..	..	1	2	..	2	4	..	1	..	..	10	31	
3	9	6	9	17	28	55	17	11	8	7	1	171	..	

"D."

Discharged During the Year 1903.

Orphan Children														Total Children.
Wet Nursed				Bottle Fed				Walking						
Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.			
..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	19	
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	32	
..	1	..	..	..	3	2	2	2	3	..	..	13	36	
..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	27	
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	26	
1	2	1	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	13	35	
..	2	..	..	..	1	4	1	3	..	1	..	12	40	
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	28	
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	5	31	
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	6	14	
1	2	1	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	9	22	
..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	5	15	
2	11	4	2	4	8	27	4	9	6	3	..	80	325	

TABLE  
Class and Condition of Children

	Children with Mothers											
	Wet Nursed				Bottle Fed				Walking			
	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.
January .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
February .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March .....	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
April .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
May .....	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	..
August .....	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
September .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
November .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Total.....	1	3	8	1	1	2	1	4	2	2	4	..

TABLE  
Class and Condition of Children

	Children with Mothers											
	Wet Nursed				Bottle Fed				Walking			
	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.
Remaining De- cember 31, 1902 .....	9	19	..	1	3	5	..	..	2	..	3	..
Admitted .....	55	48	54	8	12	14	8	16	31	23	11	..
Total.....	64	67	54	9	15	19	8	18	33	23	14	..
Discharged ....	54	62	44	6	13	13	6	14	21	12	..	..
Died .....	1	3	8	1	1	2	1	4	2	2	4	..
Remaining De- cember 31, 1903 .....	9	2	2	2	1	4	1	..	10	9	10	..

"E."

Who Died During the Year 1903.

Orphan Children													
Wet Nursed				Bottle Fed				Walking				Total.	Total Children.
Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.		
..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	5	7
..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	5	5
..	..	..	..	..	2	9	..	..	1	..	..	12	16
..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	8
..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	7	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	4
..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	12
..	..	..	..	1	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	9	14
..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	6
..	..	..	1	3	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	9	11
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	4
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	4
..	..	..	1	8	14	36	8	1	2	2	..	72	101

"F."

Remaining December 31, 1903.

Orphan Children													
Wet Nursed				Bottle Fed				Walking				Total.	Total Children.
Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.		
..	2	1	..	5	6	21	..	7	3	..	2	47	91
4	14	9	4	14	28	55	17	10	8	7	1	171	451
4	16	10	4	19	34	76	17	17	11	7	3	218	542
2	11	4	2	4	8	26	4	9	6	4	..	80	325
..	..	..	1	8	14	36	8	1	2	2	..	72	101
2	5	6	1	7	12	14	5	7	3	1	3	66	116



TABLE  
Percentage of Death in Each Class

	Children with Mothers												Total.
	Wet Nursed				Bottle Fed				Walking				
	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	
Number cared for .....	64	67	54	9	15	19	8	18	33	23	14	..	324
Deaths .....	1	3	8	1	1	2	1	4	5	2	1	..	29
Percentage ....	1.56	4.47	14.87	11.11	6.66	10.52	12.50	22.22	15.15	8.69	7.14	..	8.95

TABLE  
Ages of Children Who Died in Each Class

	Children with Mothers												Total.
	Wet Nursed				Bottle Fed				Walking				
	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	
Less than 1 week	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 to 2 weeks...	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
2 to 3 weeks...	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1 to 2 months...	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
2 to 3 months...	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3 to 4 months...	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4
4 to 5 months...	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
5 to 6 months...	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
6 to 7 months...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
7 to 8 months...	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
8 to 9 months...	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
9 to 10 months...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 to 11 months.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
11 to 12 months.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 to 2 years....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	5
Total.....	1	3	8	1	1	2	1	4	5	2	1	..	29

"G."

and Condition for the Year 1903.

Orphan Children													
Wet Nursed				Bottle Fed				Walking					
Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Total.	Total Children.
4	16	10	4	19	34	76	17	17	11	7	3	218	542
..	..	..	1	8	14	36	8	1	2	2	..	72	101
..	..	..	25	42.10	41.17	47.36	47.05	5.88	18.18	28.57	..	33.02	18.63

"H."

and Condition During the Year 1903.

Orphan Children														Total Children.
Wet Nursed				Bottle Fed				Walking				Total.	Total Children.	
Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.	Total.	Total Children.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	6	9	
..	..	..	..	1	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	9	10	
..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	
..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	6	8	
..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	5	8	
..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	7	
..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	
..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	5	6	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	
..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	7	9	
..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	6	6	
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	1	1	..	12	17	
..	..	..	1	8	14	32	12	1	2	2	..	72	101	

TABLE

Length of Time in the Hospital of Children Who

	Children with Mothers											
	Wet Nursed				Bottle Fed				Walking			
	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less. Total.
Less than 1 week	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
1 to 2 weeks...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 to 3 weeks...	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
1 to 2 months...	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
2 to 3 months...	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
3 to 4 months...	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
4 to 5 months...	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	4
5 to 6 months...	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	4
6 to 7 months...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
7 to 8 months...	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
8 to 9 months...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 to 10 months..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10 to 11 months.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 to 12 months.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 to 2 years....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3
	1	3	8	1	1	2	1	4	5	2	1	29

"I."

Died in Each Class and Condition During 1903.

Orphan Children													Total Children.
Wet Nursed				Bottle Fed				Walking				Total.	
Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.		
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
..	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	7	7
..	..	..	..	1	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	8	10
..	..	..	..	2	3	5	3	..	..	1	..	14	17
..	..	..	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	10
..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	4	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	4	5
..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	..	6	6
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	7	10
..	..	..	1	8	14	32	12	1	2	2	..	72	101

TABLE "J."

Diseases of Children Who Died During the Year 1903.

Nephritis, with catarrhal enteritis.....	1
Marasmus .....	26
Measles with broncho pneumonia .....	11
Entero colitis .....	4
Acute enteritis with nephritis.....	1
Broncho pneumonia and pertussis .....	2
Lobar pneumonia .....	2
Coroner's case .....	1
Metabolism of idiocy and enteritis.....	1
Lobar pneumonia and enteritis .....	1
Congenital syphilis .....	7
Broncho pneumonia .....	8
Hydrocephalus .....	1
Gastro enteritis .....	7
Post-operation shock and asthemia .....	1
Nasal diphtheria .....	1
Cholera infantum .....	1
Congenital patent foramea ovale .....	1
Broncho pneumonia with acute nephritis .....	1
Infantile atrophy with broncho pneumonia .....	1
Broncho pneumonia and diphtheria .....	1
Acute infantile atrophy secondary to enteritis .....	2
Acute infantile atrophy secondary to broncho pneumonia .....	1
Cardiac asthemia .....	1
Congenial heart lesion .....	1
Acute inanition secondary to heat.....	1
Post-operation shock .....	1
Acute enteritis and marasmus .....	1
Acute inanition of idiocy.....	1
Chronic oleo colitis .....	1
Infantile inanition .....	1

Marasmus and purpura hemorrhagica .....	1
Marasmus and broncho pneumonia .....	2
Acute infantile atrophy .....	3
Broncho pneumonia .....	4
	<hr/>
Total.....	101
	<hr/>

TABLE  
Monthly Admissions and Discharges, with

	Destitute Female Inmates.						Workhouse Female Inmates.					
	Admitted.			Discharged.			Admitted.			Discharged.		
	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
January .....	9	11	20	7	6	13	1	1	2	1	2	3
February .....	3	17	20	6	15	21	..	..	..	2	1	3
March .....	9	14	23	6	18	24	2	5	7	1	1	2
April .....	10	9	19	9	14	23	1	2	3	..	1	1
May .....	7	14	21	10	12	22	..	2	2	1	4	5
June .....	5	11	16	4	11	15	1	1	2	1	..	1
July .....	13	13	26	12	17	29	..	2	2	2	..	2
August .....	3	20	23	11	23	34	1	2	3	..	2	2
September .....	6	13	19	9	14	23	1	2	3	..	6	6
October .....	6	7	13	1	4	5	2	3	5	1	3	4
November .....	4	13	17	2	10	12	1	2	3	..	3	3
December .....	4	11	15	2	6	8	4	2	6	3	2	5
	79	153	232	79	150	229	14	24	38	12	25	37

"K."

Nativity of Adult Inmates, for the Year 1903.

	Nativity.												Total.
	Germany.	United States.	Ireland.	Italy.	Hungary.	Austria.	Russia.	England.	Finland.	West India.	Scotland.	South America.	
	3	10	3	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	23
	4	5	7	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	20
	1	13	5	3	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	30
	1	14	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	23
	1	5	10	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	23
	1	7	5	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	18
	..	14	10	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	28
	3	6	8	2	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	26
	..	7	4	2	1	1	4	..	..	..	1	1	23
	4	7	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
	1	7	5	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	20
	5	7	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	21
	24	102	69	13	20	12	17	4	1	1	4	2	270



TABLE  
Monthly Admissions and Discharges, with

	Destitute Female Inmates.						Workhouse Female Inmates.					
	Admitted.			Discharged.			Admitted.			Discharged.		
	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
January .....	9	11	20	7	6	13	1	1	2	1	2	3
February .....	3	17	20	6	15	21	..	..	..	2	1	3
March .....	9	14	23	6	18	24	2	5	7	1	1	2
April .....	10	9	19	9	14	23	1	2	3	..	1	1
May .....	7	14	21	10	12	22	..	2	2	1	4	5
June .....	5	11	16	4	11	15	1	1	2	1	..	1
July .....	13	13	26	12	17	29	..	2	2	2	..	2
August .....	3	20	23	11	23	34	1	2	3	..	2	2
September .....	6	13	19	9	14	23	1	2	3	..	6	6
October .....	6	7	13	1	4	5	2	3	5	1	3	4
November .....	4	13	17	2	10	12	1	2	3	..	3	3
December .....	4	11	15	2	6	8	4	2	6	3	2	5
	79	153	232	79	150	229	14	24	38	12	25	37

"K."

Nativity of Adult Inmates, for the Year 1903.

Germany.	Nativity.												Total.
	United States.	Ireland.	Italy.	Hungary.	Austria.	Russia.	England.	Finland.	West India.	Scotland.	South America.	Roumania.	
3	10	3	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
4	5	7	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	20
1	13	5	3	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	30
1	14	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	22
1	5	10	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	23
1	7	5	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
..	14	10	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	28
3	6	8	2	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
..	7	4	2	1	1	4	..	..	..	1	1	1	22
4	7	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
1	7	5	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	20
5	7	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	21
24	102	69	13	20	12	17	4	1	1	4	2	1	270

TABLE "L."

Class and Sex of Children Treated During the Year 1903.

	Mothers with Children.			Orphans.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Number treated in Institution.....	153	171	324	131	87	218	542
Number of Deaths.....	15	14	29	41	31	72	101
Percentage of Deaths.....	9.80	8.18	8.95	31.29	35.63	33.03	18.63

## RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Medical Board, Consulting Physicians, Surgeons and Specialists.

H. D. Chapin.....	Consulting Medical.
L. E. Holt.....	" "
T. M. Crandall.....	" "
Chas. W. Allen, M. D.....	Consulting Dermatologist.
L. Duncan Buckley, M. D.....	" "
David Bovaird, M. D.....	Physician.
Walter L. Carr.....	"
T. I. Southworth.....	"
Wm. L. Stowell.....	"
Walter A. Dunckel.....	Assistant Physician.
Chas. M. Ford.....	Surgeon.
Chas. Ogilvy.....	"
E. W. Peet.....	"
Alfred S. Taylor.....	"
Wm. S. Bainbridge.....	"
H. M. Demarest, M. D., D. S.....	Dental.
L. P. Clark, M. D.....	Neurologist.
Nathan Oppenheim.....	"
Percy Fridenberg, M. D.....	Ophthalmologist.
Curtis B. Carter.....	"
Chas. H. May.....	"
Julius Wolff.....	"
Chas. A. Kinch, M. D.....	Dermatologist.
Edmund L. Cocks.....	"
Chas. T. Dade.....	"
Oscar H. Holder.....	"



**NEW MORGUE AND LABORATORY,**  
New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools, Randall's Island.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES FOR  
THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS, YEAR  
ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1903.

Brooklyn, N. Y., December 31, 1903.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner of Public Charities, New York, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Herewith I respectfully submit report of the Department of Public Charities for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, for the year ending December 31, 1903.

Yours truly,

CHARLES E. TEALE,  
Second Deputy Commissioner, Public Charities.

Hon. CHARLES E. TEALE, Second Deputy Commissioner, Department Public Charities, Brooklyn:

Dear Sir—I herewith submit report of all moneys received and disbursed in this office since January 1, 1903, to and including December 31, 1903.

Court Fund.

Receipts—

Balance on hand December 31, 1902.....	\$6,547 00
Received during the year.....	27,069 48
Interest for the year.....	87 04
Total.....	<u>\$33,703 52</u>

Disbursements—

Disbursements during the year.....	\$25,798 23
Paid to Hon. Homer Folks.....	87 04
Total.....	<u>25,885 27</u>

Balance on hand December 31, 1903.....	<u>\$7,818 25</u>
--	-------------------

County Wards.

Receipts—

Receipts for the year ending December 31, 1903.....	<u>\$7,057 10</u>
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Disbursements—

Paid to Hon. Homer Folks.....	<u>\$7,057 10</u>
-------------------------------	-------------------

Moneys Left by Deceased and Discharged Patients at the Kings County Buildings  
During the Year Ending December 31, 1903.

Receipts—

Balance on hand December 31, 1902.....	\$18 97	
Received during the year 1903.....	112 02	
		<u>\$130 99</u>

Disbursements—

Paid to inmates and relatives of deceased.....	48 84	
		<u>\$82 15</u>
Balance on hand December 31, 1903.....		<u>\$82 15</u>

Money Received for Hospital Board.

Receipts—

For the year ending December 31, 1903.....	<u>\$642 65</u>
--	-----------------

Disbursements—

Paid to Hon. Homer Folks.....	<u>\$642 65</u>
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Money Received from Sale of Old Material at the Kings County Hospital.

Receipts—

Received during the year ending December 31, 1903.....	<u>\$987 18</u>
--	-----------------

Disbursements—

Paid to Hon. Homer Folks.....	<u>\$987 18</u>
-------------------------------	-----------------

Contributions Toward Transportation of Paupers.

Receipts .....	<u>\$10 00</u>
Disbursements .....	<u>\$10 00</u>

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES B. COATES, Secretary.

Hon. CHARLES E. TEALE, Second Deputy Commissioner, Public Charities,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—The following is a general summary of the business of this office during the year 1903, January 1 to December 31, inclusive:

Bureau of Dependent Adults.

Admissions to Home for Aged and Infirm.....	1,672
Admissions to Kings County Hospital (adults).....	6,943

Admissions to Kings County Hospital (children).....	608
Ambulance calls received and sent.....	2,312
Number of petitions taken in cases for examination, and observation of mental condition .....	1,314
Applications made for blind pensions.....	367
Burial permits issued (County Farms).....	1,051
Burial orders issued (Queens County Farms) .....	126
Investigations made .....	1,583
Number of lunacy examinations made.....	1,373
Number of certificates made by Examiners.....	881
Number of feeble-minded persons committed to Randall's Island.....	92
Number of deaf mutes committed to Deaf and Dumb Institutions.....	28
Number of epileptics committed to Randall's Island.....	91
Number of dependents deported to their homes (at cost of \$573.80).....	50
Number of letters of inquiry and correspondence.....	419
Number of foundlings received and cared for.....	<u>30</u>

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. McCARTY, Relief Clerk.

Hon. CHAS. E. TEALE, Deputy Commissioner of Public Charities, Brooklyn,  
New York:

Dear Sir—I herewith submit Annual Report, ending December 31, 1903, of the  
Department of Dependent Children:

Borough of Brooklyn.

Total number of county wards remaining in Homes, December 31, 1902.... 4,084

Committed by Commissioner—

First quarter, 1903, January to March.....	844
Second quarter, 1903, April to June.....	934
Third quarter, 1903, July to September .....	958
Fourth quarter, 1903, October to December 31.....	<u>871</u>
	3,607

Committed by Magistrates—

First quarter, 1903, January to March.....	172
Second quarter, 1903, April to June.....	181
Third quarter, 1903, July to September.....	179
Fourth quarter, 1903, October to December 31.....	<u>198</u>
	730

Total committed ..... 4,337

## Discharged by Commissioner—

First quarter, 1903, January to March.....	624	
Second quarter, 1903, April to June.....	762	
Third quarter, 1903, July to September.....	939	
Fourth quarter, 1903, October to December 31.....	836	
	<hr/>	3,161

## Discharged by Magistrate—

First quarter, 1903, January to March.....	141	
Second quarter, 1903, April to June.....	167	
Third quarter, 1903, July to September.....	179	
Fourth quarter, 1903, October to December 31.....	216	
	<hr/>	703

Total discharged ..... 3,864

Total remaining in Homes December 31, 1903..... 4,557

## Borough of Queens.

Total number of county wards remaining in Homes and in families, December 31, 1902..... 248

	Committed.	Discharged.
First quarter, 1903.....	33	56
Second quarter, 1903.....	32	30
Third quarter, 1903.....	33	30
Fourth quarter, 1903.....	19	30
Total .....	<hr/> 117	<hr/> 146

Total remaining, December 31, 1903..... 219

Total number of applications received for the commitment of county wards, boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, for year ending December 31, 1903..... 4,380

Number of visits on investigation in boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, year ending December 31, 1903..... 15,080

County wards receipts for the year ending December 31, 1903..... \$7,057 10

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK GOODHUE, County Wards Clerk.



Hon. CHAS. E. TEALE, Second Deputy Commissioner, Public Charities, Brooklyn:

Dear Sir—Herewith please find Yearly Statement, ending December, 1903, of abandonment and bastardy complaints:

Orders given for warrants for abandonment.....	1,387
Convictions .....	108
Orders given for warrants for bastardy.....	231
Convictions .....	28
Married .....	10
Compromised .....	19
Letters to defendants before giving orders for warrants to Court.....	1,672
Applications declined .....	1,038

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE BROWN.

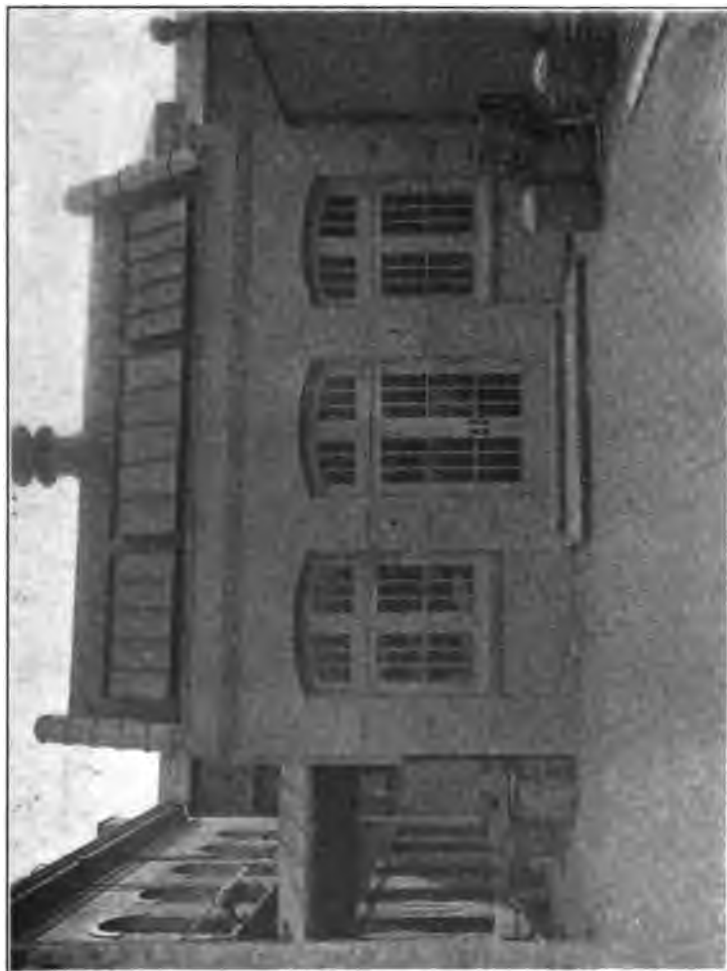
Hon. CHARLES E. TEALE, Deputy Commissioner of Public Charities, Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I herewith submit report of the Kings County Morgue for year ending December 31, 1903:

Number of bodies received.....	433
Identified .....	293
Unidentified .....	140
	433
Interred by County (identified).....	124
Interred by County (unidentified).....	140
Interred by relatives or friends.....	149
Removed to Long Island College Hospital.....	20
Total .....	433

Respectfully submitted,

P. MAGUIRE, Keeper.



**NEW CITY MORGUE, BROOKLYN.**  
Near Washington Street, (Showing Old Building at Left).

## Examination of Cases Proposed as Public Charges in

Hospital Cases.																			
	Brooklyn.	Brooklyn Eye and Ear.	Brooklyn Home Con. S.	Bushwick Central.	Eastern District.	Flushing.	Jamaica.	Lutheran.	Long Island College.	Memorial.	Methodist-Episcopal.	Norwegian.	Williamsburg.	St. Catherine's.	St. John's, I. I. C.	St. Mary's.	St. Peter's.	German.	
Number accepted	667	72	135	126	253	338	213	3	494	29	166	231	29	939	1,566	696	817	168	
Number rejected	146	6	4	7	47	6	..	..	4	7	24	21	1	397	43	181	725	5	
	813	78	139	133	300	344	213	3	498	36	190	252	30	1,336	1,609	877	1,542	173	
Reasons for Rejection.																			
Non-emergency	53	5	..	..	17	1	..	..	1	4	9	19	1	395	7	125	688	..	
Non-resident	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	
Able to pay....	16	1	..	4	13	4	..	..	3	..	4	1	..	1	13	20	2	4	
Discharged same day	10	..	4	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	11	5	2	1	
Prearranged	65	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	27	33	..	
Referred to Kings County Hospital	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	

## Private Hospitals for Year ending December 31, 1903.

Hospital Cases.															Nursing Mothers.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
St. Mary's Maternity.	Brooklyn Maternity.	Low Maternity.	Ht. Mary's Maternity.	Hughwick Central.	Low Maternity.	L. I. C. Maternity.	Methodist Episcopal.	Memorial.	Jamaica.	German.	St. John's, L. I. C.	Plushing.	Brooklyn Maternity.	Total Number of Hospital Cases and Nursing Mothers.	Total Number of Maternity Cases and Children.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										

Respectfully submitted,

AGNES M. M. L. E.

### Examination of Cases Proposed as Public Charges in

[illegible]

## Private Hospitals for Year ending December 31, 1903.

Children.																			
St. Mary's Maternity.	St. Peter's.	Long Island College.	L. I. C. Maternity.	St. Mary's.	Flushing.	Brooklyn.	Brooklyn Eye and Ear.	Eastern District.	German.	Jamaica.	Methodist-Episcopal.	Norwegian.	Williamsburg.	St. John's, L. I. C.	Low Maternity.	Memorial.	Brooklyn Home Con.	Bushwick Central.	Number of Maternity Cases and Children.
6	7	25	6	15	35	32	26	17	4	7	48	3	8	10	1	11	1	6	= 567, number accepted.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	= 64, number rejected.
6	7	25	6	15	35	32	26	17	4	7	48	3	8	10	1	11	1	6	= 631, number inspected.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	= 23, number non-emergency.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	= —, number non-resident.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	= 1, number able to pay.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	= 6, number discharged same day.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	= 34, number prearranged.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	= —, number referred to Kings County Hospital.

## ANNUAL REPORT

Of Institutions in the Department of Public Charities, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, Including the Kings County Hospital, the New York Home for the Aged and Infirm, Brooklyn Division; Cumberland Street Hospital, Reception Hospital, Coney Island; Bradford Street Hospital and Training Schools and Dispensaries Connected with them, for the Year 1903.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner Public Charities, New York:

Dear Sir—I hereby submit the annual report of the institutions in the Department of Public Charities, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, for the year ending December 31, 1903. This report includes the reports of the Kings County Hospital, the New York Home for the Aged and Infirm, Brooklyn Division (formerly Kings County Alms House); Cumberland Street Hospital, Reception Hospital, Coney Island; Bradford Street Hospital, and the reports of the training schools and dispensaries connected with them.

## Kings County Hospital.

At this hospital 7,541 cases were received during the year, 599 remaining over from the previous year, making a total under treatment of 8,140. Of this number 3,124, or 38 per cent., plus, were discharged recovered, 2,733 were discharged improved, 135 unimproved, 804 were transferred to the State hospitals for the insane, and 535 remained under treatment December 31, 1903; the death rate was 9.94 per cent.

I desire to call attention to the fact that 881 cases, or over 10 per cent. of the total admissions were due directly to intemperance, 1,182 cases were admitted for observation as to their mental condition. With such a large number of most difficult cases to care for, it is a pleasure to record that no serious accident which the hospital authorities could prevent has occurred.

In connection with the improvements which are under way at this hospital, I wish to mention that the Observation Building for the Insane has been completed and is now occupied. This is a two-story-and-basement building, of fireproof construction. This building and its inmates are in charge of an experienced Resident Alienist, who has a corps of trained attendants to minister to the needs of the patients.

Considering that 1,182 cases were examined in this building, of whom 804 were committed to State hospitals, practically all of the papers being prepared by the Resident Officer heretofore mentioned, we cannot but admit that this is too much work to ask one man to do. I would therefore recommend that an assistant be provided for this Resident Physician.

The wards and rooms in this building are bright and cheerful, being furnished with new furniture, rugs, flowers, etc., which cannot but make a cheerful impression on both patients and visitors.



NEW RECEPTION PAVILION FOR THE INSANE,  
Kings County Hospital, Flatbush.



### New Heating and Power Plant.

The new central heating and lighting plant is well under way, the new conduit is completed and the main steam supply return pipes have been installed. The power house has been inclosed, and the boilers placed in position, as well as the dynamos and engines. The labor troubles of the past year have seriously delayed the completion of the contracts in connection with this work. When finished it will be one of the best equipped power houses in the City, and one that can be economically administered.

### Domestic Building.

In June of this year a contract was awarded for the construction of the building for kitchen and dining-rooms (now known as the Domestic Building) for this hospital.

The necessity for this building arose from the facts:

First, that the present kitchen was unsanitary, too small and ill adapted for the purpose for which it has been used, the hospital having outgrown its facilities, and that it was detached from the hospital to the extent that all food had to be carried from it to the several points of distribution.

Second, That the dining-rooms were so remote from the kitchen that food, no matter how well cooked and palatable while in the kitchen, was far from being desirable to eat when served from one-half to three-quarters of an hour after being cooked. As a result of these facts, numerous complaints of the condition of the food when served were warranted, which would not be justified if the food were served at once in a building where cooked.

The new Domestic Building will overcome these complaints, as it contains a modern kitchen on the top floor, where there is an abundance of light and air and ample facilities for the service of food to the different classes of officers and employees.

The building contains, besides the kitchen, a large refrigerating room and scullery, toilets for men and women, two elevators (one exclusively for the kitchen and serving-room), five dining-rooms and a storeroom. The building is connected with the Hospital proper on each floor by a fire-proof corridor, through which the food is to be carried in cars to the respective ward dining-rooms for the patients; the corridor also to be used as a fire escape from the rear centre of the Hospital for both male and female divisions.

### Storehouse and Refrigerating Plant.

This building and plant is in process of construction, and, when completed, will prove of great value to the Hospital, both from economical and domestic stand-points. The present storehouse is entirely too small for the purpose, besides having no facilities for the care of perishable articles of food.



NEW KITCHEN AND DINING ROOM BUILDING,  
Kings County Hospital, Flatbush, (Showing Covered Passage Ways to Main Hospital, at Right.)

In the new storehouse will be found rooms suitably refrigerated for the care of meats, eggs, butter, milk, vegetables, fruit, fish, etc.

One of the serious problems of the past, which was the care of sufficient supply for several days' consumption, will be met. In addition, in this building sufficient ice, made from pure water, for the needs of the Hospital, will be manufactured as required at much less expense than the present cost of ice, the purity of which may at least be questioned.

#### New Stable.

This building is well under way and should be completed by spring. In it is sufficient stabling room for 32 horses, storeroom for all carts, vans and wagons, as well as rooms for carriages and ambulances. The loft has sufficient storage capacity for hay and grain, and a room each for a coachman and ambulance driver.

The present stable should be demolished, and its site turned into a lawn, also that of the storehouse.

The lawn about the new Observation Building has been extended and appearance of the grounds much improved by the removal of a great deal of the old high board fence and the substitution for it of a box hedge.

Clarkson street has been macadamized, and the approach to the Hospital is now a credit to the City.

Many of the wards of the Hospital have been painted and otherwise improved.

### IMPROVEMENTS RECOMMENDED.

#### Isolation Pavilions for Contagious Diseases.

In a hospital of this magnitude the danger of the introduction of contagious diseases is always to be dreaded. This is especially the case in a public hospital, catering as it does to the poor and indigent children which are brought to the institution, no diagnosis being possible as to the nature of their illness, though evidently sick and entitled to hospital care. They have to be accepted and placed in one of the wards of the children's division (no other place being provided) and kept there until a diagnosis is made. We are fortunate when the disease does not develop as a contagious disease. During the past year, as a result of lack of a proper isolation ward or building, scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, chicken-pox and whooping cough have developed in the children's division.

When we consider the manner in which the wards of this Hospital open upon each other on the same floor, and the difficulty of even isolating one floor from another, we begin to appreciate the danger of the introduction of contagious diseases among our patient population. To overcome this danger as far as possible, I urgently recommend the erection of an isolation building, in which all suspected cases should be kept until a positive diagnosis can be made, before a transfer to the



**NEW STABLES,**  
Kings County Hospital and New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm, Brooklyn Division, Flatbush.

**Hospital proper is ordered.** Such a building should contain accommodations for at least 15 people, in separate rooms and wards, with proper facilities for separating one class of cases from another.

#### **Morgue and Clinical Laboratory.**

The present mortuary at the Kings County Hospital is practically a disgrace to the City; the floor of it is beneath the ground; it is damp, poorly arranged and inadequate in the amount of space available for the purpose for which it is intended. We frequently have double the number of bodies awaiting burial than the compartments in this Morgue will contain. There is no available room for holding services for funerals of people who die in the Hospital who have no homes from which to be buried. This building is also located so adjacent to the Hospital that nothing transpires about it that is not under the observation of numerous patients and their friends. It should be constructed on some other part of the grounds where it would not have such a depressing effect upon the inmates of the hospital. The upper part of this building, which is unsanitary in the extreme, is occupied by the Clinical Laboratory, where scientific research is being made. Examinations of sputum, blood, urine, etc., for the Kings County Hospital and the Home for the Aged and Infirm is done in this building by our Visiting Pathologist and the Resident Pathologist. The facilities offered and the environment surrounding this laboratory is not conducive to enthusiastic services. A clinical laboratory should be provided in connection with the new Morgue, which should be equipped with every modern apparatus for scientific research. This hospital being the largest in the Borough of Brooklyn should certainly be abreast of the times in providing every necessary facility for expediting the recovery of the sick poor, and nothing is more essential to this than suitable means of diagnoses of the diseased conditions.

#### **New Shop and Machinery for the Mechanical Force.**

At the present time the hospital and Home for the Aged is without suitable workshops for the Engineers, Plumbers, Carpenters and others. Much of the work is done in the basement of the present buildings, contrary to law, as the buildings in which the work is done are not fireproof in any sense.

With an almost constant population of 2,500 people, there should be at least one building set aside in which work by the different classes of mechanics might be done.

At the present time there is no machinery excepting hand tools in use by our Carpenters. This involves a constant loss to the Department, as with suitable modern machinery at least four times the work could be done with the present working force.

As we are now situated, we are always behind in the work of keeping up the ordinary repairs of these institutions. I therefore recommend that a new workshop, fully equipped, be provided for the institutions at Flatbush.



NEW CENTRAL POWER HOUSE AND ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT,  
Kings County Hospital and New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm, Brooklyn Division, Flatbush.

#### New Electric Elevators.

I also recommend that electric elevators be provided for the Kings County Hospital, both at the main building and Consumptive Home, in place of the present hydraulic elevators.

In a hospital of this character, where a life frequently depends upon the expediting of operations, and where it has occasionally occurred that patients have been detained for a number of minutes at a time in the elevator shaft, owing to the fact that the hydraulic elevators were not working, we should not be compelled to rely upon the present elevators any longer.

Electric elevators should also be provided at the Home for the Aged and Infirm, as well as fireproof stairways, in order to protect the many helpless people maintained in these buildings.

#### Coal Shed.

A coal shed should be erected near the new power-house at the Kings County Hospital, which will provide room for sufficient coal to carry the institutions at Flatbush for several months.

The erection of such a coal shed was contemplated from the funds available for the new power-house and apparatus, but the funds were not sufficient to meet the expenditure.

The present coal sheds should be removed at the earliest moment possible so as to turn the sites into suitable building plots or lawns, as they are most unsightly.

The new coal shed should be so constructed as to reduce the expense of handling the coal to a minimum. This can be done by making the structure substantial enough to permit of the coal being drawn to the roof and deposited through the chutes or holes wherever desired in the building.

#### A New Coney Island Hospital and Site.

The need for a hospital at Coney Island has been thoroughly discussed and agitated for several years past. This discussion has resulted in the establishment of a temporary hospital, which has rendered valuable aid in the saving of life and curtailing of suffering. At the present time the Department is paying a rental of \$2,300 per annum for the Reception Hospital at the Island. This building can only be occupied about five months of the year, as it is not adapted for hospital purposes during the inclement weather of spring, fall and winter. The cellar of this present building is frequently flooded with water from high tides or excessive rains. The hospital has been opened some two years, and each fall there is grievous complaint from the inhabitants of the Island and vicinity, attacks have been made upon the hospital authorities for closing it when it has been done. In view of the rapidity of growth of the different localities adjacent to Coney Island, such as Bensonhurst, Bath Beach, Gravesend, Manhattan Beach, etc., the need

for a permanent hospital becomes most essential. In addition to this permanent population, the vast crowds which visit the place are increasing in numbers each summer, and the hospital work is also increasing during that period. As the property valuations are increasing, a definite arrangement should be made at the earliest date possible for the purchase of a site for a permanent hospital, as the longer this purchase is delayed the more expensive it will be for the City.

I would recommend that accommodations be provided in this hospital for at least 50 patients; many of the patients which die at the Kings County Hospital and the Cumberland Street Hospital might be saved if they could be transferred to the invigorating effect of the atmosphere at Coney Island. This is particularly true of marasmus cases which are transferred to our hospitals from orphan asylums, nurseries and private homes, especially during the summer months. Since the hospital closed last September 78 trips have been made by the Kings County Hospital ambulance for cases at Coney Island and vicinity, each of these trips averages 14 miles. We have no means of knowing the number of cases that have been taken into private hospitals, where they are maintained at public expense, since that time, but undoubtedly they are more numerous than the cases brought to the Kings County. When we consider the unnecessary suffering and hazard entailed in such a trip in transferring injured cases from that place to the Kings County Hospital, we again appreciate the necessity for a permanent hospital at Coney Island. It has been estimated that the site for such a hospital would cost from \$40,000 to \$50,000, and that the structure would cost \$50,000.

#### Cumberland Street Hospital.

If a fire should start in the Cumberland Street Hospital, it would be a calamity on account of its inflammable construction. This is more pronounced about the stairway in the north wing. Some months ago the Building Department condemned the elevator in this wing, and it has been taken out of commission. The result is much inconvenience to the management. The shaft, elevator and stairs are wooden and in case of fire the entire hospital would be menaced. The need for the elevator in this location is urgent, as there is but one other elevator in this hospital, which is frequently out of commission for repairs. The present elevator in addition to use for passenger traffic is also used for transporting bodies of the dead from the wards, taking food supplies to the wards, and for general utility. This wing (north) is 190½ feet deep and four stories high, and has a capacity for 150 patients.

#### New Stable and Alterations to Morgue.

The present stable is altogether too small for the purpose for which it is used, it being impossible to drive in with the ambulance, necessitating unharnessing on the sidewalk or street and taking the ambulance in by hand. A new stable should be built with adequate accommodations for two ambulances if necessary, and also sufficiently



large to afford room for ambulance drivers, hay and grain loft, as well as providing for at least three horses. The present Morgue which joins the stable should be carried up another story, the upper story to be used as a clinical laboratory. This is a much needed accessory to the work of the hospital, as there is no suitable place provided at the present time to make clinical analysis, resulting in the omission of an essential part of the work in behalf of the sick.

#### New Floors Throughout the Hospital.

The present floors in this hospital are ancient, and in very bad condition, being patched up, full of cracks and uneven, and therefore unsanitary. The present base-board should be removed and a sanitary base provided in each ward.

#### New Drying-room.

The present drying-room is far from fireproof, and once during the past year fire started in it which threatened to become serious, but it was put out.

The present drying room is located under the Nurses' Home, rendering that part of the hospital almost unfit to live in, on account of the excessive heat which permeates the structure above the drying room. The new drying room could be located in the rear of the present Nurses' Home in such a way as not to be a menace to the hospital, and answer every purpose.

#### New Roof and Cornice on Front Portion of the Hospital and Repairs to Roof of North Wing.

The present flat portion of the roof of the hospital and cornice is in bad condition, being impaired to such an extent that it would be more economical to construct a new roof than to attempt to repair it. The slate portion of the roof on both the front and wing of the hospital also need repairs. The cornice is badly rusted.

#### Children's Garden.

A portion of the present roof may be, with little expense, fitted up as a roof garden, where children confined to the hospital may be provided with sunshine and fresh air; during the extreme heat of summer these children suffer severely from the heat when confined in the hospital wards. Such a roof garden would also provide place for convalescent patients.

#### Interior Alterations, Including Partitions in the Dormitory Used for Female Employees, Providing a New Metal Ceiling Where Necessary.

At the present time, waitresses, cooks and laundresses are obliged to occupy one large room in common. In view of the present state of the labor market it is difficult to get competent women to occupy these positions in this hospital under the condition



**NEW CENTRAL STOREHOUSE AND COLD STORAGE BUILDING,  
Kings County Hospital and New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm, Brooklyn Division, Flatbush.**

in which they have to live. The new metal ceiling should be provided in place of the present plaster ceilings, which are frequently falling down in places, and also to render the hospital as nearly fireproof as possible at little expense.

#### New Inclosures.

It is desirable to inclose the grounds of the hospital on the Carlton avenue side and also on the dividing line adjoining the property on the south side. A brick wall should be constructed on the Carlton avenue side and a new board fence on the south side.

#### New Hot Water Tank and High Pressure Boiler.

The present hot water tank and high pressure boiler are old and frequently out of repair, rendering it necessary to stop work in the laundry, to stop sterilizing, etc. This is very embarrassing, and can only be obviated by the furnishing of a new hot water and high pressure boiler.

#### Painting the Exterior Brick Walls of the Hospital.

It is desirable that the exterior brick walls of the hospital and Nurses' Home should be cleaned, thoroughly pointed up and painted. The hospital walls have never been painted, and only a small portion of the Nurses' Home.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. F. FITZGERALD, General Medical Superintendent.

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#### KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL.

##### Visiting and Consulting Staff.

Alderton, H. A. ....	Visiting Otologist.
Anderson, R. B. ....	Assistant Visiting Pathologist.
Arrowsmith, H. H. ....	Visiting Laryngologist.
Bacon, C. B. ....	Assistant Visiting Physician.
Barber, Calvin F. ....	Visiting Surgeon.
Bartlett, Homer L. ....	Consulting Physician.
Bates, Wm. H. ....	Consulting Genito-Urinary Surgeon.
Bierwirth, J. C. ....	Radio Graphist and Radio Therapeutist.
Bogart, J. Bion. ....	Visiting Surgeon.
Bogart, A. H. ....	Assistant Visiting Surgeon.
Bristow, A. T. ....	Visiting Surgeon.
Browning, William. ....	Visiting Neurologist.
Brush, Arthur C. ....	Visiting Neurologist.

Butler, Wm. E.....	Assistant Visiting Obstetrician.
Campbell, Wm. Francis.....	Assistant Visiting Surgeon.
Emery, Z. T.....	Visiting Physician.
Fitzgerald, J. F.....	Visiting Physician.
Fraser, Homer E.....	Assistant Visiting Genito-Urinary Surgeon.
Gould, H. P.....	Assistant Visiting Dentist.
Hall, Gordon R.....	Visiting Physician.
Harrington, B. D.....	Assistant Visiting Physician.
Hickok, E. P.....	Visiting Physician.
Jewett, Charles.....	Consulting Obstetrician.
Judd, A. M.....	Visiting Obstetrician.
Lewis, M. T.....	Assistant Visiting Physician.
Lineau, R. C.....	Assistant Visiting Dentist.
Little, George F.....	Assistant Visiting Pediatricist.
Lucas, D. F.....	Visiting Pediatricist.
Lutz, Stephen H.....	Assistant Visiting Laryngologist.
MacCoy, Cecil.....	Assistant Visiting Neurologist.
Maddren, Wm.....	Visiting Surgeon.
Maddren, Wm. H.....	Assistant Visiting Surgeon.
Manley, Mark.....	Assistant Visiting Pediatricist.
McCorkle, J. A.....	Consulting Physician.
McLean, Henry C.....	Visiting Pediatricist.
McNamara, S. J.....	Visiting Gynecologist.
McNaughton, George.....	Visiting Gynecologist.
Mills, Henry M.....	Assistant Visiting Gynecologist.
Morton, Henry H.....	Visiting Genito-Urinary Surgeon.
Murray, Archibald.....	Assistant Visiting Pathologist.
Napier, Chas. D.....	Visiting Orthopedic Surgeon.
Palmer, Ernest.....	Consulting Gynecologist.
Pomeroy, Ralph H.....	Visiting Obstetrician.
Pool, Wm. P.....	Assistant Visiting Physician.
Prout, J. S.....	Consulting Ophthalmologist.
Rushmore, J. D.....	Consulting Surgeon.
Russell, J. W.....	Visiting Dentist.
Schenck, P. L.....	Consulting Surgeon.
Shattuck, Warren S.....	Assistant Visiting Otologist.
Sherwell, S.....	Consulting Dermatologist.
Simmons, Wm.....	Assistant Visiting Ophthalmologist.
Simmons, W. S.....	Assistant Visiting Pediatricist.
Stivers, John R.....	Visiting Physician.
Truslow, Walter.....	Assistant Visiting Orthopedic Surgeon.

Van Cott, J. M.....Visiting Pathologist.  
 Watt, Jas.....Assistant Visiting Obstetrician.  
 West, Frank E.....Consulting Physician.  
 Wilson, Ezra.....Visiting Pathologist.  
 Winfield, J. McF.....Visiting Dermatologist.  
 Wood, J. Scott.....Visiting Ophthalmologist.  
 Woolsey, Wm. C.....Assistant Visiting Dermatologist.  
 Zabriskie, Edward.....Assistant Visiting Neurologist.

### KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients remaining December 31, 1902.....	403	196	599
Admitted during year ending December 31, 1903.....	5,254	2,287	7,541
<b>Total under treatment.....</b>	<b>5,657</b>	<b>2,483</b>	<b>8,140</b>
Discharged recovered .....	2,323	801	3,124
Discharged improved .....	1,989	744	2,733
Discharged unimproved .....	89	46	135
Transferred to State Hospitals.....	373	431	804
Died .....	527	282	809
Remaining December 31, 1903.....	356	179	535
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,657</b>	<b>2,483</b>	<b>8,140</b>
Percentage recovered .....			38.38
Percentage improved .....			33.57
Percentage unimproved .....			1.66
Percentage transferred to State hospitals.....			9.88
Percentage died .....			9.94
Percentage remaining December 31, 1903.....			6.57
<b>Total .....</b>			<b>100.00</b>
Women confined .....			136
Children born, males.....			58
Children born, females.....			67
Still births .....			12

Number of visits made by visiting staff.....	1,745
Number of major operations performed.....	312

## Causes of Dependency of Patients Admitted to Hospital During the Year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Intemperance direct .....	793	88	881
Idiocy .....	....	....	....
Insanity .....	590	592	1,182
Sickness .....	3,789	1,524	5,313
Children having destitute parents.....	....	....	....
Children having sick parents.....	48	52	100
Bastards .....	34	31	65
Total.....	5,254	2,287	7,541

## Number of Days of Labor by Convalescent Patients During the Year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kings County Hospital.....	37,842	2,141	39,983
Total number of days treatment afforded.....			200,281
Average daily census .....			549
Total number of days board provided from January 1 to December 31, 1903 .....			93,253
Average per diem.....			256

Included in the above is an average of 78 employees not on the pay-roll.

Per capita cost per diem for entire maintenance of institution.....	\$0.68885
Per capita cost per diem for provisions alone, patients and employees.....	.19201
Per capita cost per diem of drugs for inmates.....	.06538
Per capita cost per diem for entire maintenance of patients alone.....	1.01037
Per capita cost for salaries.....	.33204

## Hospital Expenditures.

Provisions (including bakery).....	\$56,361 82
Furniture .....	9,568 64
Fuel .....	18,312 70

Light .....	\$3,332 30
Water .....	3,295 38
Repairs .....	3,753 91
Clothing .....	9,409 75
Salaries .....	66,405 84
Drugs and surgical supplies.....	13,090 00
Transportations and gardens.....	8,469 49
Incidentals and sundries.....	10,565 43
Total .....	<u>\$202,565 23</u>

Kings County Hospital Dispensary.

Number of males treated.....	4,064
Number of females treated.....	1,176
Total .....	<u>5,240</u>

Cost of drugs.....	<u>\$194 80</u>
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Dr. JOHN F. FITZGERALD, General Medical Superintendent, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—The annual report for the year ending December 31, 1903, is respectfully submitted.

On the above date the census of the school was 67, consisting of 1 Superintendent, 9 Head Nurses, 57 Pupil Nurses. The extension of the course from two to three years has proved very satisfactory, making it possible to include in our curriculum subjects hitherto crowded out from lack of time. In October a preliminary course for probationers was inaugurated, which promises well.

The room set apart in this Hospital for the care of our Graduate Nurses in illness has been much used and much appreciated.

The annual number of applicants for admission to the school is constantly increasing, and allows a more careful selection of a high grade of applicants.

Very respectfully,

M. O'NEILL.

Kings County Hospital Training School for Female Nurses.

There were 49 Nurses employed in this School, of whom 45 were employed at Kings County Hospital and 4 at Bradford Street Hospital and Reception Hospital, Coney Island.

Probationers remaining December 31, 1902.....	2
Applications received.....	275
Applications rejected .....	299
Probationers accepted .....	42



**MAIN BUILDING FOR WOMEN,**  
New York City Home for Aged and Infirm, Brooklyn Division, Flatbush.



Probationers rejected.....	25
Probationers remaining December 21, 1903.....	6
Number of lectures.....	64
Number of recitations.....	128

All of the expenses of this school are included in the Kings County Hospital accounts.

#### THE NEW YORK CITY HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM. BROOKLYN DIVISION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Inmates remaining December 31, 1902.....	643	575	1,218
Inmates, including transients, admitted during year 1903.....	3,039	990	4,029
Total.....	3,682	1,565	5,207
Discharged during the year 1903.....	2,827	875	3,702
Died .....	113	119	232
Remaining December 31, 1903.....	742	571	1,313
Total.....	3,682	1,565	5,247

#### The Causes of Dependency of Inmates Admitted to the New York Home for the Aged and Infirm, Brooklyn Division, During 1903.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Vagrancy .....	56	37	93
Lodgers .....	1,697	245	1,942
Insanity .....	3	21	24
Blindness .....	14	16	30
Lameness .....	77	30	107
Sickness .....	62	93	155
Deaf and dumb.....	2	....	2
Decrepitude .....	608	21	629
Old age .....	149	167	316
Children having destitute parents.....	3	10	13
Able-bodied and destitute.....	368	350	718
Total.....	3,039	990	4,029



MATTRESS MAKING,  
New York City Home for Aged and Infirm, Brooklyn Division, Flatbush.

## Number of Days of Labor from January 1 to December 31, 1903.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm, Brooklyn Division .....	83,931	19,728	163,659
Kings County Hospital.....	12,483	5,323	17,806
Transportation, gardens and stables.....	13,542	.....	13,542
Total.....	109,956	85,051	195,007

Total daily census of inmates.....	435,623
Average per diem .....	1,164
Total daily census of employees.....	23,684
Average per diem, including drivers and mechanics.....	65

Per capita cost per diem for entire maintenance of buildings, inmates and employees .....	\$0.29777
Per capita cost per diem for provisions alone, inmates and employees..	.11632
Per capita cost for entire maintenance of inmates alone.....	.31244
Per capita cost, salaries.....	.07446

## NEUROLOGICAL HOSPITAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Inmates remaining December 31, 1902.....	72	59	131
Admitted during the year 1903.....	160	84	244
Total.....	232	143	375
Discharged improved .....	131	71	202
Died .....	34	20	54
Remaining December 31, 1903.....	67	52	119
Total.....	232	143	375

The Causes of Dependency of Inmates Admitted to the Neurological Hospital during  
the Year 1903.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sickness .....	137	69	206
Epileptics .....	23	15	38
Total.....	160	84	244

Total daily census of inmates.....	45,376
Average per diem.....	124

The census and cost of this hospital are included in the tables of The New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm, Brooklyn Division.

Expenditures, The New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm, Brooklyn  
Division.

Provisions (including bakery).....	\$58,750 25
Furniture .....	12,893 54
Fuel .....	11,530 10
Water .....	3,264 71
Repairs .....	3,407 43
Clothing .....	12,846 01
Salaries .....	35,559 90
Drugs .....	1,390 30
Incidentals and sundries.....	10,605 27
Total .....	<u>\$150,247 51</u>

Drug Department.

Employees—	
Apothecaries .....	2
Helpers .....	2
Total .....	<u>4</u>
Salaries .....	<u>\$2,424 54</u>

Distribution.

To Kings County Hospital.....	\$13,090 00
To Kings County Hospital Dispensary.....	194 80

To The New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm, Brooklyn Division .....	\$1,226 79
To Neurological Hospital.....	163 51
To Cumberland Street Hospital.....	3,631 91
To Bradford Street Hospital.....	570 97
To Reception Hospital, Coney Island.....	148 43
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$19,026 41</b>

**Bakery.****Salaries—**

Kings County Hospital.....	\$440 00	
The New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm, Brooklyn .....	880 00	
		\$1,320 00
Supplies .....		13,435 22
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>\$14,755 22</b>

**Transportation, Gardens and Stables.****Salaries—**

Kings County Hospital .....	\$4,906 67	
The New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm, Brooklyn Division.....	2,453 33	
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$7,360 00</b>

**Supplies—**

Kings County Hospital.....	\$8,469 49	
Cumberland Street Hospital.....	758 31	
Bradford Street Hospital.....	335 74	
Reception Hospital, Coney Island.....	123 69	
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>9,687 23</b>
<b>Total supplies and salaries.....</b>		<b>\$17,047 23</b>

Number of horses employed.....	22
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**Mechanical Department.**

Average number of employees.....	8
Salaries .....	\$8,546 22

## Transportation Department.

## Number of trips made by each wagon—

Van to Central Office .....	583
Priests' cab .....	1,281
Coach for insane patients .....	1,001
Double truck .....	418
Delivery wagon .....	746
Emergency ambulance .....	743
Morgue wagon .....	444
Burial wagon .....	1,732
Demi coach .....	95
Single truck .....	304
Commissioner's coupe .....	418
Transfer ambulance .....	859
Buggy .....	169
Carts .....	7,358
Surrey .....	42

## CUMBERLAND STREET HOSPITAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients remaining December 31, 1902 .....	91	59	150
Admitted during year 1903 .....	1,349	816	2,165
<b>Total under treatment .....</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>2,315</b>
Discharged recovered .....	914	572	1,486
Discharged improved .....	288	162	450
Discharged unimproved .....	....	1	1
Died .....	137	83	220
Remaining December 31, 1903 .....	101	57	158
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>2,315</b>

**Causes for Which Patients Were Admitted to Cumberland Street Hospital During the  
Year 1903.**

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sickness .....	1,289	743	2,032
Children having sick parents .....	37	44	81
Bastards .....	23	29	52
Total .....	1,349	816	2,165
Number of ambulance calls .....			1,680

**Cumberland Street Hospital Training School.**

There were 23 Nurses employed in this school.

Probationers remaining December 31, 1902.....	1
Applications received .....	55
Applications rejected .....	48
Probationers accepted .....	9
Probationers rejected .....	...
Number of lectures .....	38
Number of recitations .....	76
Total number of days treatment afforded.....	54,712
Average daily census .....	150
Total number of days' board provided for emplyees from January 1 to December 31, 1903 .....	30,880
Average per diem.....	85

Included in the above is an average of 25 employees not on pay-roll.

Per capita cost per diem for entire maintenance of institution.....	\$0.64966
Per capita cost per diem for provisions alone, patients and employees.....	.17072
Per capita cost per diem of drugs for inmates.....	.05390
Per capita cost per diem for entire maintenance of patients alone.....	1.01662
Per capita cost, salaries.....	.36123

Number of days' labor by convalescent help during year 1903—

Males .....	7,602
Females .....	3,449
Total .....	11,051

Major operations performed .....	196
Visits made by Visiting Staff.....	1,387
Women confined .....	146
Children born, males .....	62
Children born, females .....	73
Still births .....	17

## Cumberland Street Hospital Dispensary.

Number of males treated.....	5,335
Number of females treated.....	3,802
Total.....	9,137

New cases, 2,700; revisits, 6,437.

## Cumberland Street Hospital Expenditures.

Provisions .....	\$14,611 05
Furniture .....	2,281 02
Fuel .....	5,295 78
Repairs .....	3,056 91
Clothing .....	1,183 52
Salaries .....	20,768 12
Drugs .....	3,203 93
Transportation .....	758 31
Incidentals and sundries.....	4,461 39
Total.....	55,620 03

## RECEPTION HOSPITAL, CONEY ISLAND.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients remaining January 1, 1903.....	....	....	....
Admitted during the year 1903.....	51	26	77
Total.....	51	26	77
Discharged recovered .....	36	12	48
Discharged improved .....	14	13	27
Died .....	1	1	2
Remaining December 31, 1903.....	....	....	....
Total.....	51	26	77



Total daily census of patients during year 1903.....	546
Average per diem.....	4
Total daily census of employees in year 1903.....	1,283
Average per diem.....	10

Included in the above is an average of three employees not on pay-roll.

#### Expenditures.

Provisions .....	\$397 37
Furniture .....	111 28
Fuel .....	28 07
Clothing .....	5 23
Salaries .....	606 39
Drugs .....	42 99
Transportation .....	123 69
Incidentals and sundries.....	106 09
Total.....	<u>\$1,421 11</u>

Number of ambulance calls during the year.....	<u>550</u>
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#### Reception Hospital Dispensary.

Number of males treated.....	1,510
Number of females treated.....	238
Total.....	<u>1,748</u>

New cases, 902; revisits, 846.

Cost of drugs.....	<u>\$105 44</u>
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#### BRADFORD STREET HOSPITAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients remaining December 31, 1902.....	3	5	8
Admitted during 1903.....	132	45	177
Total under treatment.....	<u>135</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>185</u>
Discharged recovered .....	75	33	108
Discharged improved .....	47	11	58
Discharged unimproved .....	1	..	1
Died .....	12	5	17
Remaining December 31, 1903.....	..	1	1
Total.....	<u>135</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>185</u>

## The Causes of Dependency of Patients Admitted During Year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sickness .....	130	43	173
Children having sick parents.....	2	2	4
Total.....	132	45	177

Total number of days' treatment afforded.....	1,943
Average daily census.....	6
Total number of days' board provided for employees.....	3,580
Average per diem .....	10

Included in the above is an average of two employees not on the pay-roll.

## Number of Days' Labor by Convalescent Help During 1903.

Males .....	729
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## Expenditures.

Provisions .....	\$1,232 00
Furniture .....	95 46
Fuel .....	503 64
Repairs .....	42 05
Clothing .....	3 40
Salaries .....	2,505 63
Drugs .....	208 09
Transportation .....	335 74
Incidentals and sundries .....	454 27
Total .....	\$5,380 28

## Dispensary.

Number of males treated .....	4,346
Number of females treated.....	2,266
Total .....	6,612

New cases, 2,141; revisits, 4,471.

Number of visits made by Visiting Staff.....	54
Women confined .....	5
Children born, males .....	1
Children born, females.....	3
Still births .....	1

Number of ambulance calls, 885.

## KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Cases Treated During Year ending December 31, 1903.

## Surgical Department.

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Recovered.	Results.		Died.
	Male.	Female.		Improved.		
Abrasions—						
Foot .....	1	....	1	....	....	
Face .....	2	....	2	....	....	
Hand .....	1	....	1	....	....	
Leg .....	2	4	6	....	....	
Nose .....	1	....	1	....	....	
Abscess—						
Axillary .....	3	....	2	1	....	
Alveolar .....	6	1	5	2	....	
Appendiceal .....	2	....	2	....	....	
Cervical .....	2	1	3	....	....	
Chest .....	1	....	1	....	....	
Facial .....	....	2	1	1	....	
Gluteal .....	....	1	1	....	....	
Ischio-rectal .....	6	....	3	3	....	
Cerebral .....	1	....	....	....	1	
Psoas .....	1	1	1	1	....	
Olecranal .....	1	....	1	....	....	
Perineal .....	1	....	1	....	....	
Suprapubic .....	1	....	1	....	....	
Scalp .....	1	....	1	....	....	
Tonsillar .....	2	....	2	....	....	
Ankylosis of elbow.....	1	....	....	1	....	
Appendicitis .....	11	8	18	....	1	
Adenoma—						
Breast .....	1	....	1	....	....	
Axillary .....	1	....	1	....	....	
Adenitis—						
Cervical .....	6	6	6	6	....	
Inguinal (non-specific) .....	2	....	2	....	....	

Diagnosis.	Patients		Recovered.	Results Improved.	Died.
	Male.	Female.			
Arthritis—					
Deformens .....	7	3	....	10	....
Ankle .....	....	2	1	1	....
Knee .....	2	....	....	2	....
Amputations, Traumatic—					
Arm .....	1	....	....	1	....
Leg .....	....	2	2	....	....
Fingers .....	1	....	1	....	....
Toes .....	2	....	1	1	....
Bursitis, Prepatellary .....	1	2	3	....	....
Burns—					
Arm .....	9	....	7	2	....
Body .....	....	2	....	1	1
Foot .....	3	....	2	1	....
Face .....	3	1	3	1	....
Hand .....	4	....	3	1	....
Leg .....	5	1	4	2	....
Bunions .....	1	....	1	....	....
Carcinoma—					
Tongue .....	4	....	....	....	4
Stomach .....	5	2	....	1	6
Jaw .....	5	....	....	3	2
Larynx .....	2	....	....	1	1
Face .....	3	3	....	2	4
Inguinal .....	1	....	1	....	....
Intestines .....	1	2	....	....	3
Liver .....	1	2	....	....	3
Oesophagus .....	1	....	....	....	1
Groin .....	2	1	....	1	2
Rectum .....	....	2	....	....	2
Pelvis .....	....	1	....	....	1
Breast .....	....	4	....	2	2
Concussion of brain .....	5	1	1	4	1
Contusions—					
Arm .....	1	....	1	....	....
Body .....	14	3	12	5	....

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Results.		Died.
	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	
Contusions—					
Face .....	16	4	14	6	....
Chest .....	11	1	11	1	....
Leg .....	18	1	16	3	....
Foot .....	6	....	3	3	....
Shoulder .....	15	1	13	3	....
Hand .....	2	....	1	1	....
Head .....	4	....	3	1	....
Carbuncle .....	2	....	....	2	....
Cellulitis—					
Arm .....	12	....	12	....	....
Foot .....	3	1	3	1	....
Leg .....	17	7	14	7	3
Hand .....	6	1	6	1	....
Neck .....	....	1	....	....	1
Face .....	4	....	4	....	....
Anus .....	2	....	2	....	....
Scrotum .....	1	....	1	....	....
Chondroma of ribs.....	1	....	1	....	....
Crushes—					
Fingers .....	1	....	....	1	....
Toes .....	1	....	....	1	....
Colitis .....	2	....	2	....	....
Dislocations—					
Hip .....	1	1	1	1	....
Hip (Congenital) .....	....	2	1	1	....
Humerus .....	12	2	10	4	....
Wrist .....	1	....	1	....	....
Clavicle .....	2	....	2	....	....
Tibia and fibula.....	1	....	1	....	....
Ulna and radius.....	1	....	....	1	....
Dupuytren's contracture .....	1	....	1	....	....
Epithelioma—					
Tongue .....	1	....	....	....	1
Face .....	....	2	....	2	....

Diagnosis.	Patients		Results		
	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	Dis.
Exostosis os calcis.....	1	....	1	....	....
Empyema .....	6	1	4	1	2
Fistula—					
In ano .....	16	....	10	6	....
Ischio rectal .....	2	....	1	1	....
Recto-urethral .....	1	....	....	1	....
Recto-vaginal .....	....	1	1	....	....
Fractures—					
Inferior maxilla .....	16	....	9	7	....
Clavicle .....	12	2	12	2	....
Tibia and fibula.....	33	4	28	9	....
Ribs .....	15	2	10	7	....
Fibula .....	2	....	1	1	....
Pott's .....	9	3	7	5	....
Metacarpus .....	3	1	3	1	....
Femur .....	17	9	12	14	....
Colle's .....	3	4	6	1	....
Coccyx .....	....	1	....	1	....
Patella .....	3	2	5	....	....
Humerus .....	11	1	9	3	....
Ulna and radius.....	6	1	6	1	....
Phalanges .....	3	....	1	2	....
Olecranon .....	1	....	1	....	....
Tibia .....	2	....	1	1	....
Ulna .....	2	....	....	2	....
Nose .....	1	....	1	....	....
Radius .....	7	....	4	3	....
Spine .....	1	....	....	....	1
Superior maxilla .....	1	....	1	....	....
Pelvis .....	3	....	3	....	....
Tibia, fibula and femur .....	1	....	1	....	....
Metatarsal .....	3	....	3	....	....
Skull .....	11	....	....	4	7
Base of skull and lower jaw ....	2	....	1	1	....
Neck of femur .....	3	1	1	3	....

Diagnosis.	Patients		Results		
	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.
<b>Frostbite—</b>					
Feet .....	....	1	....	1	....
Hands and feet .....	1	....	1	....	....
Ganglion of wrist .....	1	....	1	....	....
<b>Gunshot wounds—</b>					
Chest .....	2	1	3	....	....
Leg .....	3	....	3	....	....
Lower jaw .....	1	....	....	1	....
Shoulder .....	1	....	1	....	....
<b>Gangrene—</b>					
Leg .....	1	....	1	....	....
Senile .....	2	....	....	....	2
Toes .....	1	....	1	....	....
Traumatic of foot .....	....	1	....	1	....
Diabetic, following amputation at knee .....	1	....	....	....	1
Haemorrhoids .....	20	2	15	7	....
<b>Hernia—</b>					
Inguinal .....	37	1	30	8	....
Ventral .....	2	2	2	2	....
Strangulated .....	1	3	1	1	2
<b>Hematoma—</b>					
Of knee .....	1	....	1	....	....
Cervical .....	1	....	1	....	....
Inguinal .....	1	....	1	....	....
Hare lip .....	....	1	....	1	....
<b>Incised Wounds—</b>					
Lower lip .....	1	....	....	1	....
Scalp .....	4	....	4	....	....
Lumbar region .....	1	....	....	1	....
Foot .....	3	....	2	1	....
Neck .....	1	....	1	....	....
<b>Infected Wounds—</b>					
Hand .....	25	2	18	9	....
Foot .....	15	2	16	1	....

Diagnosis.	Patients		Recovered.	Results		Died.
	Male.	Female.		Improved.		
Infected Wounds—						
Scalp .....	3	1	4	....	....	
Face .....	3	1	3	1	....	
Body .....	3	1	3	1	....	
Intestinal Obstruction .....	4	1	1	2	2	
Ingrown toe nails .....	....	1	1	....	....	
Keloid of chest .....	2	....	....	2	....	
Lacerations—						
Scalp .....	23	2	22	3	....	
Foot .....	8	1	8	1	....	
Leg .....	6	....	4	2	....	
Hand .....	6	....	3	3	....	
Face .....	12	....	11	1	....	
Ear .....	1	....	1	....	....	
Penis .....	1	....	1	....	....	
Lipoma of leg .....	....	2	2	....	....	
Mastitis .....	....	7	4	3	....	
Necrosed Bones—						
Ribs .....	2	....	1	1	....	
Sternum .....	1	1	....	2	....	
Jaw .....	1	1	1	1	....	
Tibia and fibula .....	2	....	....	2	....	
Tibia .....	1	....	1	....	....	
Phalanges .....	2	1	3	....	....	
Osteo Myelitis—						
Patella .....	....	1	1	....	....	
Femur .....	2	....	2	....	....	
Phalanges .....	2	1	....	3	....	
Humerus .....	1	1	2	....	....	
Podagra .....	....	1	....	1	....	
Proctitis .....	2	....	2	....	....	
Prolapsed rectum .....	1	2	1	2	....	
Pyelitis .....	....	1	1	....	....	
Rectal polypi .....	....	1	....	1	....	
Rupture—						
Soleus muscle .....	1	....	1	....	....	
Achillis, tendon of .....	1	....	....	1	....	
Renal calculi .....	3	....	2	1	....	



Diagnosis.	Patients		Recovered.	Results	
	Male.	Female.		Improved.	Died.
Sinus—					
Inferior maxilla .....	1	....	....	1	....
Tubercular, of chest .....	1	....	....	1	....
Shock—					
Following operation for salpingo- oophoritis .....	....	1	....	....	1
Following fracture of spine and pelvis .....	1	....	....	....	1
Following operation for adenoids.	1	....	....	....	1
Following operation for intestinal obstruction .....	1	....	....	....	1
Following rupture of pancreas...	1	....	....	....	1
Following operation for appendi- citis .....	1	....	....	....	1
Following operation for peritoni- tis .....	....	1	....	....	1
Following operation for fibroid uterus .....	....	1	....	....	1
Burns .....	....	4	....	....	4
Sprains—					
Shoulder .....	2	....	....	2	....
Ankle .....	32	3	31	4	....
Wrist .....	4	2	4	2	....
Back .....	7	....	7	....	....
Knee .....	3	....	3	....	....
Hip .....	1	....	1	....	....
Synovitis of knee .....	7	2	5	4	....
Tumor—					
Of brain .....	1	....	....	1	....
Of clavicle .....	1	....	1	....	....
Calcareous, of elbow.....	1	....	....	1	....
Of thigh .....	1	....	....	1	....
Multiple sarcomatous .....	....	1	....	1	....
Tetanus .....	....	1	....	....	1
Ulcers—					
Gastric .....	1	1	....	2	....
Of foot .....	1	....	1	....	....
Prepatellar .....	1	....	....	1	....
Of leg .....	141	47	90	98	....
Varicose veins (of leg) .....	50	8	35	22	....

## Medical Department.

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Recovered.	Results.	
	Male.	Female.		Improved.	Died.
Asphixia .....	2	2	2	....	2
Asthenia .....	31	13	17	25	2
Arterial sclerosis .....	2	....	....	2	....
Asthma .....	11	1	....	12	....
Anemia .....	1	4	3	2	....
Bronchitis .....	134	27	68	93	....
Cholera infantum .....	1	....	....	....	1
Chicken-pox .....	1	....	1	....	....
Diabetes, mellitus .....	2	3	....	2	3
Diphtheria .....	5	7	....	12	....
Empyema .....	6	1	4	1	2
Erysipelas—					
Leg .....	6	2	3	3	2
Face .....	76	24	94	3	3
Enteritis—					
Acute .....	31	20	44	7	....
Chronic .....	5	6	....	3	2
Encephalitis .....	....	1	....	....	1
Ephysema .....	4	....	....	4	....
Endocarditis .....	49	27	3	55	18
Fevers—					
Scarlet .....	2	1	....	2	1
Enteric .....	38	21	36	10	13
Intermittent .....	25	7	27	5	....
Pernicious malaria .....	1	....	....	....	1
Gastritis .....	99	24	65	58	....
Hæmorrhage—					
Of brain .....	6	....	....	....	6
Internal .....	2	1	....	....	3
Retroperitoneal .....	....	1	....	....	1
Influenza .....	37	13	48	2	....
Insolation .....	2	....	2	....	....
Inanition .....	2	1	....	1	2
Jaundice .....	3	1	1	3	....

Diagnosis.	Patients		Recovered.	Results	
	Male.	Female.		Improved.	Died.
Jaundice, malignant .....	2	....	....	....	2
Liver, cirrhosis .....	13	7	2	8	10
Lumbago .....	22	1	8	15	....
Lithæmia .....	1	....	1	....	....
Meningitis—					
Traumatic .....	..	1	1	....	....
Tubercular .....	4	8	....	....	12
Cerebro-spinal .....	4	....	1	1	2
Pachy .....	2	....	....	....	2
Marasmus .....	43	38	7	5	69
Morbus cordis valvulorum.....	81	43	2	26	96
Mialgia .....	30	11	28	13	....
Morphinism .....	6	4	1	9	....
Myocarditis .....	1	3	1	2	1
Morbilli .....	10	11	....	21	....
Nephritis .....	150	67	27	106	84
Neuralgia .....	4	2	2	4	....
Oedema of lungs.....	2	....	....	....	2
Obesity .....	....	1	....	1	....
Peritonitis .....	3	7	....	2	8
Pneumonia .....	69	38	48	2	57
Pæudo angina pectoris.....	1	....	....	1	....
Pleurisy .....	36	10	34	12	....
Pertussis .....	4	9	11	2	....
Poisonings—					
Carbolic .....	....	3	2	1	....
Ptomaine .....	....	1	....	1	....
Morphine .....	....	1	....	....	1
Paris green .....	1	....	....	....	1
Gas, illuminating .....	2	....	1	....	1
Mercurial .....	1	3	3	....	1
Rheumatism—					
Acute articular.....	160	33	138	55	....
Chronic articular .....	208	47	22	233	....
Sciatica .....	55	....	5	6	....
Gonorrheal .....	7	....	5	2	....

Diagnosis.	Patients		Results		Died.
	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	
Rubeola .....	8	5	....	13	....
Septicæmia .....	3	4	....	....	7
Saturnism .....	7	....	3	4	....
Senectus .....	17	32	....	42	7
Tuberculosis—					
General .....	2	....	....	....	2
Tubercular—					
Synovitis .....	1	3	1	3	....
Hip .....	3	3	....	6	....
Tarsal bones .....	....	1	....	1	....
Spine .....	....	1	....	1	....
Glands of axilla.....	....	1	....	1	....
Osteitis .....	7	....	2	2	....
Pulmonalis .....	506	91	1	383	213
Trichiasis .....	1	....	....	1	....
Uræmia .....	10	2	....	....	12
Varicella .....	....	4	4	....	....
Vertigo .....	3	....	....	3	....
Worms .....	2	....	2	....	....

## Nervous and Mental.

Diagnosis.	Patients		Results		Died.
	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	
Alcoholism .....	758	82	768	72	....
Delirium tremens.....	43	....	11	....	32
Polyomyelitis .....	1	1	....	2	....
Neuritis .....	9	6	3	12	....
Hemiplegia .....	4	....	....	4	....
Neurasthenia .....	15	4	3	16	....
Locomotor ataxia .....	3	....	....	3	....
Transverse myelitis .....	2	....	....	2	....
Apoplexy .....	3	3	....	2	4
Paralysis agitans .....	3	....	....	3	....

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Results.		Died.
	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	
Epilepsy .....	8	3	3	8	....
Idiocy .....	3	2	....	3	....
Aphasia .....	1	....	....	1	....
Insomnia .....	1	1	1	1	....
Acute mania .....	....	2	....	....	2
Hysteria .....	....	8	....	8	....
Senile dementia .....	2	1	....	3	....
Melancholia .....	....	2	1	1	....
Insania—					
Transferred to State Hospitals .....	804				
Discharged .....	307				
	550	561	....	....	....

## Obstetrical.

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Results.		Died.
	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	
Confinements .....	....	135	....	....	....
Not confined .....	....	46	....	....	....
Born .....	38	67	....	....	....
Caesarian section .....	....	1	1	....	....
Still-births .....	6	6	....	....	....
Eclampsia .....	....	1	....	....	1

## Gynecological.

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Results.		Died.
	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	
Abortion .....	....	9	7	2	....
Endometritis .....	....	19	7	12	....
Carcinoma of uterus .....	....	6	....	....	6
Ovaritis .....	....	3	3	....	....
Lacerated perineum .....	....	2	2	....	....
Lacerated perineum and cervix of uterus .....	....	2	2	....	....
Infantile uterus .....	....	1	....	1	....

Diagnosis.	Patients		Results		Died.
	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	
Deciduitis .....	....	1	....	1	....
Dysmenorrhoea .....	....	1	1	....	....
Pyosalpinx .....	....	5	3	2	....
Salpingo-oophoritis .....	....	28	25	3	....
Fibroma of uterus .....	....	3	2	1	....
Prolapsed uterus .....	....	2	2	....	....
Retroversed uterus .....	....	7	5	2	....

## Skin Department.

Diagnosis.	Patients		Results		Died.
	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	
Acne .....	1	1	....	2	....
Chilblains .....	2	....	1	1	....
Cancrum of mouth .....	....	1	....	....	1
Dermatitis venenata .....	9	....	7	2	....
Dermatitis herpetiformis .....	3	....	3	....	....
Eczema .....	30	8	13	25	....
Ecthyma .....	5	....	1	4	....
Erythema nodosum .....	....	1	1	....	....
Furunculosis .....	3	....	3	....	....
Hereditary syphilis .....	3	2	....	....	5
Impetigo .....	2	2	2	2	....
Lupus vulgaris .....	....	1	1	....	....
Mercurial stomatitis .....	1	....	1	....	....
Pediculosis .....	21	18	36	3	....
Psoriasis .....	16	2	4	14	....
Syphilis .....	118	64	....	182	....
Scabies .....	26	14	35	5	....
Sycosis .....	3	1	1	2	....
Seborrhea .....	2	3	3	2	....
Pityriasis .....	1	....	1	....	....
Tinea favosa .....	3	2	2	3	....
Tinea versicolor .....	1	....	....	1	....
Tinea sycosis .....	3	....	1	2	....
Urticaria .....	....	2	2	....	....
Veneral warts .....	6	1	5	2	....

## Genito-Urinary Department.

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Recovered.	Results.		Died.
	Male.	Female.		Improved.		
Adenitis, inguinal .....	59	....	34	25	....	
Balinitis .....	1	....	....	1	....	
Cystitis .....	9	2	2	9	....	
Chancre .....	44	4	19	29	....	
Chancroidal ulcers .....	1	....	1	....	....	
Cholilithiasis .....	2	....	1	1	....	
Epididymitis .....	43	....	27	16	....	
Gonorrhea .....	105	48	56	97	....	
Incontinence of urine.....	2	1	1	2	....	
Hydrocele .....	3	....	3	....	....	
Orchitis .....	17	....	12	5	....	
Phymosis .....	27	....	19	8	....	
Prostatitis .....	4	....	....	4	....	
Stricture of urethra.....	33	....	20	13	....	
Tubercular testicle.....	3	....	2	1	....	
Varicocele .....	8	....	5	3	....	

## Ophthalmic Department.

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Recovered.	Results.		Died.
	Male.	Female.		Improved.		
Cataract .....	7	2	3	6	....	
Conjunctivitis .....	22	5	14	13	....	
Dislocated lens .....	1	....	....	1	....	
Dacryocystitis .....	1	....	1	....	....	
Ectropion .....	3	....	1	2	....	
Glaucoma, .....	....	1	....	1	....	
Gonorrheal Ophthalmia .....	4	....	4	....	....	
Iritis .....	6	2	3	5	....	
Keratitis .....	10	1	2	9	....	
Optic neuritis .....	3	....	....	3	....	
Panophthalmitis .....	....	1	1	....	....	
Retino-choroiditis .....	1	....	....	1	....	
Trachoma .....	21	11	7	25	....	
Traumatic ophthalmia .....	1	....	1	....	....	
Strabismus .....	1	....	1	....	....	
Ulcer of cornea .....	7	2	5	4	....	

## Otolological Department.

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Recovered.	Results.	
	Male.	Female.		Improved.	Died.
Mastoiditis .....	2	....	2	....	....
Otitis, media .....	9	5	3	11	....

## Nose and Throat Department.

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Results.		
	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.
Throat.					
Caries of teeth .....	1	....	1	....	....
Diphtheritic paralysis of soft palate..	1	....	1	....	....
Enlarged tonsils .....	2	4	6	....	....
Laryngitis .....	5	2	2	5	....
Laryngitis, tubercular .....	2	1	....	3	....
Pharyngitis .....	5	....	4	1	....
Tonsillitis .....	13	8	14	7	....
Nose.					
Deflected septum .....	4	....	2	2	....
Sebaceous cyst .....	1	....	1	....	....

## Orthopædic Department.

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Recovered.	Results.	
	Male.	Female.		Improved.	Died.
Bow legs .....	6	1	5	2	....
Coxalgia .....	3	2	1	4	....
Club foot .....	5	3	2	5	....
Caries of vertebra .....	1	....	....	1	....
Congenital dislocation of hip.....	....	3	1	2	....
Dislocated spine .....	1	....	1	....	....
Flat foot.....	10	....	1	9	....
Hallux valgus .....	3	....	2	1	....
Pott's disease .....	1	1	....	2	....
Scoliosis .....	....	2	....	2	....
Spinal curvature .....	2	....	....	2	....
Spondylolisthesis .....	2	....	....	2	....



## Non-Curata.

Males .....	24
Females .....	45

## OPERATIONS.

## Gynecological Department.

	Patients. Females.	Result. Recovered.
Curettage—		
For endometritis .....	6	6
Of uterus, for retained placenta.....	2	2
Uterine, for puerperal sepsis.....	1	1
Of uterus, for carcinoma.....	1	1
And trachelorrhaphy, for abortion and lacerated cervix.....	1	1
Salpingo-oophorectomy, ventro suspension, trachelorrhaphy, perineorrhaphy for cystic ovary, retroversed uterus, lacerated cervix and rectocele .....	1	1
Excision of tumor for fibro-adenoma uterus.....	1	1
Hysterectomy for fibroid uterus.....	1	1
Laparotomy—		
For fibroma of uterus.....	1	1
For dermoid cyst of ovary.....	1	1
Incision and drainage for infected hæmatocele.....	1	1
Perineorrhaphy for lacerated perineum.....	1	1
Removal of ovarian cyst.....	1	1
Salpingo-oophorectomy .....	19	19
Tracheiorrhaphy for lacerated cervix.....	2	2
Vaginal section for pelvic abscess.....	1	1
Ventro suspension of uterus, for retroversed uterus.....	5	5

## Nose and Throat.

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Recovered.	Results.	
	Male.	Female.		Improved.	Died
Nose.					
Asch operation for deflected nasal septum .....	1	....	1	....	....
Throat.					
Adenoidectomy .....	2	4	6	....	....
Tonsillectomy for enlarged tonsils....	3	7	10	....	....
Tracheotomy for oedema of larynx...	1	....	....	....	1

## Eye and Ear.

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Results.		Died.
	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	
Eye.					
Curettage of eyelids for trachoma....	1	1	2	....	....
Green's operation for entropion.....	1	....	1	....	....
Removal—					
Of cataract .....	1	3	3	1	....
Of lens for dislocated lens.....	1	....	1	....	....
Tenotomy for internal strabismus....	1	....	....	1	....
Ear.					
Curettage for mastoiditis .....	2	....	2	....	....

## Orthopædic.

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Recovered.	Results.		Died.
	Male.	Female.		Improved.		
Excision of metatarsal head for hallux valgus .....	1	....	1	....	....	
Forcible rupture of adhesions for ankylosis of knee.....	....	1	1	....	....	
Hyper extension of hip for coxitis....	....	1	1	....	....	
Lorenz method for congenital dislocation of hip.....	....	1	1	....	....	
McEwan's operation for knock-knees..	1	....	1	....	....	
Manual Correction—						
For flat foot.....	3	....	3	1	....	
For club foot.....	2	1	2	1	....	
Osteotomy—						
For knock-knees .....	1	2	2	1	....	
For bow-legs .....	4	2	5	1	....	
For vicious union of tibia and fibula .....	1	....	1	....	....	
Removal of phalangeal joint for hammer toe .....	1	....	1	....	....	
Resection—						
Of metatarsal head for hallux valgus .....	1	....	1	....	....	
Sub periosteal, for tubercular ulna .....	....	1	1	....	....	
Tubercular osteitis, curettage for....	3	....	3	....	....	
Tendon transplantation right leg for hemaplegia .....	....	2	2	....	....	
Tenotomy—						
For club foot.....	....	1	1	....	....	
For hemaplegia .....	1	1	2	....	....	
For paralysis motor.....	....	1	1	....	....	

## Genito-Urinary.

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Recovered.	Results.		Died.
	Male.	Female.		Improved.		
Adenectomy for inguinal adenitis....	34	....	34	....	....	
Circumcision for phimosis .....	23	....	23	....	....	
Castration for chronic orchitis.....	1	....	1	....	....	
Castration, unilateral, for tubercular testicle .....	1	....	1	....	....	
Curettage of urethral fistula .....	1	....	1	....	....	
Excision of veins for hydrocele .....	5	....	5	....	....	

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Results.		Died.
	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	
Incision and Drainage—					
For pus in scrotum .....	1	....	1	....	....
For purulent orchitis.....	1	....	1	....	....
Ligation and excision of veins for varicocele .....	4	....	4	...	....
Removal of verucca .....	2	....	2	....	....
Removal and cauterization for vulva papillomata .....	....	1	1	....	....
Repair of urethral rectal-fistula ....	1	....	1	....	....
Supra pubic cystotomy for vesical cal- culus .....	2	....	2	....	....
Urethrotomy for urethral stricture...	22	....	22	....	....
Van Bergman's operation for hydro- cele .....	1	....	1	....	....

## General Surgical.

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Results.		Died.
	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	
Amputations—					
Of thigh, for sceptic arthritis..	1	....	1	....	....
Of toes, for tubercular datylitis..	....	1	1	....	....
Below knee, for phadenic ulcer..	....	....	....	....	....
Of supra condyloid, for gangrene of leg .....	1	....	1	....	....
Chopart's, for gangrene of toes..	2	....	1	....	1
Of thigh, for chronic osteomyeli- tis .....	2	....	1	....	1
Of great toe, for osteomyelitis of same .....	1	....	1	....	....
Kocher's, for carcinoma of tongue .....	1	....	1	....	....
At knee, for traumatic amputation of leg .....	....	1	1	....	....
Of middle forearm, for tubercular hand and wrist .....	1	....	1	....	....
Of thigh, for arterial gangrene..	....	1	....	....	1
Of great toe, for crush of same..	1	....	1	....	....
Of breast, for extensive fibroma of same .....	....	1	1	....	....
At elbow, for tubercular arm....	1	....	1	....	....
Of thigh, for tubercular tibia and fibula .....	1	....	1	....	....
Chopart's, for chronic osteomyeli- tis .....	....	1	1	....	....
Of thigh, for gangrene of leg..	....	1	1	....	....
Of leg, for gangrene of foot.....	3	....	2	1	....
Of breast, for gangrene .....	....	1	1	....	....
Of leg, for necrosis of kidney..	1	....	....	....	1

Diagnosis.	Patients		Results		
	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.
<b>Amputations—</b>					
Of hip joint, for necrosis of femur .....	1	....	1	....	....
Of arm, for compound fracture of tibia and fibula.....	1	....	1	....	....
Of fingers, for infection of same.	1	....	1	....	....
Of toes, for necrosed bones of toes .....	1	....	1	....	....
Appendectomy .....	16	5	19	1	1
Adenoidectomy, for tubercular cervical adenitis .....	4	2	5	1	....
Arthrotomy and curettage, for tubercular ankle .....	1	....	....	1	....
<b>Actual Caution—</b>					
For prolapsus of rectum .....	1	....	1	....	....
And curettage, for osteomyelitis of jaw and specific cancrum of mouth .....	1	....	....	....	1
Bassini's operation for inguinal hernia	15	....	15	....	....
Craniotomy .....	1	....	1	....	....
<b>Curettage—</b>					
Of jaw, for necrosis of same....	1	2	3	....	....
And closure of biliary fistula....	1	....	1	....	....
For tuberculosis of jaw.....	1	....	1	....	....
For necrosis of tibia .....	1	....	....	1	....
For infected ulcers of leg.....	1	....	1	....	....
Clamp and cautery for hemorrhoids .....	9	....	9	....	....
Drainage of knee joint for septic arthritis .....	1	....	....	1	....
Dissection of tubercular glands of neck .....	1	2	3	....	....
Excision of hemorrhoids .....	2	1	3	....	....
Excision and ligation of veins for varicose veins of leg .....	4	....	4	....	....
<b>Excision—</b>					
Of sarcoma of axillary glands...	1	....	1	....	....
Of sebaceous cyst .....	1	....	1	....	....
Of inguinal carcinoma .....	1	....	1	....	....
Of lower end of tibia and os calcis for tubercular osteomyelitis .....	....	1	....	1	....
Of carotid for carcinoma of glands of neck .....	1	....	....	....	1
Of enlarged axillary glands ....	....	1	1	....	....
Of carbuncle of neck .....	....	....	....	....	....
<b>Enucleation—</b>					
For post cervical fibroma.....	....	1	1	....	....
For chondroma of ribs and thigh	1	....	1	....	....
Of bursa for prepatellar bursitis.	1	2	3	....	....
And curettage for hematoma of neck .....	1	....	1	....	....

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Results.		
	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.
<b>Extirpation—</b>					
Of external carotid for carcinoma of face .....	4	....	....	2	2
And drainage for tubercular tenosynovitis .....	1	....	....	1	....
Calcareous tumors of elbow.....	1	....	1	....	....
Of breast, for carcinoma of same.	1	....	....	1	....
Of glands of neck, for tubercular adenitis .....	....	1	1	....	....
Enterorrhaphy, for fecal fistula.....	3	....	1	2	....
Forcible manipulation for contractures of hand following palmar abscess	1	....	1	....	....
Halstead operation, for carcinoma of breast .....	....	3	1	2	....
<b>Incision and Curettage—</b>					
For fistula in ano .....	5	....	5	....	....
For necrosis of femur .....	1	1	....	2	1
For necrosis of tibia .....	2	....	1	1	....
For cellulitis of arm .....	8	2	10	....	....
For tubercular adenitis .....	2	....	2	....	....
For tubercular osteitis.....	2	....	2	....	....
For cellulitis for prepatellar area	1	....	1	....	....
For cellulitis of great toe.....?	....	1	1	....	....
For cellulitis of thigh .....	8	....	8	....	....
For cellulitis of foot .....	1	....	1	....	....
For tubercular wrist .....	2	....	....	2	....
For cellulitis of neck .....	2	....	2	....	....
For suppurating cancer of neck.	....	1	....	....	1
For ischio-rectal abscess .....	6	....	2	4	1
For tubercular osteomyelitis ....	1	....	....	1	....
For carbuncle .....	1	1	2	....	....
For necrosis of sternum .....	1	1	2	....	....
For infected wound of hand.....	1	....	1	....	....
And drainage for tubercular abscess of neck .....	....	1	1	....	....
For tubercular glands of neck...	1	....	1	....	....
For tubercular hip .....	1	....	1	....	....
And drainage for abscess of gluteal region .....	1	....	1	....	....
And drainage for chronic osteomyelitis .....	....	1	1	....	....
<b>Incision and Drainage—</b>					
For affected glands of groin....	....	1	1	....	....
For affected glands of axilla....	1	....	1	....	....

Diagnosis.	Patients		Recovered.	Results improved.	Died.
	Male.	Female.			
Incision and Drainage—					
For infected hand.....	1	....	1	....	....
For mastitis .....	....	6	5	1	....
For axillary abscess.....	2	....	2	....	....
For empyema .....	1	....	....	1	....
For appendiceal abscess.....	2	1	3	....	....
For cervical cellulitis.....	....	1	1	....	....
For abscess of breast.....	....	2	2	....	....
For infected fracture of leg.....	1	....	1	....	....
For sinus in stump.....	1	....	1	....	....
For infected foot.....	1	....	1	....	....
Incision—					
For abscess of arm.....	1	....	1	....	....
And enucleation, for tubercular cervical adenitis .....	1	....	1	....	....
Reduction and drainage, for com- pound fracture of femur....	1	....	1	....	....
For gun shot wound of leg.....	1	....	1	....	....
And drainage of tibia, for necrosis of same .....	....	1	1	....	....
And drainage for tubercular cer- vical adenitis .....	1	....	1	....	....
For cellulitis of thigh.....	2	....	2	....	....
Laparotomy—					
Exploratory, for carcinoma of liver .....	....	2	....	....	2
For tubercular peritonitis.....	1	1	....	2	....
For general peritonitis.....	....	1	1	....	....
For intestinal obstruction.....	1	....	1	....	....
Laminectomy, for fractured rib.....	1	....	1	....	....
Ligation—					
Of brachial for hemorrhage, from tubercular arm.....	1	....	1	....	....
And excision, for rectal polypi...	....	1	....	1	....
Nephrorrhaphy .....	....	1	1	....	....
Partial Removal—					
For epithelimo of tongue.....	1	....	....	1	....
For ingrowing toenails, bilateral.	....	1	1	....	....
Multiple ligation for varicose veins of leg .....	1	....	1	....	....

Diagnosis.	Patients		Results		
	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.
<b>Radical Cure—</b>					
For recurrent hernia.....	2	....	2	....	....
For ventral hernia.....	2	2	3	....	1
For inguinal hernia.....	5	....	5	....	....
For femoral hernia.....	11	....	11	....	....
For strangulated umbilical.....	1	1	1	....	1
Reduction for dislocated shoulder....	....	1	....	1	....
<b>Resection—</b>					
Of radius and ulna, for tubercu- losis of same.....	....	1	1	....	....
Of ribs, for empyema.....	5	1	....	5	1
Of clavicle for osteoma.....	1	....	1	....	....
Of rib, for pleural effusion.....	1	....	1	....	....
Of ribs, for tubercular ribs.....	1	....	1	....	....
Of head, of metatarsal bones for necrosis of same.....	1	....	1	....	....
<b>Removal—</b>					
Of lipoma of buttocks.....	....	1	1	....	....
Of bursa, for bursitis.....	....	1	1	....	....
Of foreign over patella.....	1	....	1	....	....
Of fragments of bone for frac- tured skull .....	1	....	....	....	1
Schede's operation for varicose veins of leg .....	25	2	27	....	....
<b>Skin graft—</b>					
For varicose veins of leg.....	3	....	3	....	....
For burns of face.....	1	....	1	....	....
For burns of arm.....	2	....	1	1	....
For burns of leg.....	3	....	2	1	....
For lacerated feet.....	1	....	1	....	....
For ulcer of leg.....	2	....	....	2	....
<b>Sequestrotomy—</b>					
For necrosis of ribs.....	1	....	1	....	....
And curettage for osteomyelitis of tibia .....	1	....	1	....	....
Stinson's operation for fracture of patella .....	1	....	1	....	....



Diagnosis.	Patients		Recovered.	Result-Improved.	Died.
	Male.	Female.			
<b>Suture—</b>					
Of fragments for fracture of olecranon .....	1	....	1	....	....
Of tissues, and reduction of displaced bones for fracture of foot .....	1	....	....	1	....
Of patella, for fracture of same..	3	....	3	....	....
Of stomach, for gun shot wound.	1	....	1	....	....
Trendelenberg operation for varicose veins .....	5	....	5	....	....
Trephining for fracture of skull.....	2	....	1	....	1
Whitehead's operation for hemorrhoids	3	....	3	....	....
<b>Wiring—</b>					
For fracture of patella.....	....	2	2	....	....
Of clavicle, for fracture of same.	4	....	....	4	....
Of bones of leg, for fracture with bow-legs .....	1	....	1	....	....

## NEUROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

## General Surgical.

Diagnosis.	Patients		Recovered.	Results-Improved.	Died.
	Male.	Female.			
<b>Apoplexy</b> .....	7	3	....	....	10
<b>Ataxia—</b>					
Locomoto .....	25	....	....	17	8
Cerebellar .....	1	1	....	1	1
Aphasia, partial amnesic.....	1	....	....	1	....
Dementia, senile .....	1	....	....	....	1
Epilepsy .....	30	20	....	50	....
Embolism, cerebral.....	4	4	....	4	4
Gumma bulb and lumbar cord.....	1	....	....	....	1
<b>Chorea—</b>					
Major .....	1	....	....	1	....
Minor .....	....	2	....	2	....
Hemiplegia .....	29	19	....	37	11
Hysteria .....	4	9	2	11	....

Diagnosis.	Patients		Recovered.	Results	
	Male.	Female.		Improved.	Died.
Hemorrhage—					
Bulvar .....	1	....	....	....	1
Cerebral .....	10	5	....	1	14
Imbecility .....	5	2	....	7	....
Morbus cordis valvulorum.....	8	....	....	....	8
Myelitis, transverse .....	4	5	....	5	4
Neuritis—					
Alcoholic .....	8	5	....	10	3
Multiple .....	8	....	....	7	1
Neurasthenia .....	2	1	....	3	....
Oedema, cerebral .....	....	2	....	....	2
Paraplegia—					
Senile .....	2	....	....	1	1
Pott's .....	2	....	....	2	....
Paralysis agitans .....	4	2	....	6	....
Polyomyelitis .....	11	....	....	11	....
Paresis .....	1	2	....	2	1
Mania a potu.....	1	....	....	....	1
Spinal syphilis .....	3	....	....	3	....
Subluxation of vertebra.....	....	1	....	1	....
Sclerosis—					
Disseminated .....	1	....	....	....	1
Lateral .....	4	....	....	4	....
Multiple .....	4	....	....	3	1
Cerebro-spinal .....	2	....	....	1	1
Tades dorsalis .....	2	....	....	1	1

Dr. JOHN F. FITZGERALD, General Medical Superintendent, Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—The following surgical report of work done at the Cumberland Street Hospital from January 1, 1903, to December 31, 1903, is respectfully submitted:

Diagnosis.	Admitted.	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.	Transferred.
<b>Abscess—</b>							
Arm .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Axillary .....	3	2	1	3	..	..	..
Back .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Gluteal .....	3	2	1	3	..	..	..
Inguinal .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Ischio-rectal .....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Infra-mammary .....	2	..	2	2	..	..	..
Kidney .....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Lower jaw .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Mammary .....	2	..	2	2	..	..	..
Neck .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Peritoneal .....	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Psoas .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Thigh .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
<b>Adenitis—</b>							
Axillary .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Cervical .....	3	1	2	3	..	..	..
Plain .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Sub. maxillary .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Tonsilar .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Avulsion, foot .....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
<b>Anchylosis—</b>							
Elbow .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Knee .....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
<b>Ambustio—</b>							
Arm .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Body .....	10	3	7	3	1	6	..
Back .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Hands .....	5	5	..	5	..	..	..
Head .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..

Diagnosis.	Admitted.	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.	Trans- ferred.
<b>Ambustio—</b>							
Face .....	4	4	..	4	..	..	..
Foot .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
<b>Appendicitis—</b>							
Acute .....	6	4	2	6	..	..	..
Chronic .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Suppurative .....	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
<b>Arthritis—</b>							
Elbow .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Hip .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Bubo, gonorrhoeal .....	4	3	1	4	..	..	..
Concussion, brain .....	6	6	..	6	..	..	..
<b>Carcinoma—</b>							
Breast .....	3	..	3	2	..	1	..
Larynx .....	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Chancroid .....	5	4	1	5	..	..	..
<b>Contusions—</b>							
Abdomen .....	4	3	1	3	..	..	..
Ankle .....	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
Body .....	36	33	3	32	4	..	..
Coccyx .....	3	2	1	3	..	..	..
Eye .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Face .....	8	7	1	8	..	..	..
Foot .....	23	21	2	20	3	..	..
Head .....	17	14	3	15	2	..	..
Hand .....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Hip .....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Knee .....	14	14	..	12	2	..	..
Leg .....	7	6	1	7	..	..	..
Scalp .....	4	1	3	4	..	..	..
Thigh .....	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
Thorax .....	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
<b>Dislocations—</b>							
Clavicle .....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Elbow .....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..

Diagnosis.	Admitted.	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.	Trans- ferred.
<b>Dislocations—</b>							
Humérus .....	13	13	..	12	1	..	..
Liver and spleen.....	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Wrist .....	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
Vertebrae .....	2	2	..	..	..	2	..
Elephantiasis .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Fistula in ano.....	6	5	1	5	1	..	..
<b>Fractures—</b>							
Clavicle .....	5	3	2	5	..	..	..
Face .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Fibulae.....	18	15	3	16	2	..	..
Humerus.....	14	12	2	10	2	..	..
Inf. maxillary .....	6	6	..	6	..	..	..
Femur .....	10	7	3	8	1	1	..
Nose .....	5	5	..	5	..	..	..
Os calcis .....	5	4	1	4	1	..	..
Penis .....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Pelvis .....	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Patella .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Phalanges .....	7	5	2	7	..	..	..
Potts .....	4	4	..	4	..	..	..
Ribs .....	9	9	..	9	..	..	..
Radius .....	14	11	3	14	..	..	..
Skull .....	11	10	1	6	..	5	..
Spine .....	2	2	..	1	..	1	..
Sternum .....	3	2	1	3	..	..	..
Scapula .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Sub. maxillary .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Tibia .....	29	26	3	22	7	..	..
<b>Gangrene—</b>							
Hand .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Thumb .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Goitre .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa .....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
<b>Gunshot Wounds—</b>							
Foot .....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Head .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..

Diagnosis.	Admitted.	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.	Trans- ferred.
Gunsbot Wounds—							
Leg .....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Scalp .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Genu valgum.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Hemorrhoids .....	5	5	..	4	1	..	..
Hallux valgus .....	2	1	1	2	..	..	..
Hypertrophic tonsils.....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Hemorrhage—							
Cerebral .....	2	2	..	..	..	2	..
Thoracic (rib) .....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Hernia—							
Inguinal .....	19	18	1	18	1	..	..
Inguinal, strangulated.	3	3	..	1	2	..	..
Umbilical .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Umbilical, strangulated	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Femoral .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Ventral .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Infections—							
Foot .....	4	3	1	4	..	..	..
Face .....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Fingers .....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Head .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Hand .....	9	8	1	9	..	..	..
Knee .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Leg .....	5	5	..	5	..	..	..
Penis .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Ingrown toe nails .....	2	..	2	2	..	..	..
Lacerations—							
Arm .....	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
Back .....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Body .....	8	8	..	8	..	..	..
Bladder .....	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Brain .....	3	2	1	2	..	1	..
Eye .....	5	3	2	3	..	..	..
Foot .....	5	4	1	5	..	..	..

Diagnosis.	Admitted.	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.	Transferred.
Laceration—							
Hand .....	5	4	1	5	..	..	..
Head .....	29	22	7	27	2	..	..
Intestines .....	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Fingers .....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Knee .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Liver .....	4	3	1	..	..	4	..
Leg .....	3	2	1	3	..	..	..
Face .....	15	14	1	12	3	..	..
Scalp .....	31	26	5	27	4	..	..
Tongue .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Spleen .....	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Thorax .....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Mastitis .....	3	..	3	3	..	..	..
Mastitis, bilateral .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Necrosis—							
Inf. max. ....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Skull .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Sub. max. ....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Fibulae .....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Neuritis, optic .....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Non curata .....	1	..	1	1	1	..	..
Orchitis .....	9	9	..	9	..	..	..
Ostitis media .....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Osteomyelitis—							
Humerus .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Scalp .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Clavicle .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Prolapsus, rectum .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Rupture, tympanum .....	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Stab Wounds—							
Thorax .....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Chest .....	2	2	..	1	..	1	..
Neck .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Back .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..

Diagnosis.	Admitted.	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.	Transferred.
<b>Synovitis—</b>							
Knee .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Forearm .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
<b>Stricture—</b>							
Urethral .....	6	6	..	6	..	..	..
Rectum .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Septicaemia .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
<b>Stemma—</b>							
Wrist .....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Knee .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Back .....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Foot .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Sciatica, traumatic .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Sinus, appendicular .....	2	..	2	2	..	..	..
<b>Tuberculosis—</b>							
Adonitis .....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Knee .....	1	1	..	1	1	..	..
Coccyx .....	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
<b>Tumor—</b>							
Lipoma .....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Ear .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Talipes equino-varus .....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Ulcers, varicose .....	29	16	13	25	4	..	..
Syphilitic .....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Thigh .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Foot .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Scalp .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Penis .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Varicocele .....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..



## Gynecology.

Diagnosis.	Admitted.	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.	Trans- ferred.
Abortion .....	15	..	15	15	..	..	..
Amenorrhea .....	2	..	2	2	2	..	..
Degeneration of ovaries ..	3	..	3	1	2	..	..
Endometritis .....	4	..	4	4	..	..	..
Laceration of cervix .....	16	..	16	16	..	..	..
Laceration of perineum ..	4	..	4	4	..	..	..
Ovaritis .....	3	..	3	3	..	..	..
Pyo-salpinx .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Rectocele .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Salpingitis .....	2	..	2	2	..	..	..
Tumors—							
Ovarian .....	2	..	2	1	1	..	..
Uterine .....	5	..	5	4	..	1	..
Uterus—							
Retroflexed .....	4	..	4	3	..	1	..
Prolapsus .....	4	..	4	4	..	..	..
Procidentia .....	3	..	3	2	..	1	..
Vaginitis .....	10	..	10	8	..	2	..

## Skin Diseases.

Diagnosis.	Admitted.	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.	Trans- ferred.
Dermatitis suborrhea .....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Epithelioma .....	2	2	..	1	1	..	..
Eczema, acute .....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Eczema, chronic .....	4	3	1	4	..	..	..
Erythema caloricum .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Scabies .....	4	2	2	4	..	..	..

## Pediatrics.

Diagnosis.	Admitted.	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.	Trans- ferred.
Adenoids .....	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
Abscess, sub. Max.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Dislocations, clavicle.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Fractures—							
Skull .....	2	2	..	1	..	1	..
Thigh .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Hernia .....	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
Lacerations, scalp .....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Phimosis .....	6	6	..	6	..	..	..
Paraphimosis .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Tuberculosis—							
Knee .....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Ankle .....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Spine .....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..

## Pediatrics.

Diagnosis.	Admitted.	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.	Trans- ferred.
Asphyxiation .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Bronchitis, acute.....	6	3	3	5	1	..	..
Blepharitis .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Conjunctivitis .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Coryza .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Chorea .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Camphorated oil poisoning.	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Diarrhea .....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Dysentery .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Enteritis .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Enteritis, gastro .....	5	3	2	1	..	4	..
Enuresis .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Gastritis, acute.....	6	1	5	3	2	1	..
Gas poisoning .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Influenza .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..

Diagnosis.	Admitted.	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.	Trans-ferred.
Inanition .....	6	3	3	3	..	3	..
Marasmus .....	4	4	..	1	..	3	..
Meningitis, acute.....	5	3	2	1	1	3	..
Meningitis, cerebro-spinal..	2	1	1	1	..	1	..
Malnutrition .....	10	5	5	1	..	9	..
Measles .....	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Nephritis, acute.....	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Organic heart disease.....	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Rachitis .....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Tuberculosis, general.....	1	..	1	..	..	1	..

C. B. BACON, Superintendent.

## Medical Department.

Diagnosis.	Admitted.	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.	Trans-ferred.
Alcoholism, acute.....	173	150	23	170	..	3	..
Alcoholism, chronic.....	3	3	..	1	1	1	..
Amygdalitis .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Asthenia .....	4	2	2	2	..	2	..
Adenitis .....	3	2	1	3	..	..	..
Aneamia, secondary.....	3	2	1	2	1	..	..
Aneamia, pernicious.....	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Angina pectoris.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Aphasia .....	2	1	1	2	..	..	..
Arterior-sclerosis .....	2	2	..	..	2	..	..
Appendicitis .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Apoplexy .....	34	25	9	11	3	20	..
Asthma .....	3	3	..	2	..	1	..
Ascitis .....	4	3	1	3	1	..	..
Anasaera .....	2	2	..	..	2	..	..
Asphyxiation, smoke .....	13	7	6	13	..	..	..
Amenorrhea .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Brain, gumma.....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Bronchitis, acute.....	1	1	..	..	1	..	L
Bronchitis, chronic.....	30	24	6	30	..	L	..

Diagnosis.	Admitted.	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.	Transferred.
Carcinoma of stomach.....	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Cystitis .....	3	1	2	3	..	..	..
Carbolic poisoning.....	8	6	2	7	..	1	..
Cinchonism .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Colic, intestinal.....	10	9	1	10	..	..	..
Colic, lead .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Colic, renal.....	2	1	1	2	..	..	..
Colitis .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Cirrhosis, hepatic.....	4	4	..	3	..	1	..
Coma .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Cellulitis .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Chorea .....	3	1	2	1	2	..	..
Cardiac neurosis.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Congestion, kidney.....	1	1	..	1	..	L	..
Congestion, lungs.....	4	3	1	4	..	..	..
Dyspepsia .....	9	7	2	7	2	..	..
Dyspepsia, intestinal.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Dyspepsia, nervous.....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Dementia .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Diabetes mellitus.....	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Diarrhea .....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Dysentery .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Epilepsy .....	13	11	2	8	3	..	..
Epilepsy, hystero.....	8	6	2	5	3	..	..
Gas poisoning.....	4	2	2	2	..	2	..
Gastritis, acute.....	44	26	18	41	3	..	..
Gastritis, chronic.....	13	9	4	5	8	..	..
Gastritis, alcoholic.....	2	..	2	2	..	..	..
Gastralgia .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Haematemesis .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Haemoptysis .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Hepatitis, acute .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Hemiplegia .....	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Hysteria .....	17	3	14	16	1	..	..
Hemicrania .....	2	1	1	2	..	..	..
Intermittent fever.....	16	12	4	13	3	..	..
Influenza .....	34	28	6	33	1	..	..
Icterus .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..

Diagnosis.	Admitted.	Male.	Female.	Recovered, Improved.	Died.	Transferred.
<b>Laryngitis—</b>						
Chronic .....	2	2	..	2	..	..
Tubercular .....	1	..	1	1	..	..
Laudanum poisoning .....	3	1	2	3	..	..
Locomotor ataxia .....	1	1	..	..	1	..
Lumbago .....	17	8	9	16	1	..
Mania a potu.....	27	23	4	24	2	1
Melancholia .....	8	5	3	3	4	..
Meningitis .....	1	1	1	..	..	1
Mumps .....	2	1	1	2	..	..
Mania .....	13	7	3	2	4	1
<b>Nephritis—</b>						
Acute .....	8	8	..	6	1	1
Chronic .....	16	13	3	..	3	13
Neuralgia .....	6	3	3	5	1	..
Menstruation, vicarious....	2	..	2	2	..	..
Morphinism .....	2	2	..	1	1	..
Myalgia .....	4	4	..	4	..	..
Myelitis, transverse.....	1	..	1	..	1	..
Neuritis .....	4	3	1	3	1	..
Neuritis, alcoholic .....	1	..	1	1	..	..
Neurasthenia .....	11	5	6	9	2	..
Observation .....	3	3	..	..	..	3
<b>Oedema—</b>						
Pulmonary .....	1	1	..	1	..	..
Brain .....	2	2	..	..	..	2
Organic heart disease.....	32	25	7	7	8	17
<b>Pneumonia—</b>						
Lobar .....	24	15	9	14	..	10
Broncho .....	7	5	2	2	..	5
Alcoholic .....	1	1	..	1	..	..
Pleura .....	4	3	1	4	..	..
Fribroid .....	7	5	2	..	4	3
Paraplegia, spastic.....	2	2	..	..	2	..
Peritonitis .....	2	2	..	2	..	..
Pharyngitis .....	2	1	1	2	..	..

Diagnosis.	Admitted.	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.	Trans- ferred.
<b>Pleurisy—</b>							
Acute .....	10	7	3	9	1	..	..
Chronic .....	4	1	3	3	1	..	..
Pleurodynia .....	4	3	1	4	..	..	..
Phthisis, pulmonary.....	47	38	9	3	27	7	..
Plumbism .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Poisoning .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
<b>Rheumatism—</b>							
Acute art .....	65	56	9	53	12	..	..
Chronic art .....	9	7	2	5	4	..	..
Muscular .....	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
Remittent fever .....	2	1	1	2	..	..	..
Syncope .....	5	3	2	5	..	..	..
Sciatica .....	3	1	2	3	..	..	..
Syphilis .....	12	12	..	4	8	..	..
Sebility .....	16	11	5	3	7	6	..
Sarcoma of omentum.....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Typhoid fever .....	16	12	4	13	1	2	..
Tuberculosis, general.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Tonsillitis, acute.....	4	2	2	4	..	..	..
Turpentine poisoning.....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Tachycardia .....	4	2	2	4	..	..	..
Uraemia .....	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Vertigo .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..

## Obstetrical Report.

Admitted .....	146
Confined .....	130
Births—Male, 61; female, 69.....	130
Still births .....	15
Abortions .....	12

## Ambulance Report.

Number of calls.....	1,694
Number brought to the Hospital.....	868
Number treated on premises.....	645

Diagnosis.	Admitted.	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.	Trans- ferred.
<b>Laryngitis—</b>							
Chronic .....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Tubercular .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Laudanum poisoning .....	3	1	2	3	..	..	..
Locomotor ataxia .....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Lumbago .....	17	8	9	16	1	..	..
Mania a potu.....	27	23	4	24	2	1	..
Melancholia .....	8	5	3	3	4	..	1
Meningitis .....	1	1	1	..	..	1	..
Mumps .....	2	1	1	2	..	..	..
Mania .....	10	7	3	2	4	1	3
<b>Nephritis—</b>							
Acute .....	8	8	..	6	1	1	..
Chronic .....	16	13	3	..	3	13	..
Neuralgia .....	6	3	3	5	1	..	..
Menstruation, vicarious....	2	..	2	2	..	..	..
Morphinism .....	2	2	..	1	1	..	..
Myalgia .....	4	4	..	4	..	..	..
Myelitis, transverse.....	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Neuritis .....	4	3	1	3	1	..	..
Neuritis, alcoholic .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Neurasthenia .....	11	5	6	9	2	..	..
Observation .....	3	3	..	..	..	..	3
<b>Oedema—</b>							
Pulmonary .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Brain .....	2	2	..	..	..	2	..
Organic heart disease.....	32	25	7	7	8	17	..
<b>Pneumonia—</b>							
Lobar .....	24	15	9	14	..	10	..
Broncho .....	7	5	2	2	..	5	..
Alcoholic .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Pleura .....	4	3	1	4	..	..	..
Fibroid .....	7	5	2	..	4	3	..
Paraplegia, spastic.....	2	2	..	..	2	..	..
Peritonitis .....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Pharyngitis .....	2	1	1	2	..	..	..

Diagnosis.	Admitted.	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.	Trans- ferred.
<b>Pleurisy—</b>							
Acute .....	10	7	3	9	1	..	..
Chronic .....	4	1	3	3	1	..	..
Pleurodynia .....	4	3	1	4	..	..	..
Phthisis, pulmonary.....	47	38	9	3	27	7	..
Plumbism .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Poisoning .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
<b>Rheumatism—</b>							
Acute art .....	65	56	9	53	12	..	..
Chronic art .....	9	7	2	5	4	..	..
Muscular .....	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
Remittent fever .....	2	1	1	2	..	..	..
Syncope .....	5	3	2	5	..	..	..
Sciatica .....	3	1	2	3	..	..	..
Syphilis .....	12	12	..	4	8	..	..
Sebility .....	16	11	5	3	7	6	..
Sarcoma of omentum.....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Typhoid fever .....	16	12	4	13	1	2	..
Tuberculosis, general.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Tonsillitis, acute.....	4	2	2	4	..	..	..
Turpentine poisoning.....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Tachycardia .....	4	2	2	4	..	..	..
Uraemia .....	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Vertigo .....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..

## Obstetrical Report.

Admitted .....	146
Confined .....	130
Births—Male, 61; female, 69.....	130
Still births .....	15
Abortions .....	12

## Ambulance Report.

Number of calls.....	1,694
Number brought to the Hospital.....	868
Number treated on premises.....	645



Number taken home.....	27
Number transferred elsewhere.....	154
Total.....	1,694

## Dispensary Report.

Female—	First Visits.
Medical .....	640
Surgical .....	407
Gynecological .....	91
Male—	
Medical .....	680
Surgical .....	877
Total first visits.....	2,695
Total revisits (female).....	2,716
Total revisits (male).....	3,601
Total male and female.....	6,317
Total first and second visits, male and female.....	9,012
Number of deaths.....	224

C. B. BACON, M. D., Superintendent.

## Operations.

Operation.	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.
Amputations—					
Fingers .....	8	1	9	....	....
Foot .....	2	....	....	1	1
Arm .....	1	....	1	....	....
Forearm .....	2	....	2	....	....
Breast for cancer .....	....	1	1	....	....
Toes .....	2	....	2	....	....
Leg .....	1	....	....	1	....
Appendectomy .....	4	3	6	....	1
Curettage—					
Of humerus .....	1	....	1	....	....
For adenoids .....	1	....	1	....	....

Operation.	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.
<b>Curettage and Suturing—</b>					
Of jaw .....	1	....	1	....	....
For varicose ulcer.....	1	....	1	....	....
<b>Clamp and Cautery—</b>					
For hemorrhoids .....	5	1	6	....	....
<b>Disarticulation—</b>					
Of metacarpo phalangeal .....	1	....	1	....	....
Of shoulder .....	1	....	1	....	....
Of scapula .....	1	....	1	....	....
Of clavicle .....	1	....	1	....	....
Of hip .....	1	....	....	....	1
Exsection and ligation .....	1	....	1	....	....
<b>Excision—</b>					
Of varicose veins .....	1	....	1	....	....
Of hemorrhoids .....	1	....	1	....	....
Of inguinal glands .....	1	....	1	....	....
Of cervical glands .....	1	....	1	....	....
For cancer of rectum .....	....	1	1	....	....
<b>Excision and Curettage—</b>					
Of thoracic sinus .....	2	....	2	....	....
Of pelvic abscess .....	....	1	1	....	....
For necrosis of inferior maxillary	1	....	1	....	....
For fistula in ano .....	1	....	1	....	....
Exploratory laparotomy .....	....	1	1	....	....
<b>Extirpation—</b>					
Of sebaceous cyst .....	1	....	1	....	....
<b>Enucleation of bullet .....</b>					
Of eye .....	1	....	....	1	....
Of pampiniform plexus .....	1	....	1	....	....
<b>Herniotomy—</b>					
Strangulated umbilical .....	....	1	....	1	....
Inguinal hernia .....	18	....	17	1	....
Strangulated epiplocele .....	1	....	1	....	....
Strangulated hernia .....	2	....	1	1	....
Umbilical hernia .....	....	2	2	....	....

Operation.	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.
<b>Incision and Curettage—</b>					
Of fistula in ano .....	1	....	1	....	....
Of abscess of jaw .....	1	....	1	....	....
Of ischio rectal abscess .....	....	1	1	....	....
Psoas abscess .....	1	1	1	....	....
Appendicular abscess .....	....	1	1	....	....
For tubercular knee .....	1	....	....	1	....
For ununited fracture of radius and ulna .....	1	....	1	....	....
<b>Incision and Dilation—</b>					
Of rectal stricture .....	1	....	....	1	....
For fistula in ano .....	....	1	1	....	....
Incision for bullet .....	2	....	2	....	....
<b>Interdental Splint—</b>					
For fractured jaw .....	1	....	1	....	....
<b>Ligation and Suturing—</b>					
Of blood vessel .....	1	....	1	....	....
Laminectomy .....	1	....	....	1	....
Osteotomy for genu valgum .....	....	1	1	....	....
Prostectomy .....	2	....	2	....	....
Perineal section .....	1	....	....	....	1
Reduction under anesthetic .....	1	....	1	....	....
Removal of skin for graft .....	....	1	1	....	....
<b>Plastic Operation—</b>					
For fractured jaw .....	1	....	1	....	....
For malignant ulcer of penis....	1	....	....	1	....
<b>Resection—</b>					
Of metatarsal bone .....	1	....	....	....	1
Of portion of femur .....	1	....	....	....	1
Reamputation of forearm .....	1	....	1	....	....
<b>Supra-pubic Cystotomy—</b>					
For fractured pelvis and ruptured bladder .....	1	....	....	....	1
<b>Skin Graft—</b>					
For burns of body .....	....	2	2	....	....
For burns of arm .....	....	2	1	1	....
For varicose ulcer .....	3	....	3	....	....

Operation.	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.
Tonsillotomy .....	1	1	2	....	....
Wiring and interdental splint.....	1	....	1	....	....
Wiring of patella.....	1	....	1	....	....
Whitehead's Operation—					
For hemorrhoids .....	2	....	2	....	....
For prolapsed rectum and hemorrhoids .....	1	....	1	....	....
Urethrotomy, internal .....	5	....	5	....	....
Urethrotomy, external .....	2	....	2	....	....
Circumcision .....	16	....	16	....	....

## Gynecological.

Operation.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.
Curettage—				
Abortion .....	5	5	....	....
Endo-cervicitis .....	1	1	....	....
Endometritis .....	9	9	....	....
Retained secundines .....	1	1	....	....
Curettage and removal of sutures .....	1	1	....	....
Coeliotomy—				
For tumor of uterus .....	1	1	....	....
For myofibroma .....	1	1	....	....
Excision—				
Of cyst of broad ligament.....	1	....	....	1
Ecraseur and snare .....	1	1	....	....
Hystero-salpingo-oophorectomy .....	3	....	....	3
Ovariectomy .....	1	1	....	....
Salpingo-oophorectomy .....	2	2	....	....
Salpingo-hystero-myomectomy .....	1	1	....	....
Trachelorrhaphy .....	7	7	....	....
Trachelorrhaphy and curettage .....	5	5	....	....
Trachelorrhaphy and perineorrhaphy .....	3	3	....	....
Perinorrhaphy .....	1	1	....	....
Ventral suspension and trachelorrhaphy .....	1	1	....	....

C. B. BACON, Superintendent.

Department of Public Charities,  
Borough of Richmond, City of New York, }  
December 31, 1903.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner of Public Charities:

Dear Sir—I have the honor to herewith submit a report for the year ending December 31, 1903.

The following, taken from the books of this office, shows that the number of children (City charges) boarding in fourteen (14) different private families, December 31, 1902, was twenty-nine (29), and that the number placed in families during the year 1903 was three (3), making a total of thirty-two (32); the number discharged during the same period was ten (10); of this number there were four (4) enforced discharges, and six (6) were discharged on application of relatives. Great care has been taken to have the children properly and comfortably clothed, and they have been visited frequently in order to see that they were well cared for.

The number of children (City charges) committed from this borough and remaining in institutions December 31, 1902, was one hundred and ninety-nine (199); the number committed to institutions during the year 1903 by the Department was fifty-two (52), and by the Courts eight (8), making a total of sixty (60), thus making a grand total of two hundred and fifty-five (255); the number of children discharged from institutions during the year was eighty-four (84), a majority of this number being enforced by reinvestigations, thereby compelling the relatives or friends to provide a good home for their children, and in some cases where the relatives were not able to pay for two or more of their children arrangements have been made whereby they could make part payments for the care and maintenance of said children.

In a great many cases where temporary relief has been applied for the applicants have been relieved by referring them to private charitable organizations, or situations have been secured for them by this Department.

The applications of the poor adult blind have been investigated thoroughly, and those cases that were worthy were approved.

Of the number of insane cases committed to the insane pavilion at New York City Farm Colony for observation, there has been an increase over last year of thirteen cases.

The abandonment cases presented at court this year have been very unsatisfactory, from the fact that when defendants are residing in other parts of the State they cannot be reached by reason of the Police Department having no funds to pay the expenses incurred by the Officer, said Officer is not inclined to pay the expense personally, and in this way compels the Department to accept some of the children of those families as public charges.

The bastardy cases have been prosecuted vigorously, the Corporation Counsel representing this Department in every case.

Respectfully submitted,

ERNEST H. SEEHUSEN,  
Superintendent, Bureau of Dependent Adults.

Department of Public Charities,  
Borough of Richmond, City of New York, }  
December 31, 1904.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner of Public Charities:

Dear Sir—I have the honor to submit herewith a report for the year ending December 31, 1903.

Dependent children in institutions December 31, 1903.....	202
Dependent children committed to institutions since December 31, 1903.....	60

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262

Dependent children discharged from institutions December 31, 1903.....	84
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Dependent children remaining in institutions December 31, 1903.....	178
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Of the number committed to institutions during the year 1903, 52 were committed by the Department and 8 by the Courts.

Dependent children boarding in private families December 31, 1902.....	29
Dependent children committed to board since December 31, 1902.....	3

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32

Dependent children discharged from families since December 31, 1902.....	10
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Dependent children remaining in families December 31, 1903.....	22
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Dependent children boarding in families visited.....	32
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Dependent children boarding in families clothed.....	28
--	----

Dependent children boarding in families provided with free home.....	1
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Investigations for commitment of children.....	96
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Approved .....	52
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Disapproved .....	38
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Pending .....	6
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Total.....	96
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## Commitment of Children.

Number of applications for commitment of children pending December 31, 1902 ..	
Number of applications for the commitment of children received during the year 1903 ..	96
Total number of applications for the commitment of children under consideration during the year ..	96
Number of applications approved for commitment ..	52
Number of applications referred to private charities ..	..
Number of applications disapproved and referred to private charities unconditionally ..	38
Number of applications pending at end of year ..	6
Total ..	96

The applications disapproved were disapproved for the following reasons:

Non-residence ..	5
Immigrants ..	..
Unknown at address given ..	..
Able to pay full board and referred to other institutions ..	11
Able to be supported at home ..	21
Died ..	1
Total ..	38

Of the number of approved applications, the following actually became public charges in institutions and families .. 55

They were distributed as follows:

Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled ..	3
Institution for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes ..	1
Mission of Immaculate Virgin ..	21
Nursery and Child's Hospital ..	22
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb ..	1
Polyclinic Hospital ..	1
St. Michael's Home ..	3
To board in private families ..	3
Total ..	55

## Reinvestigations of Children in Institutions.

Total number of investigations made during the year .....	134
Approved to remain indefinitely .....	70
Approved to remain a year .....	8
Approved to remain for less than a year .....	29
Disapproved for further retention as a public charge .....	10
Unable to locate at address given .....	7
To be reported for indenture .....	5
Pending December 31, 1903 .....	5
Total .....	134

## Discharge of Children from Public Support in Families or Institutions.

Discharge of children applied for and investigated .....	94
Of these there were—	
Approved .....	59
Disapproved .....	1
Of age .....	2
Discharged from correctional institutions .....	8
Discharged by correctional institutions on trial .....	6
Discharged by institutions .....	11
Died in institutions .....	7
Total .....	94

## Part Payment by Parents or Relatives.

Number of children committed during the year for whom part-payment was required .....	4
Total number of parents making part-payments toward the support of children during the year .....	13

The total amount received by months during the year in part-payment for the support of children:

January .....	\$20 00
February .....	12 00
March .....	12 00
April .....	25 00
May .....	22 00
June .....	27 00
July .....	18 00



August .....	\$24 00
September .....	30 00
October .....	57 00
November .....	36 00
December .....	....
Total .....	<u>\$283 00</u>

Total amount received by months during the year in part-payment for board of relatives at New York City Farm Colony:

February .....	\$2 00
March .....	2 00
October .....	4 00
Total .....	<u>\$8 00</u>

Number of Children Remaining in Institutions as Public Charges at Close of Year 1903.

Name.	Remaining December 31, 1902.	Committed During Year 1903.	Surrendered During Year 1903.	Remaining December 31, 1903.
Colored Orphan Asylum .....	6	....	....	6
Dominican Convent .....	8	....	1	7
Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled.....	2	3	4	1
House of Mercy .....	1	....	....	1
a. Institution for the Improved Instruc- tion of Deaf Mutes.....	1	1	....	2
Missionary Sisters, Third Order St. Francis .....	3	....	1	2
Mission of Immaculate Virgin.....	131	21	45	107
Nursery and Child's Hospital.....	21	22	17	26
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	6	1	4	3
New York Catholic Protectory.....	8	7	10	5
b. New York Institution for the Improved Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb....	8	1	....	9
c. St. Joseph's Institute for Improved In- struction of Deaf Mutes.....	2	....	....	2
d. Syracuse State Institution for Feeble- minded Children .....	1	....	....	1
St. Michael's Home .....	3	3	1	5
e. The New York Institution for the Blind .....	1	....	1	....
Polyclinic Hospital .....	....	1	....	1
Total.....	<u>202</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>178</u>

- a. 1 County and 1 State pupil.  
b. 2 County and 7 State pupils.  
c. 2 State pupils.  
d. 1 State pupil.  
e. 1 State pupil.

## Receipts.

Cash on hand December 31, 1902 (abandonment).....	\$8 00
Receipts (abandonment), 1903.....	547 50
Total .....	<u>\$555 50</u>

Bastardy receipts, 1903.....	\$206 00
Cash on hand December 31, 1902 (dependent children) .....	9 00
Board of dependent children (part payment).....	283 00
Board of aged and infirm at New York City Farm Colony.....	8 00
Total .....	<u>\$1,151 50</u>

## Disbursements.

Abandonment proceedings .....	\$535 00
Bastardy proceedings .....	266 00
Board of dependent children (part payment).....	256 00
Board of aged and infirm .....	8 00
Total .....	<u>\$1,065 00</u>

Cash on hand December 31, 1903 (abandonment).....	\$20 50
Cash on hand December 31, 1903 (bastardy).....	30 00
Cash on hand December 31, 1903 (dependent children).....	36 00
Total .....	<u>\$86 50</u>

Miscellaneous visits and investigations.....	438
G. A. R. investigations .....	23
Total .....	<u>461</u>

Represented Department in courts, times.....	<u>166</u>
--	------------

## Totally Blind.

Totally blind, investigated .....	<u>17</u>
Approved .....	14
Disapproved .....	2
Died .....	1
Total .....	<u>17</u>

## Insane

Examinations chargeable to City.....	51
Patients committed to Manhattan State Hospital, East.....	21
Patients committed to Manhattan State Hospital, West.....	15
Patients discharged, doctors not finding them insane.....	15
Patients died at insane pavilion, before examination.....	1
Total .....	<u>58</u>
Examinations paid for by relatives of patients.....	5
Examination paid for by relative of patient, and committed to private sanatorium .....	1
Total .....	<u>58</u>

## Permits.

Permits issued for admission to New York City Farm Colony.....	96
Permits issued for observation at insane pavilion at New York Farm Colony..	23
Committed by City Magistrate to insane pavilion at New York City Farm Colony .....	16
Total .....	<u>135</u>
Burial permits issued for interment of poor and strangers in Potters Field, Borough of Richmond .....	47

## The S. R. Smith Infirmary.

The number of patients (City charges) remaining December 31, 1902.....	40
The number of patients (City charges) admitted to the infirmary during the year 1903 .....	1,238
Total .....	<u>1,278</u>
The number of patients (City charges) discharged for the same period.....	1,227
The number of patients (City charges) remaining December 31, 1903 .....	51

## St. Vincent's Hospital (Branch).

The number of patients (City charges) admitted during the year 1903.....	22
The number of patients (City charges) discharged for the same period.....	<u>10</u>

The number of patients (City charges) remaining December 31, 1903. .... 12

Respectfully submitted,

ERNEST H. SEEHUSEN,  
Superintendent, Bureau of Dependent Adults.

#### Abandonment Proceedings.

Warrant pending December 31, 1902.....	6
Requisitions for warrants issued during year 1903.....	84
Total .....	90

#### Disposition—

Convictions .....	14
Discharged, most cases wife not appearing.....	53
Requisitions not presented at court.....	7
Warrants pending December 31, 1903.....	16
Total .....	90

#### Bastardy Proceedings.

Cases pending December 31, 1902.....	1
Requisitions for warrants issued during the year 1903.....	3
Total .....	4

#### Disposition—

Convictions .....	3
Dismissed .....	1
Total .....	4

#### NEW YORK CITY FARM COLONY, RICHMOND COUNTY, N. Y.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner of Public Charities, New York City, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Inclosed please find report of this institution for the year 1903.

The New York City Farm Colony has, to say the least, established a name for itself, it being one of the few institutions of Greater New York turning any value back to the City Treasury. The amount of vegetables raised alone would cost the City over \$5,000 if purchased. With the prospects in sight for the coming year, it should break all records as to farm products.

The thirty-nine (39) acres, lately condemned by the City authorities, for the new cottages for the aged and infirm, is a valuable acquisition. Some of it will be used for

cultivation of fruits, etc., while the most of it will be laid out as a park for the comfort of New York City's oldest and most deserving poor. Plans and scope of the institution are on exhibition at the St. Louis Exposition, showing to the world what New York City is doing for its aged dependents.

#### Employees.

1 Superintendent of Almshouse, 1 Clerk, 1 Matron, 1 Visiting Physician, 1 Nurse (female), 1 Foreman, 1 Cook, 1 Hospital Helper (female), 3 Hospital Helpers (male).

All under direct orders of the Superintendent in charge.

The Seamstress, formerly employed at the institution, has been replaced by a Trained Nurse, who has full charge of all insane cases brought here for examination.

A male Cook has been appointed during the year, having full charge of all cooking for the entire institution.

The Superintendent of the Bureau of Dependent Adults and a Pupil Examiner working under his direction are also included on our list of employees.

#### Statistics of Inmates.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of inmates remaining December 31, 1902.....	102	61	163
Number of inmates admitted during 1903.....	346	37	383
Total.....	448	98	546
Discharged .....	246	76	322
Absconded .....	18	....	18
Died .....	11	3	14
Total.....	275	79	354
Total number remaining December 31, 1903.....	173	19	192

After the destruction of our laundry by fire, all female inmates with the exception of twelve (12) were transferred to Blackwell's Island, by order of the Commissioner.

During the year 1902 a small number of epileptics were taken from the different institutions of Greater New York and sent here. During their time here they have greatly improved, their epileptic fits being less numerous and less severe. At the present time we have a colony of fourteen (14) epileptics, among whom are some of our best workers.

Some of the epileptics transferred here have left the institution during the past year, claiming they could again earn their own living.



**NEW MALE DORMITORY,**  
**New York City Farm Colony, Staten Island.**

Forty-one (41) persons were admitted for examination as to their sanity. Twenty-eight (28) were pronounced insane and were sent to the Manhattan State Hospital. Nine (9) were discharged, being declared as sane by Medical Examiners. Four (4) were transferred to hospitals for medical treatment.

Conveyance to the Colony for the sick, crippled or insane is by ambulance, the same as City General Hospital Service.

Special cases, operations, etc., are transferred to other hospitals controlled by City Department.

The cost of caring for the sick, poor and destitute for the year 1903 was \$19,953.74. This includes all salaries for the entire Department of Charities of the Borough of Richmond.

The cost of medicine for 1903 was \$0.0014 per inmate per day.

#### Products of Farm During Year 1903.

	Price.	Amount.
483 barrels potatoes.....	\$1 75	\$835 25
216 barrels Swiss chard.....	1 00	216 00
342 barrels turnips.....	1 25	427 50
48 barrels spinach.....	1 00	48 00
2,100 heads lettuce.....	05	105 00
500 bunches radishes.....	02	10 00
52 bunches parsley .....	3 00	156 00
36 barrels onions.....	2 00	72 00
19 barrels peas.....	2 50	47 50
50 bushels strawberries.....	3 00	150 00
206 bunches rhubarb.....	05	10 30
225 pounds red currants.....	06	13 50
30 bushels string beans (wax).....	2 00	60 00
90 bushels string beans (green).....	2 00	180 00
10 bushels string beans.....	2 00	20 00
10 bushels Lima beans.....	3 00	30 00
3,950 bunches celery.....	04½	167 50
59 barrels beets.....	1 50	88 50
69 barrels carrots.....	1 00	69 00
35 barrels apples.....	1 50	52 50
100 bushels corn.....	60	60 00
187 bushels tomatoes.....	50	93 50
5 barrels squash.....	2 00	10 00



NEW MALE DORMITORY. (Interior Second Floor.)  
New York City Farm Colony, Staten Island.



	Price.	Amount.
307 dozen cucumbers .....	\$0 30	\$92 10
22,000 heads cabbage.....	05	1,000 00
500 pounds grapes.....	04	20 00
200 bushels mangles.....	60	120 00
52 barrels kale.....	1 25	65 00
480 pumpkins .....	10	48 00
10 bushels pepper.....	2 00	20 00
20 baskets peaches.....	50	10 00
Sage .....	....	5 00
Thyme .....	....	5 00
Summer savor .....	....	5 00
500 bunches leeks.....	03	15 00
Cherries .....	....	10 00
15 tons fresh hay.....	20 00	300 00
2 tons salt hay.....	10 00	20 00
60 bushels rye seed.....	40	24 00
6 tons rye straw.....	10 00	60 00
4,000 pounds pork.....	08	320 00
400 dozen eggs.....	14	56 00
125 tons ice.....	3 00	375 00
Total amount.....		\$5,410 40

Vegetables Shipped to Blackwell's Island During 1903.

	Price.	Amount.
110 barrels potatoes.....	\$1 75	\$192 50
300 bunches radishes.....	02	6 00
1,700 heads lettuce.....	05	85 00
25 barrels spinach.....	1 00	25 00
43 bushels parsley.....	3 00	129 00
10 bushels peas.....	2 50	25 00
31 barrels Swiss chard.....	1 00	31 00
11 barrels onions.....	2 00	22 00
100 pounds currants.....	06	6 00
62 bushels string beans.....	2 00	124 00



**DINING ROOM IN NEW MALE DORMITORY,  
New York City Farm Colony, Staten Island. (1st Story.)**

	Price.	Amount.
39 barrels carrots .....	\$1 00	\$39 00
28 barrels beets.....	1 50	42 00
110 dozen cucumbers.....	30	33 00
47 bushels tomatoes.....	50	23 50
3 bushels Lima beans.....	3 00	9 00
1,750 heads cabbage.....	05	87 50
12 barrels kale.....	1 25	15 00
190 pumpkins .....	10	19 00
244 barrels turnips.....	1 25	305 00
56 bunches rhubarb.....	05	2 80
2,728 bunches celery.....	04½	121 76
Total amount shipped.....		\$1,343 56

#### Cost of Farm.

Value of crop gathered in 1903 was.....	\$5,410 40
The expenses of this farm for 1903 were.....	1,280 56

Leaving a profit of..... \$4,129 84

Value of products sent to Blackwell's Island..... \$1,343 56

The remainder were consumed at the Farm Colony.

The live stock now comprises: 9 horses, 1 yoke of oxen, 12 hogs for breeding, 50 fowls.

During the past year the laundry, the most modern building that was situated here except the pavilion for the insane, was destroyed by fire. Origin unknown.

#### Water Supply.

No better can be found. The supply is from natural springs as well as artesian wells, pumped by steam. The supply is inexhaustible. No less than seven natural springs are on the farm, the source of some of which have as yet not been found. A constant stream of pure spring water is passing through the farm on its way to the Staten Island Sound, enough to supply one-half of the inhabitants of the Island. A lake is established to which the different springs lead, which furnishes all the ice necessary for summer use at the Colony.



**FIRST THREE COTTAGES,**  
Cottage Colony for the Aged and Infirm, Staten Island.

## Improvements.

The Fire Department of the City has installed a fire alarm box opposite the Superintendent's residence.

Manure has been furnished by the Street Cleaning Department of New York City, landed in barge loads about two miles from institution; carting and unloading done by inmates.

A new male dormitory is in course of construction, which will hold about 150 inmates, also three new cottages, one for the aged couples and two for the aged women, accommodating in the three 100 persons.

A bacterial sewerage system has just been completed. This connects with all of the old buildings, as well as the new dormitory. A similar system is being put in for the new cottage group.

Very respectfully yours,

S. B. PEARCE, Jr., Superintendent.

December 31, 1903.

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MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

No. 398 First Avenue, December 31, 1903.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner:

Dear Sir—I beg to submit herewith the report of the operations of the Municipal Lodging House for the year ending December 31, 1903.

In addition to tabulated statistics I take great pleasure in calling your attention in a brief manner to the following principal repairs and improvements made since my last Annual Report.

Very respectfully,

WM. C. YORKE.

## Ventilation of Dormitories, etc.

An extra large size exhaust fan has been added to the dormitories on the second and third and fourth floors, for the purpose of better ventilating the same. The toilets throughout the institution have been thoroughly inclosed from floor to ceiling, thus doing away with any chance of foul air escaping into the dormitories from the same.

During the larger part of the day (weather permitting) all windows, front and rear, are opened, thus ventilating the dormitories, blankets, bed linen, etc., in a very thorough manner. During the night the several exhaust fans (12 in number) in the dormitories and in other parts of the institution serve the same purpose.

When taken into consideration the number of persons sleeping on each floor, I believe our system of ventilation is as near perfect as it is possible to make it.



**PERSPECTIVE VIEW.**  
**Proposed Cottage Colony for Aged and Infirm, Staten Island.**

### Employment Bureau.

During the past year we have supplied many of the institutions in our own Department and Bellevue and Allied Hospitals with mechanics, helpers, scrub-women, etc., and have also succeeded in placing in positions throughout the city and nearby country places many worthy men and women.

### Meals.

Instead of serving only bread and coffee at meals (breakfast and supper) to inmates we now, under a dietary table prepared by the Dietitian of the Department and approved January 15, 1903, serve them with the following:

#### Breakfast; daily—

Oatmeal, 8 ounces; with milk, 4 ounces.

Coffee, 16 ounces; with milk, 2 ounces, and sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

Bread, 6 ounces.

#### Supper; daily (for men)—

Coffee, 16 ounces; with milk, 2 ounces, and sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

Bread, 6 ounces.

#### Supper; daily (for women)—

Tea, 16 ounces; with milk, 2 ounces, and sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

Bread, 6 ounces.

Note—Quantities specified are of the cooked food materials ready to serve.

Should one ration not be sufficient to appease the hunger of an inmate he or she is never refused more, if asked for.

To better prepare the above class of meals many changes in our system of cooking has taken place; for instance, steam pipes have been extended in to the room adjoining the kitchen proper, connecting with vessels wherein the coffee, tea and oatmeal is cooked by steam, in a very satisfactory manner.

### Holiday Dinners.

As is our custom on Thanksgiving and Christmas Day we give a turkey dinner to all who apply for the same.

Intoxicated or disorderly persons are positively not admitted; it is only fair to say that very few of this class ever apply, they knowing, no doubt, how stringent our rules are in this regard.

On Thanksgiving Day we fed 630 men and 50 women.

Supplies consumed and cost of this dinner was as follows:

800 pounds of turkey.....	\$122 00
2 packages of thyme.....	04
2 packages of sage.....	04
6 barrels of potatoes.....	9 22
4 barrels of turnips.....	3 16
4 barrels of apples.....	8 96
3 bushels of onions.....	1 85
500 pounds of bread.....	10 65
80 quarts of milk.....	3 03
30 pounds of coffee.....	2 66
Total.....	<u>\$161 61</u>

On Christmas Day we fed 558 men and 10 women. Supplies consumed and cost thereof in proportion to that of Thanksgiving Day.

#### Requisitions.

Much credit is due to all the officials at the Central Office through whose hands all requisitions for supplies, repairs, etc., must pass for the prompt and satisfactory manner in which the same has been disposed of.

#### Supplies.

Supplies of all kinds received during the year from the storehouse, meat department and bakery were as usual of good quality and desired quantity.

#### Disposition of Inmates.

Reports as to the disposition of such inmates referred to the Bureau of Dependent Adults and the Bureau of Dependent Children have been received as usual without delay.

#### Medical Report.

52,373 lodgers were inspected during 1903. Of this number 4,810 required either medical or surgical treatment. Non-contagious cases needing hospital treatment were sent to Bellevue Hospital. Contagious cases were sent to the Willard Parker Hospital.

All lodgers not showing a good scar received the benefit of vaccination, a Physician from the Department of Health being assigned here during certain hours each and every night.

The importance of this precaution cannot be overestimated, as the lodgers received come from every part of the world and are more than ordinarily exposed to contagion. 9,911 men, 1,690 women and 78 children were vaccinated during the year.

At a meeting of the City Magistrates arrangements were made whereby persons suffering from acute venereal disease and unable to obtain private and unwilling to seek



dispensary treatment, would be committed to the Workhouse as vagrants and then sent to the City Hospital for a sufficient length of time to prevent their being a menace to the public health.

#### Precautions Against Fire.

All possible and known means of preventing a fire making much headway in this institution have been adopted; all fire laws and instructions from the Fire Department are strictly carried out.

Employees are being instructed and drilled from time to time by the Engineers as to their duties in case of fire, all fire extinguishers, fire-hose and other fire appliances throughout the institution are inspected and tested at regular intervals, and, in addition, printed instructions to attendants are posted in all dormitories calling their attention to their duties toward the lodgers in case of fire.

I do not dread a fire as much as I do a panic, because I think we could very soon control a fire; but it stands to reason that the lodgers would at the least sign of fire or smoke endeavor to make their way downstairs to the basement to obtain their clothing. Should they be permitted to do so they would soon pack the basement to the extent that the Engineer and his working force would be unable to work their engines, etc., and would be utterly helpless at a time when they need plenty of room and a cool head.

To prevent this, I have had two iron swivel doors made and hung in the doorways leading to the basement, with instructions in all cases of fire or danger to close the same quickly.

Now in case of fire in the upper part of the institution all lodgers will be sent down stairs to the main hall and, if necessary, from there to the street; in case of fire in the lower part, all lodgers will be sent to the roof and, if necessary, over the adjoining roofs which are on a level with our own for nearly a block.

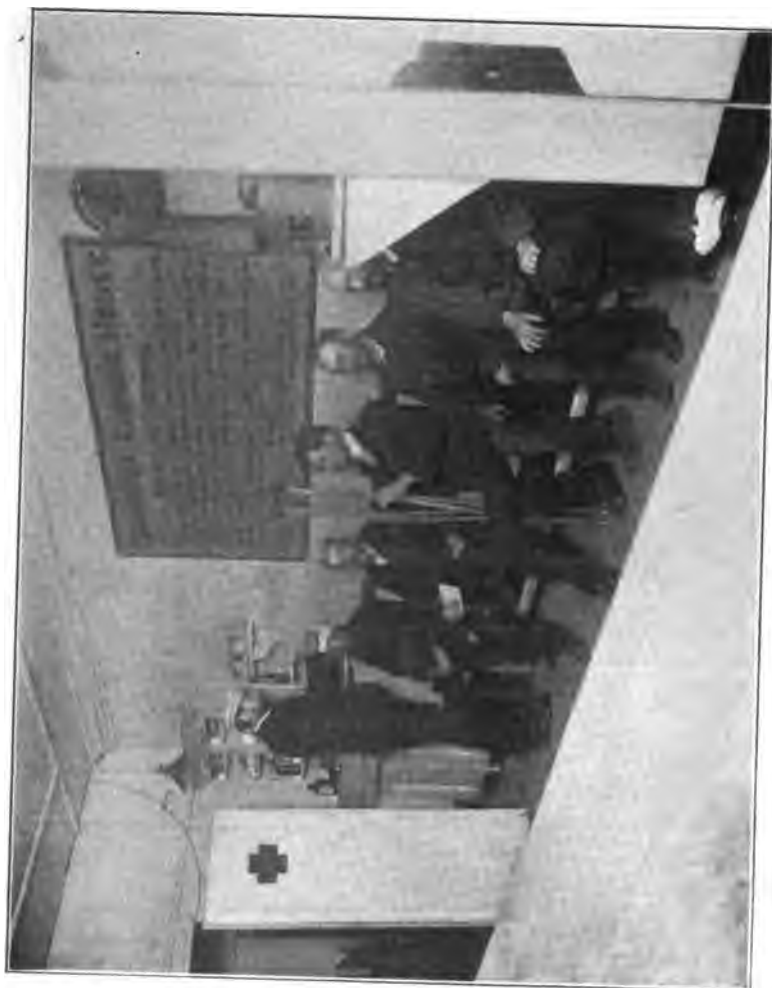
#### Painting.

The entire inside of the institution has been thoroughly painted and kalsomined from basement to roof and all of the dormitory floors have been nicely stained and polished by unpaid employees of this institution at no expense to the Department outside of the actual cost of materials.

The entire front of the institution has received three coats of paint, pencilled and new signs placed thereon. (This work was done by contract.) It makes the place, so far as appearance is concerned, second to no other institution of like character.

#### Carpentering.

In order that our Physician should have ample space for his medicines, bandages, etc., a new closet with plate-glass doors has been erected in a corner on the main floor and makes a very presentable appearance. Two new flights of stairs leading from the street and two new flights of stairs leading from the main hall to the basement, to take



AWAITING MEDICAL EXAMINATION AND TREATMENT,  
Municipal Lodging House, 398 First Avenue.

the place of the old ones so long in use, have been erected by unpaid employees of this institution at no expense to the Department outside of the actual cost of materials.

### Conduct of Employees.

Taking into consideration the fact that we fed, lodged, bathed, fumigated clothing and rendered medical and surgical attention (when needed) to 52,373 men, women and children of all nationalities and creeds during the past year, I think I have every reason to be proud of the conduct on the whole, of the officers and employees of the institution. (A large number of the employees are unpaid.)

### Charitable Societies, etc.

All communications, requests, etc., to and from charitable organizations and individuals have been acted upon promptly and courteously. In conclusion, I beg to say that it affords me great pleasure and satisfaction in knowing and trusting that it may remain so; that the kindest of feeling and respect exists between the officials of the Department of Public Charities, the different charitable societies and the officials of this institution, all of which tends to the betterment of the condition of those coming under our supervision and care.

Very respectfully,

WM. C. YORKE

## Annual Report, ending December 31, 1903.

[illegible]

	Men.	Women.	16 to 21. Boys.	21. Girls.	2 to 16. Boys.	16. Girls.	Under 2. Boys.	2. Girls.	Totals
<b>Ages—</b>									
From 50 to 70 years.....	9,272	1,637	....	....	....	....	....	....	10,909
70 years and over.....	415	399	....	....	....	....	....	....	814
Totals.....	43,881	6,155	1,327	153	150	346	181	180	52,373
Average Age.....	40	44	19	18	4	3	10 m	8 m	
<b>Time in City—</b>									
Under 60 days.....	5,624	261	794	37	21	55	4	13	6,809
60 days to 6 months.....	1,145	152	96	13	7	80	2	3	1,498
6 months to 1 year.....	649	66	42	7	....	....	....	1	765
1 year to 5 years.....	2,927	241	102	23	5	2	....	....	3,300
5 years and over.....	16,971	3,894	84	10	....	1	....	....	20,960
Natives .....	16,565	1,449	201	63	117	208	175	163	19,041
Totals.....	43,881	6,155	1,327	153	150	346	181	180	52,373
<b>References—</b>									
References as to last em- ployer .....	35,246	4,761	485	100	....	....	....	....	40,592
No references given.....	8,635	1,394	842	53	150	346	181	180	11,781
Totals.....	43,881	6,155	1,327	153	150	346	181	180	52,373
<b>Results of Investigating Refer- ences—</b>									
Favorable report .....	15,604	1,858	129	18	....	....	....	....	17,609
Bad report .....	12	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	16
Doubtful identification.....	1,070	67	31	2	....	....	....	....	1,170
Reference not found.....	1,374	304	47	8	....	....	....	....	1,733
Lodger unknown to refer- ence .....	1,360	90	30	....	....	....	....	....	1,480
Previously investigated....	15,003	2,029	240	57	....	....	....	....	17,329
Pending .....	823	410	7	15	....	....	....	....	1,255
Totals.....	35,246	4,761	485	100	....	....	....	....	40,592

	Men.	Women.	(15 to 21) Boys.	(15 to 21) Girls.	(2 to 16) Boys.	(2 to 16) Girls.	(Under 2) Boys.	(Under 2) Girls.	Totals
<b>Disposition—</b>									
Sent to Bureau of Dependent Adults .....	3,685	683	506	39	6	4	18	11	4,952
Sent to Bureau of Dependent Children .....	9	166	....	5	28	30	50	59	347
Sent to Court.....	559	123	....	....	....	....	....	....	682
Sent to Bellevue Hospital..	99	17	....	....	2	....	....	....	118
Sent to Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children .....	....	....	....	....	28	30	....	....	58
Sent to situations (institutions) .....	128	79	....	....	....	....	....	....	207
Sent to situations, other than institutions.....	98	62	....	....	....	....	....	....	160
Directed to Brace Memorial Lodging House.....	....	....	139	....	....	....	....	....	139
Directed to Charity Organization Society .....	1	58	....	1	9	8	15	12	104
Died .....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
<hr/>									
<b>Sent to Work (Unpaid).</b>									
Lodging House.....	9,132	1,229	....	....	....	....	....	....	10,361
Bellevue Hospital.....	2,516	32	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,548
Bureau of Dependent Adults .....	317	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	317
Bureau of Dependent Children .....	25	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	45
Twenty-sixth Street Dock..	228	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	244
General Drug Department..	318	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	318
Wood yard.....	86	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	86
<hr/>									
	17,202	2,485	645	45	73	72	83	82	20,687
Discharged to self.....	26,679	3,670	682	108	77	274	98	98	31,686
<hr/>									
Totals.....	43,881	6,155	1,327	153	150	346	181	180	52,373

## Medical.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Totals.
Treated by Physician.....	4,627	183	....	4,810
Vaccinations by Physician of Board of Health.....	9,911	1,690	78	11,679



**TAKING THE PERSONAL HISTORY,  
Municipal Lodging House, 398 First Avenue.**

New York, December 31, 1903.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner, Department of Public Charities, New York City:

Sir—I have the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report of the transactions of the General Drug Department for the year 1903.

The total amount of medical and surgical supplies purchased and distributed, together with the stock on hand has been as follows:

Stock on hand January 1, 1903.....	\$18,481 52
Purchases during 1903.....	56,978 39
<hr/>	
Total to be accounted for.....	\$75,459 91
Distribution to institutions.....	56,352 53
<hr/>	
Stock on hand December 31, 1903, by ledger.....	\$19,107 38
Stock on hand by actual valuation at current market prices.....	18,718 27
<hr/>	

The table accompanying this report contains a detailed statement of the monthly purchases and distribution of supplies. The repairs of the surgical instruments and apparatus amounted to \$740.92.

This Department has continued to supply Bellevue and Allied Hospitals and the Department of Correction with medicines and surgical appliances, the total cost of which amounted to \$58,723.99. The two Departments have replaced the supplies by the purchase of a few expensive articles of an equal value, and the accounts between the Departments are exactly balanced.

The Manufacturing Bureau has turned out, as in former years, a large variety of pharmaceutical and chemical preparations. These comprise 3,600 gallons tinctures, spirits and fluid extracts, 3,000 gallons liniments, 2,800 gallons syrups and elixirs, 1,500 gallons mixtures, 1,800 pounds ointments and various other products.

Very respectfully,

D. J. GERRITY, Acting Chemist.





## Receipts and Distribution of Medical and Surgical Supplies and

	January		February		March	
	Supplies.	Repairs.	Supplies.	Repairs.	Supplies.	Repairs.
Stock and Receipts.						
Stock on hand January 1, 1903.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purchases .....	\$2,625 10	\$9 75	\$4,544 77	\$27 55	\$6,360 88	\$56 15
Distribution to						
City Hospital.....	1,387 61	7 25	1,429 96	23 30	1,454 73	29 35
Home for the Aged...	294 44	1 75	156 92	.....	367 84	2 45
Metropolitan Hospital.	883 96	.....	773 80	.....	1,378 31	18 55
Randall's Island Hospital .....	251 38	.....	306 41	4 25	354 07	5 80
Kings County Hospital	1,092 55	.....	1,380 20	.....	812 65	.....
Farm Colony.....	12 65	.....	5 06	.....	.....	.....
Lodging House.....	14 29	.....	28 68	.....	14 23	.....
Steamboats .....	6 57	.....	1 64	.....	22 71	.....
Department Public Charities — General Use .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Drug Department .....	.....	.....	5 26	75	2 10	.....
Total.....	\$3,943 45	\$9 00	\$4,087 93	\$28 30	\$4,406 64	\$56 15

## Repairs at and from General Drug Department during 1903.

April		May		June		July	
Supplies.	Repairs.	Supplies.	Repairs.	Supplies.	Repairs.	Supplies.	Repairs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$5,072 36	\$64 29	\$4,420 44	\$101 43	\$4,988 09	\$117 65	\$3,316 78	\$59 80
2,201 07	21 45	1,560 23	.....	2,104 27	67 15	1,818 21	18 45
332 84	.....	423 18	2 00	279 58	20 60	317 76	8 65
1,179 29	37 59	1,016 39	34 85	1,271 54	21 45	884 14	14 45
629 89	.....	535 97	.....	444 00	25 00	391 13	4 05
1,120 98	3 25	1,063 70	.....	1,471 49	.....	1,166 73	.....
13 64	.....	.....	.....	6 19	.....	1 86	.....
11 07	.....	10 78	.....	14 97	.....	6 73	.....
5 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 24	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	13 70	.....	.....	.....
5 35	.....	4 03	1 50	146 72	7 38	.....	.....
\$5,499 56	\$62 29	\$4,614 28	\$38 35	\$5,752 46	\$141 58	\$4,601 80	\$45 60

## Receipts and Distribution of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Repairs

	August		September		October	
	Supplies.	Repairs.	Supplies.	Repairs.	Supplies.	Repairs.
Stock and Receipts. Stock on hand Jan- uary 1, 1903.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purchases .....	\$4,788 32	\$57 05	\$3,861 71	\$55 35	\$7,044 19	\$78 55
Total to be ac- counted for..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Distribution to						
City Hospital.....	\$1,412 72	\$44 80	\$1,309 98	\$35 55	\$1,460 81	\$29 90
Home for the Aged....	394 90	11 55	304 36	.....	322 38	30 80
Metropolitan Hospital. Randall's Island Hos- pital .....	1,187 68	.....	989 17	.....	921 15	41 50
Kings County Hos- pital .....	428 26	11 60	417 73	.....	377 27	.....
Farm Colony.....	1,242 65	.....	1,309 97	.....	1,440 14	.....
Lodging House.....	.....	.....	8 53	.....	10 74	.....
Steamboats .....	.....	.....	5 18	.....	4 70	.....
Department Public Charities — General Use .....	.....	.....	1 60	.....	10 40	.....
General Drug Depart- ment .....	49 24	.....	.....	.....	41 30	11 40
Total.....	\$4,726 38	\$67 95	\$4,346 52	\$35 55	\$4,588 89	\$113 60

Stock on hand December 31, 1903, by ledger.....

Stock on hand by actual valuation at current market prices.....

at and from General Drug Department during 1903 (Continued).

November		December		Totals		Grand Total.
Supplies.	Repairs.	Supplies.	Repairs.	Supplies.	Repairs.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	\$18,481 52	.....	\$18,481 52
\$5,804 18	\$99 85	\$4,151 57	\$13 50	56,978 39	740 92	57,719 31
.....	.....	.....	.....	\$75,459 91	\$740 92	\$76,200 83
\$1,467 82	\$86 00	\$1,380 37	\$15 85	\$18,087 78	\$379 05	\$19,366 83
359 29	.....	408 60	6 00	3,962 09	83 80	4,045 89
734 68	.....	1,045 26	32 20	12,265 37	200 59	12,465 96
493 85	.....	656 38	.....	5,286 34	50 70	5,337 04
1,608 02	.....	1,440 30	.....	15,149 38	3 25	15,152 63
8 88	.....	16 43	.....	83 98	.....	83 98
14 59	.....	2 91	.....	139 06	.....	139 06
2 16	.....	3 14	.....	68 89	.....	68 89
.....	.....	.....	.....	13 70	.....	13 70
.....	.....	141 94	2 50	395 94	23 53	419 47
\$4,689 29	\$86 00	\$5,095 33	\$56 55	\$56,352 53	\$740 92	\$57,093 45
.....	.....	.....	.....	\$19,107 38	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	18,718 27	.....	.....



















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